

VOL. 2, NO. 4

ENTRIES 3468-5554

APRIL, 1930

SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

A Comprehensive Abstracting and Indexing Journal
of the World's Periodical Literature
in the Social Sciences



PUBLICATION OFFICE: MENASHA, WISCONSIN
EDITORIAL AND EXECUTIVE OFFICE: 611 FAYERWEATHER HALL
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK CITY

SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

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SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

VOL. 2, No. 4

(REGISTERED IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE)

APRIL, 1930

Entered as second-class matter February 25, 1929, at the post-office at Menasha, Wisconsin, under Act of March 3, 1879. Publication office 450 Ahnapee St., Menasha, Wisconsin. Executive and Editorial offices, 611 Fayerweather Hall, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.

Published thirteen times a year, that is, monthly with a concluding index issue. The subscription price is \$6.00 per volume, \$6.50 outside of the United States. Single copies \$1.00, Index number \$2.00.

Notice of change of address should be sent four weeks in advance to 611 Fayerweather Hall, Columbia University, New York City.

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The May issue of the *Abstracts* will initiate the practice of printing abstracts as fast as they are received, except that abstracts prepared in Europe are sometimes given preference over domestic materials in order to even up the inevitable delays in receiving materials from distant places. Perhaps a further statement of the factors that enter into the time of preparation and publication will help an understanding of the real complexity of the problem.

We operate on a 60-75 day editorial and publication schedule, which means that 60-75 days elapse between the date of any given month when editing begins and an issue is planned and the date of publication of this issue. This schedule is required for the following reasons: (1) Besides preparing his own copy, each editor reads one other departmental copy as an additional check; (2) assembly of copy is a complex process in a journal that publishes over 1,000 articles in each issue, classified and cross-indexed; then (3) two galley proofs are read at the printing plant and two sets of page proof are read in this office.

In planning each issue, we consider such facts as the number of abstracts previously published in each subject, the number of unpublished abstracts on hand, the dates of articles abstracted and the accumulated reserves.

To facilitate the finding of material in any issue of the *Abstracts*, may we call your attention to the paragraphs printed on the back cover of this issue—How to USE SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS.

Abstracts are not designed to be critical. Where critical remarks occur it may be assumed that they are part of the original articles, for abstractors are asked to abstain from all criticism.

The annual index of Vol. I will be printed in May or June. Since this is the first annual index of Social Science Abstracts and the first periodical index of the social science literature of the world it has seemed important to allow sufficient time to do this work thoroughly. Once this index is completed, however, the structure of future indexes will be set and these future indexes may be published promptly after the end of the calendar year. It should be noted that the annual index is an index of the *contents* of the abstracts and not an index of the *mere titles* of the articles.

Please remember that subscriptions will be cancelled one month after expiration unless remittance for renewals is received. Our business office does not assume responsibility for non-delivery of copies as a result of failure of a subscriber to notify us of change of address four weeks in advance.

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DIVISION I. METHODOLOGICAL MATERIALS

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS

(See also Entries 1181, 1185, 1211)

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN ECONOMICS

(See Entries 485, 741, 2089, 4409, 4471)

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 3285, 5345)

3468. CARR, LOWELL JULLIARD. Experimental sociology: A preliminary note on theory and method. *Soc. Forces*. 8 (1) Sep. 1929: 63-74.—A strong tendency is noted for sociological study to move from the philosophical to the empirical. More and more we must utilize controlled experiment within our own field, as

the natural sciences do in theirs. At the University of Michigan experimentation is being carried on along this line. Interaction has been the first phenomenon selected for objective analysis by this method, the interactivity of student groups established for experimental purposes being made a matter of observation and record. A detailed record of one set of interactions is given as a sample of the work which is being attempted.—*Earle Edward Eubank*.

3469. GEIGER, THEODOR. Soziologie oder Soziosophie. Bemerkungen zu Karl Dunkmanns "Angewandte Soziologie." [Sociology or sociosophy. Comments on Karl Dunkman's "Applied Sociology."] *Kölner Vierteljahrssch. f. Soziol.* 8 (2) 1929: 217-225.—F. N. House.

STATISTICAL METHOD

STATISTICAL METHOD IN ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 3479, 4477, 4829, 5362)

3470. UNSIGNED. An international conference on wage statistics. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 19 (4) Apr. 1929: 522-539.—A report of the proceedings of an unofficial International Conference on Wage Statistics sponsored by the Committee on International Wage Statistics of the Social Science Research Council and attended by producers and consumers of statistics from the United States, Canada, Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy. Reports on the wage statistics of each country were prepared and will be

published under the editorship of Henry Clay. The sub-committee on the construction of general index numbers of wage changes outlined six purposes for which wage statistics might be compiled and suggested general standards to follow for each: (1) to measure changes in the standard of living of the working class as a whole; (2) to measure for each country, the changes in the standard of living in different industries or occupations; (3) to aid in forecasting economic conditions; (4) to measure the earnings for an hour of work comparable in nature and efficiency; (5) to measure the labor cost per unit of production; and (6) to measure variations in the proportion of the national income formed by wages.—*Paul H. Douglas*.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

UNITS, SCALES, TESTS, AND RATINGS

(See also Entries 3487, 4860-4863,
4916, 5327, 5330, 5415)

3471. CHAPIN, F. S. A home rating scale. *Sociol. & Soc. Research*. 14 (1) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 10-17.—The construction of an objective scale for measuring the home environment would supply a quantitative substitute for subjective ratings of "fair," "good" and "excellent." It is assumed that desirable foster homes would rate high in socio-economic status and that undesirable foster homes would rate low. Socio-economic status is defined in terms of four elements susceptible of observation and intensive analysis was then made of the detailed case records of 38 normal families having children in the nursery school of the Institute of Child Welfare of the University of Minne-

sota. From a statistical analysis of the weights assigned to the four factors in socio-economic status a single scale of weights was derived which can be used in scoring the living room of a home. The living room scale was then tested against two other scales of socio-economic status and found to be in substantial agreement. The next step was to rate 29 prospective foster homes on the living room scale. Then these scores were compared with the rating assigned to the 29 homes independently by social workers expert in judging foster homes. In a substantial majority of cases the homes rated "excellent" by social workers scored high on the scale and vice versa. The conclusion is that home rating scale will be a useful quantitative check on the variation of judgments of social workers.—*F. S. Chapin*.

3472. COLE, ROBERT D. A conversion scale for comparing scores on three secondary school intelligence

tests. *J. Educ. Research.* 20(3) Oct. 1929: 190-198.—*H. R. Hosea.*

3473. CURETON, EDWARD E. and DUNLAP, JACK W. A nomograph for estimating the reliability of a test in one range of talent when its reliability is known in another range. *J. Educ. Psychol.* 20(7) Oct. 1929: 537-538.—A nomograph for solving formulae:

$$\frac{\sigma}{\Sigma} = \frac{\sqrt{1-R}}{\sqrt{1-r}}$$

making possible the rapid solution of these equations. Any one term may be used as the unknown and solved merely by proper placing of the straight edge on the nomograph given. In all it is a very handy computational device.—*Harold A. Edgerton.*

3474. NICKERSON, DOROTHY. A method for determining the color of agricultural products. *U. S. Dept. Agric. Tech. Bull.* #154. 1929: pp. 32.—Color measurement of agricultural products is a distinct necessity, not alone for purposes of standardization but for determining the importance of color as a factor of their utility and value and for correlations with other factors which are important. Experiments made on cotton are used throughout this bulletin as an example of what may be done with other products. In order to illustrate how these color readings may be translated into terms which may be used by nonscientific workers—inspectors, graders, and other field men—the development of hay conversion tables is described. A method for setting up and measuring a sufficiently large sample to give a representative color has been worked out, and apparatus for making careful and accurate readings has been developed and improved. There is a short list of literature cited.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

3475. SANGREN, PAUL V. Comparative validity of primary intelligence tests. *J. Applied Psychol.* 13(4) Aug. 1929: 394-412.—*H. R. Hosea.*

3476. WHITMAN, ROSWELL H. A short scale for measuring introversion-extroversion. *J. Applied Psychol.* 13(5) Oct. 1929: 499-504.—*H. R. Hosea.*

COLLECTION OF DATA

(See also Entries 4573, 4749, 4902, 4929, 5340, 5341, 5507)

3477. FRASER, MALCOLM. New Zealand—infant mortality rates and still-births. *J. Royal Stat. Soc.* 92(3) 1929: 428-445.—The wide differences in the definition of still-births seriously affect the comparability of national infant mortality rates. Thus, in Belgium, deaths of infants occurring within two days of birth are treated as still-births and excluded from the computation of infant mortality rates, while in New Zealand, any child when alive at the time of birth is treated as a live-birth. If the Belgian method were employed in New Zealand, the average infant mortality rate for the period 1922-27 would be cut from 40.50 to 28.99. It is difficult to draw a line of demarcation between still-births and neo-natal deaths, for most early deaths are traceable to premature birth. The infant mortality statistics for New Zealand throw light on this problem. Since 1880 there has been a substantial decline in the infant mortality rate, but practically all of the decline is accounted for by infants over 1 and under 12 months, the rate for deaths under 1 month having remained practically stationary during the whole period. The close relationship between infant deaths and still-births is further revealed by a study of the causes of infant deaths. If the deaths are grouped according as they are traceable to pre-natal or post-natal causes, it is seen that all of the decline in the infant mortality rate is explained by the reduction of deaths of post-natal origin. An examination of causes

of infant deaths by age-groups shows, what is more, that pre-natal causes (premature birth leading among them) are the one serious element in very early deaths. The meaning of present infant mortality statistics is obscured by the fact of inclusion of deaths of infants (mainly premature births) whose chances of living at the time of birth are very small. Several suggestions for the improvement of infant mortality statistics are made: (1) still-births should be defined uniformly; (2) the intra-uterine age of the foetus in the case of still-births, and at time of birth in case of infant deaths, should be reported, along with a statement of the cause of death; (3) either still-births should be included in the computation of infant mortality rates, or else cognizance should be taken of intra-uterine age by computing separate mortality rates for all full-time live births, and infants born prematurely, still-births being included in the latter group.—*A. F. Burns.*

CLASSIFICATION AND TABULATION

3478. KOPF, E. W. How should accidents be classified? *Trans. Eighteenth Annual Safety Congress, Natl. Safety Council.* 1929: pp. 22.—The author distinguished between contemporary statistical systems which report injuries and deaths (a) as accidental results to the person injured or killed and (b) as consequences of intrinsically accidental means, agencies, or originating circumstances. Viewed as an accidental result, an injury or death may originate from some external or internal, material or immaterial circumstance which is (1) purely accidental; (2) merely mischievous; (3) mistaken; (4) negligent; (5) malicious; or (6) felonious. Such facts are accounted for in vital statistics and in police and motor vehicle statistics. In accident insurance, many years of costly experiment with words and their meaning have led to the conception that there must occur (a) an accident and (b) the accident must give rise to injury sufficiently serious to occasion disability or death. That is to say, in insurance practice and statistics, the injury, disability or death must follow the application of material, external force in an accidental manner. Facts of this nature are usually shown in insurance statistics wherever the "accidental means" concept is embodied in the insuring clause of the contract of accident insurance. The synoptic chart of "accidental means" given by William Marshall Bullitt, the ideas of M. P. Cornelius, S. M. Lamont, and other outstanding authorities on the philosophy of accidents, are given in a detailed glossary. Some suggestions for the further improvement of "accidental result" vital statistics are offered. Leading items in the historical and contemporary literature are also shown. The word "cause" in accident statistics is outlawed.—*E. W. Kopf.*

AVERAGES DISPERSION AND SKEWNESS

(See also Entries 4916, 5330)

3479. EPPSTEIN, PAUL. Die Durchschnittsfiktion. [The fiction of the average.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökonomie u. Stat.* 131(2) Aug. 1929: 195-237.—The theory of statistical methodology must include an understanding that statistics rests on a substructure of fictional elements, especially those involved in averages. These fictional elements make possible the concepts of causality and probability. They are a means of reshaping reality for purposes of induction.—*Edith Ayres.*

3480. IRWIN, J. O. On the frequency distribution of any number of deviates from the mean of a sample from a normal population and the partial correlations between them. *J. Royal Stat. Soc.* 92(4) 1929: 580-584.—(1) A formula is given for the joint frequency

distribution of any $n-r$ deviates from the mean of a sample from a normal population. (2) The partial correlation coefficient between any two of these ($n-r$) deviates, the remaining ($n-r-2$) being kept constant, is $-1/(r+1)$.—E. B. Reuter.

CORRELATION

(See also Entries 3480, 5359, 5362)

3481. DANIELL, P. J. Boundary conditions for correlation coefficients. *British J. Psychol.* 20(2) Oct. 1929: 190-194.—In earlier issues of the same journal (1928, xix, 87 and 1929, xix, 239) J. R. Thompson discusses boundary conditions which must be satisfied in the case of 3 and 4 variables, if certain measures can be regarded as combinations of specific factors together with "first order group factors." Daniell gives a simpler approach to the same problem which permits an immediate extension to n variables, and to the case of factors each common to p of the n variables. The formulae are somewhat unwieldy when n is large, hence a simple approximate value is derived which the average coefficient of correlation must not exceed for n measures with factors each common to p of them, if the correlations are small.—Walter C. Eells.

PROBABILITY

(See also Entries 3473, 3487, 3489)

3482. CRAIG, CECIL CALVERT. An application of Thiele's semi-invariants to the sampling problem. *Metron.* 7(4) Dec. 31, 1928: 3-74.—To find the characteristics of the distributions of moments about the mean in samples of N taken at random from an infinite parent distribution whose characteristics are assumed known, the author has applied a method using the semi-invariants of Thiele, which are simple functions of the moments. First, there is developed an algebraically simple and straightforward process for calculating the semi-invariants of the above sample moments about the mean. The computation itself reduces to a mechanical routine and has the advantage that one may obtain individual terms of the final result independently of the others. Incidentally the formulas giving moments in terms of semi-invariants and vice-versa are developed in simple manner. Then by use of the results obtained and by further taking advantage of a property of semi-invariants, the problem of finding the semi-invariants of the distributions in samples of N of $\sqrt{\beta_1}$ and β_2 (in Pearson's notation) was undertaken, getting better approximations than had formerly been obtained. A table of results so far calculated by this method is given. Finally an account is given of an extended sampling experiment which was carried out by use of a sorting and a tabulating machine, in which the parent was normal, for the purpose of illustrating the results found and of getting an empirical check on them.—C. C. Craig.

3483. FISHER, R. A. Moments and product moments of sampling distribution. *Proc. London Mathematical Soc.* 30(3) Oct. 31, 1929: 199-238.—This is a technical presentation of the relations that exist between moment functions of a distribution and the moments of the sample. Complex algebraic formulae are simplified by the use of the system of moment statistics and of semi-invariants. It is demonstrated that both univariate and multivariate formulae are derivable from a system of rules by associating the different relationships. "Complete invariate formulae are given up to the tenth degree, and some new results

are applied to the theory of samples from a normal population."—Lucile Bagwell.

3484. LEE, WALTER W. The factor of chance in diphtheria mortality. *Amer. J. Pub. Health.* 19(8) Aug. 1929: 855-862.—The author discusses chance as a cause of the apparent increase in the diphtheria death rate in the years following 1925 (approximately 6 in 1925 and averaging 8 in 1927). Logarithmic and arithmetic graphs show fluctuations in diphtheria mortality rates (Massachusetts) from 1875 to 1925. Logarithmic charts are also given for Toronto (1895 to 1927) and New Haven, Conn. (1875 to 1925). Standard deviation, a yardstick based upon past experience, is used to show that the increase in rate following 1925 might be due to chance, since data for previous years show a range of rates from 3 to 10 units above or below the average, depending upon the size of the population involved.—E. R. Hayhurst.

3485. SCARBOROUGH, J. B. The invalidity of a commonly used method for computing a certain probable error. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 15(8) Aug. 1929: 665-668.—When several separate researches are made to determine the value of some physical magnitude, resulting in a series of most probable values with their probable errors, it is commonly desired to find their weighted mean and its probable error. Three formulas for this probable error are given by various writers. Two of these are correct and give identical results, but the other is not applicable to this type of problem because it takes no account of the magnitudes of the given probable errors, but only of their ratios. Stated biologically, the formula in question takes account of the errors arising in its own generation, but takes no account of those inherited from preceding generations.—Walter C. Eells.

CURVES AND CURVE FITTING

(See also Entries 926, 5437)

3486. DELEVSKY, JACQUES. Une formulation mathématique de la loi de la population. [Mathematical expression of the law of population.] *Metron.* 7(4) Dec. 31, 1928: 75-96.—Delevsky demonstrates that a rather simple equation, with variable parameters, can express the law of changing population in different phases of life of the human species. One finds in the general history of humanity that asymptotic movements (continuous increases or continuous decreases) and periodical movements (cycles of historical evolution) take place similar to the movements and laws one can discover in the physical world and in cosmogenic processes (physical-chemical cycles) and the law of increase of entropy in the universe (life and death of stars). The numerical evolution of the population also presents itself sometimes under the aspect of asymptotic movements, sometimes as a periodic and a cyclical movement.—D. M. Schneider.

3487. LAZARSFELD, PAUL. Die Bedeutung der normalen Verteilungskurve für die Leistungsmessung. [The meaning of the normal curve of distribution for measurements of performance.] *Psychotechnische Z.* 4(4) Aug. 1929: 104-107.

TIME SERIES ANALYSIS

(See also Entry 2925)

3488. HAHN, WALTER. Die statistische Analyse der Konjunkturschwankungen. [The statistical analysis of business fluctuations.] *Probleme d. Weltwirtsch. Schriften d. Inst. f. Weltwirtsch. u. Seeverkehr an der Univ. Kiel.* (47) 1929: pp. 176.—An introductory

presentation of the mathematical bases of the statistical technique that is employed in the study of business cycles.—A. Achinstein.

3489. KUZNETS, SIMON. Random events and cyclical oscillations. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* **24** (167) Sep. 1929: 258-275.—Professor E. Slutsky demonstrated that a normal frequency distribution, strung along the line of time, will, when summated, yield oscillations similar to those characteristic of economic data. This result is due to the smoothing and carrying over power of the summation process, and to the fact that in a frequency distribution of random events there are bound to be big clusters of deviations above or below the average, or single exceptional deviations. Out these the process of summation tends to make cycles. The amplitude and timing of these cycles will be influenced by the shape of the frequency distribution and by the period of the summing average. A peaked distribution skewed considerably to one side is the most likely source of clear-cut cycles. A moving average of a large number of items tends to produce long and mild cycles; a shorter average, shorter and more fluctuating cycles. If we take a weighted moving average, with the central items weighted more heavily than the extreme ones, we obtain a much smoother line of oscillations than that which results from an unweighted average. This connection of cyclical oscillations with random events is of great importance to the theory of business cycles because it leads to an emphasis on the description and explanation of economic processes which account for the cumulation or summation of the influences of random events. The search for ultimate causes of the cycles loses its promise, since the ultimate source of the cyclical oscillations may be the random events themselves.—*Simon Kuznets*.

3490. ROBB, RICHARD A. Variate difference method of seasonal variation. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* **24** (167) Sep. 1929: 250-257.—The indexes of seasonal variation are expressed by a harmonic function with a period of one year, and indexes of cyclical variation are similarly expressed by a function with a period of two or more years. By a Fourier analysis of the second differences of the function obtained by dividing the original items in the data by the corresponding ordinates of the trend curve, the values of the various harmonics of the second differences of the corresponding seasonal indexes are obtained. From these the harmonics of the seasonal indexes and the values of the indexes themselves are found. Numerical illustrations of the method are given with comparisons of the resulting seasonal indexes with those obtained by other methods.—*H. L. Rietz*.

3491. THOMPSON, DONALD S. and BACHELOR, ROBERT W. Use of overlapping quarterly indexes in erratic series. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* **24** (167) Sep. 1929: 301-302.—This method is suggested as a variate of, and slightly more technical than, the three-months moving average used to smooth out erratic month-to-month fluctuations. A quarterly moving total is made for each month from which seasonals are computed individually and eliminated. Thus, there are three monthly totals of quarterly series for a single month. The averages of these three form a smoother monthly series which may more readily be used in forecasting.—*Lucile Bagwell*.

3492. WILLIGENS, CH. Zur Ausschaltung von Saisonschwankungen wirtschaftlicher Vorgänge. [The elimination of seasonal fluctuations in economic processes.] *Z. f. Schweizerische Stat. u. Volkswirtsch.* **65** (2) 1929: 201-206.—Economic statistics may be represented by a curve of the type $y=f(x)+(b_1\cos x+a_1\sin x)+(b_2\cos 2x+a_2\sin 2x)+\dots+b_6\cos 6x$. The harmonic terms constitute a Fourier series of period twelve months. The $f(x)$ term is the so-called trend of Persons' [?]. If we integrate the expression

over a period of one year the seasonal variation is eliminated and the integral of the data is found to be equal to the integral of the trend over a period of one year, $\int y dx = \int f(x) dx$. Methods heretofore applied to the determination of trend consisted generally in the fitting of a straight line to the data by the method of least squares. Such curves are not flexible enough to represent the sinuosity of the curve accurately. A power series could be used to better the approximation, but when we have determined the series up to the power x^n and wish to add a further term with x^{n+1} then all the previously computed coefficients are changed. Development in series by Tchebycheff's polynomials could be used. The computation may be simplified by representing the entire series by a Fourier development. The harmonics of period 1 year, 1/2 year, 1/3 year, etc., make up the seasonal variation, and the other harmonics, the trend. If the curve so obtained is integrated over the period of one year the seasonal harmonics vanish in the integral, and the curve fulfills the above condition for the trend. However, the trend so determined cannot be extrapolated.—*V. von Szeliski*.

FORECASTING TECHNIQUE

(See also Entries 1449, 1731, 3486, 4466, 4699, 5412)

3493. HAY, W. W. Forecasting corporate earnings; advantages of flexible trend lines. *Analyst* **34** (875) Oct. 25, 1929: 812-813.—The flexible trend line used is a smoothed three year moving average of quarterly earnings centered on the mid-year when plotted: that is, the earnings as of March for three successive years are averaged and plotted, then the earnings as of June are averaged and plotted separately, and similarly for each of the four quarters. The period of three years is taken on the assumption that the average cycle is approximately three years in length. A forecast of earnings for the next quarter is obtained, first by projecting the normal trend ahead one quarter graphically, and then by deducting the earnings of the previous two years for the corresponding quarter from three times the numerical three year average (obtained graphically). A forecast of earnings should also be made for the industry of which the corporation is a part. The assumptions underlying this method are, momentum of the industry, inertia of the management and the continuance of the cycle. Intimate knowledge, both of the industry and of the particular units within an industry will tend to reduce the risk attached to the use of this method of forecasting corporate earnings. The management of a corporation can be guided in its preparation for the future by a knowledge of the cyclical position of a particular industry made available by this simple method of analysis. Such an analysis enables the management to distinguish more clearly between short time cyclical movements and the long time secular trends, will reveal whether the industry is in a period of expansion or of contraction and may expose conditions not otherwise evident by inspection of the raw statistics.—*Charles F. Sarle*.

INDEX NUMBERS

(See also Entries 4813, 4814, 4901, 4916, 4950)

3494. PERRY, F. G. and SILVERMAN, A. G. A new index of the physical volume of Canadian business. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* **24** (166) Jun. 1929: 127-143.—This study presents indices of the physical volume of mining, manufacturing, distribution, and agricultural marketings for Canada from 1915 to date. Combined indices are presented for mining, manufacturing, and distribution. A complete description

is given of the methods employed in constructing the indices. Original data are not reproduced.—O. W. Blackett.

GRAPHIC PRESENTATION

(See Entries 1: 8656; 4726)

ACTUARIAL MATHEMATICS

(See also Entry 2843)

3495. GÖRING, EMIL. Die Sterblichkeitsintensität anormaler Risiken als Funktion der durch die Minderwertigkeitsursachen bestimmten Parameter. [The mortality of substandard risks as a function of parameters determined by the causes of subnormality.]

TEACHING AND RESEARCH

3497. FERSMAN, A. E. Die Organization der Wissenschaft in der U. d. S. S. R. [The organization of science in Soviet Russia.] *Minerva Z.* 5 (10-11) Oct.-Nov. 1929: 173-176.—There are approximately 2,500 scientific bodies in Russia at present, including 1,500 ethnographical organizations. The total number of scientific workers is about 20,000—40% natural science, 30% social science, 15% medicine, 10% technics, 5% agriculture. All the scientific organizations that are important to the U. S. S. R. are united by the central bureau called "Glavnauka R. S. F. S. R." About 190 organizations with 7,000 workers are under its direction. Ethnographic societies and groups have increased from 61 in 1916 to 1,042 in 1929. There is also a bureau which supervises industrial and technical research, the W. S. N. Ch.; and in addition, supervision of many other research institutes is carried out by separate commissariats, such as the Commissariat for Public Health. In the social sciences great changes in ideology have completely altered the structure and activity of many scientific institutions; these changes have also produced a thoroughgoing revision of the teaching of these sciences in the schools. New institutes, libraries, museums, archives, etc., have been founded in great number, and these are all carefully co-ordinated and administered by central bureaus. A very important academy for the history of material culture has been founded upon the basis of the older archaeological commission. An institute of technical archaeology has also been established; natural and social sciences are thus brought into close contact. New institutes for research in geology, experimental botany, biology, forestry, optics, physics, chemistry, hydrology, radio-activity, etc., have been founded in great number. Most of them are concerned with applied science, although much research of a pure-science character is also under way. A great deal of work is also being done in the medical field, including psychiatry and physiotherapy, and several research institutes have been founded. This is also the case in neurology, physiology, eugenics, public health, etc. In astronomy, biology, seismography, theoretical physics, etc., the same expansion and institutionalization is going on.—Howard Becker.

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entry 3512)

3498. ABRAMS, SELMA. Summary of the first summer field course in high school geography of the New Orleans Public Schools. *J. of Geog.* 29 (1) Jan. 1930: 25-29.

BIOMETRIC METHODS

3496. LOTKA, ALFRED J. Biometric functions in a population growing in accordance with a prescribed law. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (Washington)*. 15 (10) Oct. 1929: 793-798.—A mathematical analysis of the relations between B_t , the number of births per unit of time at time t ; $p(a)$, the probability, at birth, of surviving to age a ; and N_t , the population at time t . In a stationary population B_t is also constant. In a population growing according to the exponential law, $N_t = N_0 e^{rt}$, $B_t = B_0 e^{rt}$. The value of B_t for the Verhulst-Pearl law is also derived, as well as the resulting age distribution.—J. R. Miner.

3499. BOGARDUS, J. F. Problems in teaching regional geography. *J. of Geog.* 28 (9) Dec. 1929: 368-373.—The prime objective of the regional method is to thoroughly familiarize the students with the interrelationships between life and environment in the area under consideration. The best practice is to first proceed in a preliminary survey of the human and physical elements of the region. Following this general survey comes the task of dividing the area into human use regions, regions in which the dominant human activity is the same. To eliminate confusion and difficulty in the above procedure, it is desirable to use only large divisions. If the regions selected are large, a picture of the geographical conditions within them may best be shown by type areas. The tie up between the various regions can best be accomplished by a discussion of trade and communication.—Lynn H. Halverson.

3500. DEXHEIMER, LORA A. Picture study in geography. *J. of Geog.* 28 (8) Nov. 1929: 334-340.—Picture study—the effort to make the picture yield a value for effort expended upon it—is particularly pertinent to geography. Pictures used as texts showing a human activity, such as people engaged in making a living, will help to lift the subject from the unemotional statement of abstract fact. They may be used as subject matter in recitation, as reviews for the summation of lessons, as bases of map work in the transposition of the facts of various scenes to the symbolic legend of maps, as illustrative of journey geography, and as a basis of testing exercises.—Robert M. Brown.

3501. HECK, KARL. Theorie und Praxis im heutigen Erdkundeunterricht. [Theory and practice in present-day geography teaching.] *Geog. Zeitschr.* 35 (7-8) 1929: 475-486.—At the convention of German geographers at Magdenburg in 1929 two resolutions carried: (1) two week-hours of geography in high schools, especially in upper classes, were necessary; and (2) a second discussion of Europe in the curriculum of the high schools was indispensable. The first demand can easily be met if the curriculum for the lowest grade of the high school is correlated with the elementary school curriculum which precedes it. Europe, the Eastern Hemisphere, the Western Hemisphere, Germany for the second time, and finally Europe for the second time can be studied consecutively. In the upper grades we suffer from an abundance of subject matter. The aim must be a modest selection: a moderately systematic course in general physical geography without forgetting the important role of man. The same consideration is to be applied in courses in economic geography. The so-called "cultural" geography of Germany, recommended for the last and

highest grade, is still a very vague conception and must be treated with care and restraint.—*Werner Neuse.*

3502. HOLLANDER, R. BERNHARD. Die Erdkunde in den deutschen Schulen Lettlands. [Geography in the German schools of Latvia.] *Geog. Anz.* 30 (6-7) 1929: 173-176.—German schools in Latvia, being in closer contact with the home land, give an almost accurate picture of the educational development in Germany. The German minority in Latvia emerged from the various phases of foreign rulerships as a fairly independent body when the country took the form of a republic at the end of the world war. In the various types of German schools the curriculum grants four hours per week to geography classes, two hours in the more advanced classes, with the exception of the last year, when geography is not taught at all. Women teachers without scientific background conduct classes in geography in addition to classes in history and physics. The Herder Institute at Riga, a German university, offers certain courses to teachers, but funds are lacking to provide a larger experience abroad, or build up a library of their own from which they could get information about the progress in that field. Readers are either imported from Germany, or those published in Latvia are used. Rather conspicuous is the absence of modern materials, especially of good maps. The situation is still worse in the rural schools.—*W. Neuse.*

3503. HOREDT, HERMANN. Die Lage des erdkundlichen Unterrichts an den vierklassigen städtischen Primar (volks) schulen und an den Sekundarschulen (Lyzeen und Gymnasien) der Evangelischen Landeskirche A. B. in Rumänien. [The situation of geography in the municipal primary schools of four years and in the secondary schools of the state church of Protestants in Rumania.] *Geog. Anz.* 30 (6-7) 1929: 184-189.—Elementary grades suffer from an abundance of subject matter. Geography, in connection with Rumanian language, has to be taught in Rumanian, as is history in later grades. In secondary schools, each class has two hours of geography per week, and only grade VI has none. Excursions and field trips are out of the question because the pupils are overworked. Foreign maps may not be imported. Geographical readers and atlases are published by Globus at Hermannstadt. There is a good supply of books, lantern slides etc. at the different schools. Teachers get their training at German, Hungarian, and Rumanian universities. They have to pass a Rumanian state examination in Rumanian language and literature, and geography before they are appointed. Teachers' colleges supply the demand for elementary teachers. (Three charts.)—*W. Neuse.*

3504. MUSCO, SCHULRAT EMIL. Über den Erdkundeunterricht an den deutschen Schulen in Estland. [The teaching of geography in the German schools of Estonia.] *Geog. Anz.* 30 (6-7) 1929: 169-173.—There are 25 schools for a German population of 18,000. They pay a special school tax of 18FR.M. (\$4.50) for their maintenance. The political and economic hardships which these people suffer are reflected in their schools in general and in the teaching of geography in particular. There is a shortage of wall pictures and maps. Books have to be imported from Germany and are expensive; some are forbidden by the censor. Ever since the czar abolished the professorship for geography at the University of Dorpat there has been a shortage of trained geographers. Outdoor teaching and field-trips are too expensive; furthermore, climatic conditions make fieldwork almost impossible. The curriculum is adapted to the needs of the country.—*W. Neuse.*

3505. STUMPP, K. TARUTINO. Der erdkundliche Unterricht in den deutschen Schulen Bessarabiens. [Teaching of geography in the German schools

of Bessarabia.] *Geog. Anz.* 30 (6-7) 1929: 189-192.—German elementary schools in Bessarabia are state schools, whereas in Transylvania they are parochial schools. School conditions in 125 settlements with a population of 74,000 Germans are most pitiful. In 92 per cent of the schools a map of Rumania and of the district constitutes the only geographical equipment; 48 per cent boast of an additional Russian globe and some kind of Russian map; only 8 per cent have any modern maps. One settlement only is lighted by electricity. Official pressure makes the use of German in teaching geography almost impossible. In the parochial secondary schools, however, geography is taught in German, and only the geography of Rumania is taught in Rumanian. An officially prepared outline provides the assignment for each class and hour. Teachers cannot afford to read many modern books.—*W. Neuse.*

3506. WEBER, DIETRICH. Vom Geographieunterricht an den deutschen Schulen in Ostasien. [Teaching of geography in the German schools in the Far East.] *Geog. Anz.* 30 (6-7) 1929: 192-196.—Of ten schools in the Far East for children of resident Germans, six are in China, two in Manchuria, and two in Japan. They are private schools, and their attendance varies. Administrative difficulties make it necessary to combine two or three classes in geography. There are almost no expert teachers for this field. The geography of Germany is emphasized, and the relations to the fatherland are an important part of the teaching. Due to the mode of living, the interest of the children is not easily stimulated. German is the official language, and many children who come from foreign homes, find difficulty in grasping the subject matter because of the language. Most of the maps have become antiquated, for local maps are useless on account of the script, and new ones cannot be imported because of lack of funds.—*W. Neuse.*

3507. WUNDERLICH, ERICH. Wie kann die deutsche Heimat den auslanddeutschen Schulen bei der Ausgestaltung der Geographieunterrichts helfen? [How can the German homeland help German schools abroad in the improvement of their geography teaching?] *Geog. Anz.* 30 (6-7) 1929: 204-209.—Seventeen German high schools in foreign countries are getting a subvention from the Reich. However, there are many schools, (the exact number is unknown) which exist under less favorable conditions. To meet the shortage of expert teachers an exchange between Germany and the schools abroad should be organized. Data about positions should be made available. In addition teachers should be given an opportunity to visit Germany for contact with geographical organizations and societies, as well as to familiarize themselves with the development of the subject. An exchange of ideas concerning curriculum and subject matter in educational magazines is recommended. To remedy the book-problem, the author recommends the edition of a standard reader in German to which a changeable appendix may be added. Funds for new maps are to be collected in Germany, and cheap outline maps put at the disposal of the foreign schools. National groups and publishers should cooperate in handling the questions concerning other materials.—*W. Neuse.*

3508. ZEPNICK, KARL. Der Erdkundeunterricht in den deutschen höheren Schulen der tschechoslowakischen Republik. [The teaching of geography in the German high schools in Czechoslovakia.] *Geog. Anz.* 30 (6-7) 1929: 177-180.—In the German high schools and commercial colleges in Czechoslovakia two week-hours are devoted to geography in each class. As to subject matter, the nearest environment of the child is the starting point. In upper classes, the peculiar conditions of the frontier Germans are explained on the basis of geo-political and cultural-geographical circumstances. Many German high schools disappeared after the proc-

lamation of the republic, yet the commercial academies and colleges are still flourishing. Financially they are well off, and well equipped with geographical materials. In these schools, emphasis is laid upon the commercial and economic relations between nations, particularly Germany and Czechoslovakia, and upon world trade.—*W. Neuse.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN HISTORY

(See also Entries 3540, 4131, 4156,
4177, 4214, 4217, 4225, 4268)

3509. BARR, A. S. and GIFFORD, C. W. The vocabulary of American history. *J. Educ. Res.* 20(2) Sep. 1929: 103-121.—The authors consider that meanings, not narratives, are the units of historical knowledge. They, therefore, have tabulated the words used in eight senior high-school textbooks of American history (Beard, Fish, Fite, Foreman, Guittreau, Muzzey, Thompson, West). Excluded for purposes of the present study were most proper names (but not of creeds), and the first 3,000 most frequently occurring words in the Thorndike *Wordbook*. Fish was found to confine himself most closely to words which occur frequently in ordinary reading, while West uses the largest number of less common words. Of 7,631 words tabulated from the eight texts, the first 1,900 are given. The order of listing was obtained by multiplying total frequency of a word's occurrence by the number of texts in which it occurs. This list is offered as an incentive to plan a teaching program to teach concepts for which these words are the symbols; also as a basis for tests of student knowledge in history. The first dozen words, in order, are as follows: *slavery, republican, political, tariff, colonial, legislature, convention, federal, administration, colonist, democrat, revolution.*—*Paul D. Hasbrouck.*

3510. BASSETT, SARAH JANET. Factors influencing retention of history in the sixth, seventh and eighth grades. *J. Educ. Psychol.* 20(9) Dec. 1929: 683-692.—Experiments were made with 1,364 pupils in the VI, VII and VIII grades, taught by twelve teachers in five of the Baltimore public schools to determine statistically what factors influence the retention of history in those grades. Tests for retention based on the city course of study were given at four-month intervals. Tests were also given to supply data for the following factors: (1) mental age, (2) chronological age, (3) subject preference, (4) interest and effort, (5) reading comprehension, (6) ability to answer questions on a standard history test, (7) weight, (8) height, and (9) sex. The results tend to show: (a) that children with the higher mental age tend to remember better than those with lower mental ages; (b) in general children with higher chronological ages seem to be retaining less of the history knowledge; (c) children who like history tend to retain it; (d) a positive relation exists between ability to retain and the interest and effort put forth by the pupils; (e) the ability to read tends to be an asset in remembering; (f) on the basis of the Pressey-Richards History Test higher positive relationships exist between history retention and interest and effort and ability; (g) there is apparently little relationship between weight and height and retentiveness; and (h) boys are slightly superior to girls in the ability to retain historical knowledge. The highest predictive value for the retention of history in these grades is the result of combining the following factors: interest and effort, ability on the Pressey-Richards History Test, subject preference, and reading comprehension, or mental age.—*D. C. Knowlton.*

3511. FISH, T. Assyriology in England during and since the war. *Bull. John Rylands Libr. Manchester.* 13(2) Jul. 1929: 293-304.—The works, both in

periodical and book form, of English Assyriologists since 1914 are here briefly passed in review with some short summaries and criticism.—*N. C. Debovoise.*

3512. GERSON, ARMAND J. The social studies in the grades, 1908-1929. *Hist. Outlook.* 20(6) Oct. 1929: 269-273.—The paper records the impressions of the writer regarding present-day tendencies in the teaching of the social studies in the elementary school after "close contacts for more than 20 years with public schools." The Report of the Committee of Eight of the American Historical Association represents the older form of approach to curriculum building but for two decades it has furnished the basis for general practice throughout the country. In two ways only have the recommendations seemed to require fundamental modification. The organization of junior high schools has necessitated revision and the fifth grade course of dealing with biographies has needed change under present educational practices. Whereas 20 years ago the curriculum was an expression of individual opinion, today it is forced to meet "needs" of contemporary society as evolved through large-scale investigations. Clarification of objectives, recognition of individual differences, and the transition from the teacher-centered to the child centered school have played a part in a new type of course. The setting up of a unified curriculum covering the common objectives of history, civics, geography, and current events through a series of projects as outlined by Harold Rugg has received considerable favor from educators. Textbooks have also shown evidence of change and of progress toward more adequately meeting the newer points of view in historical scholarship and educational practice. Although many attacks have been leveled against textbooks by critics largely composed of a generation accustomed to the old history, sanity seems to be returning at present. A study of fifth grade texts such as Adelaide Ayer's *Some Difficulties in Elementary School History* shows a tendency on the part of many college professors to "write above" children. Civics is today broadened to include "the whole body of material that relates to citizenship." In all the social studies wide disagreement among teachers is found as to all of the aspects evident in the 20 years treated, but the outlook is held to be brighter in the social studies than in any other field.—*Bessie L. Pierce.*

3513. HACKETT, R. C. Teaching the alliances, 1871-1914 (with chart). *Hist. Outlook.* 20(6) Oct. 1929: 284-286.—The author points out that the acceptance of new theories as to war guilt in the World War by historians has not been the occasion of a changed attitude toward Germany by the great number of high school pupils or of their parents. To dissipate the pre-conceived idea that Germany was the chief culprit, a chart is recommended in teaching the relations between the smaller states and the great powers, 1871-1914. The chart is developed to show the point of view of Barnes, Gooch, Dickinson, and Fay. Dynastic connections between ruling houses demand explanation to make all facts clear. In a good class a chart similar to the one illustrated may be worked out from a skeleton made by the teacher as part of the class assignment.—*Bessie L. Pierce.*

3514. HENDRICKS, J. L. Utilizing pupils' own source materials. *Hist. Outlook.* 21(1) Jan. 1930: 25-26.—Pupils' homes are the finest storehouse from which may be collected certain types of material for making the past real. There follow illustrations of the gathering and the use of such materials in the fifth and sixth grades.—*D. C. Knowlton.*

3515. HICKS, C. R. Teaching college freshman to study history. *Hist. Outlook.* 20(6) Oct. 1929: 282-284.—Since pedagogic devices in methods have been the vogue, the enthusiasm of the teacher and the hard work

of the student as factors in success seem to have passed into disrepute. Judging from his own experience as a student to whom new devices and new types of courses for freshman to "sample" were unknown, the author holds that hard work is required for success. In his teaching he follows no set or tried scheme consistently, but he requires good work evidenced through a system of examinations.—*Bessie L. Pierce.*

3516. JOHNSON, A. W. Pupil participation in history classes. *Hist. Outlook.* 21 (1) Jan. 1930: 23-24.—A definite procedure is suggested for bringing life experiences into the classroom according to the laws of learning. This is based upon experiences with 400 junior high school pupils. The author describes the equipment needed, the individual and group activities used, and the "progress record" by which each pupil kept a record of his efforts. The method is characterized as one which puts a challenge directly to the individual pupil; creates a desire to get things done; whets the pupil's curiosity; stimulates his ingenuity; and makes possible a type of home work for the profitable and pleasurable use of leisure time.—*D. C. Knowlton.*

3517. LUTZ, P. E. Nationalism in German history textbooks. *Hist. Outlook.* 20 (6) Oct. 1929: 273-279.—Treitschke's conception that "bloodless objectivity" was not the function of historical writers was the dominating influence in textbook writing until the Constitution of Weimar, by Article 148, made at least a surface change. Studies in the content of textbooks used by the German schools include that made by the Dotation Carnegie pour la Paix Internationale, *Enquête sur les Livres Scolaires d'après Guerre*. The conclusion reached here is that military history still prevails and that German children are taught that might makes right and the German people are the chosen people. A report published in 1927 as the investigation of the History Teachers' Association of Germany assailed the Carnegie report as undertaken at a time and by methods prejudicial to pure objectivity. In their study the teachers of the Association examined textbooks used in France, Belgium, England, and America, and showed by quotations that teaching concerning Germany was lacking in objectivity. Under the auspices of the Universal Christian Conference on Life Work and the World Alliance for Promoting Friendship through the Churches, a study was made of nationalism in history textbooks in use in European countries, entitled *Report on Nationalism in History Textbooks*. This was presented at the Universal Conference of Historians, at Oslo, August, 1928. By a visitation of schools in Germany and by a reading of textbooks, Lutz describes teaching imbued with a spirit of freedom and sympathy. He found, however, that there is still much nationalism of the type which demands the union of German Austria and the Reich and which calls for overseas expansion. He offers the objection to his study that translation does not always convey the best meaning, that he visited but a few schools, and that the teacher is an important factor in history teaching.—*Bessie L. Pierce.*

3518. MACY, JOHN. Macaulay: historian to the people. *Bookman.* 70 (1) Sep. 1929: 76-87.—A psychological analysis of Macaulay's character and abilities, used as a basis for a critical judgment of his writings.—*M. M. Heald.*

3519. MOMMSEN, WILHELM. "Legitime" und "illegitime" Geschichtsschreibung. ["Legitimate" and "illegitimate" historiography.] *Zeitwende.* 5 (10) Oct. 1929: 302-314.—A discussion and criticism of Emil Ludwig's historiography from the viewpoint of the academic historian.—*W. Pauck.*

3520. MOREY, ADRIAN. Cardinal Gasquet the historian. *Catholic Hist. Rev.* 15 (3) Oct. 1929: 262-274.—A short account of the important events in

Gasquet's life is added to the author's appreciation of the works of that historian.—*F. A. Mullin.*

3521. NICHOLS, ROY F. Historical research in colleges. *Hist. Outlook.* 20 (6) Oct. 1929: 280-282.—Read at the Conference on Research in Colleges at the meeting of the American Historical Association in 1929, this paper describes the function of the Committee on Research in Colleges. In its province lie the problem of aiding and of increasing the research activities of those teaching history in institutions where there are no graduate departments, the consideration of the failure of those who receive the doctor of philosophy degree to produce more than the thesis, and the collection, as well as the use, of data for the History of the United States. The problem of mobilization resolves itself into a consideration of the importance of local history. A research guide is necessary to carry forward projects; there should be a survey of the research possibilities of the nation; there is considerable need of a continuation of *The Bibliography of American Historical Societies*; the handbook of American Historical Societies should be brought up-to-date; effort should be mobilized and cooperation induced; and the unproductive stimulated to produce. Inasmuch as funds are frequently available for worthwhile projects it is the work of the committee to produce a working plan to the Association which will set forth practical means to produce desired results.—*Bessie L. Pierce.*

3522. NUSSBAUM, FREDERICK L. Recent textbooks of modern history. *J. Modern Hist.* 1 (3) Sep. 1929: 442-453.—This article, reviewing several recent textbooks on European history from 1500 to 1815 by Schevill, Higby, Gillespie, and Hyma, respectively, attempts to apply to them a criticism based upon philosophical considerations, upon the canons of historical writing, and upon standards of pedagogical effectiveness. It becomes a general excursus on the problem of history teaching in American colleges. The reviewer finds too much uniformity, a lack of philosophical definition, an absence of genetic concepts, the use of sources concealed from the student, and "English frightfully tortured under the *peine forte et dure* of the publisher's \$5 limit."—*F. L. Nussbaum.*

3523. WILSON, H. E. Worksheets as aids to supervised study. *Hist. Outlook.* 20 (6) Oct. 1929: 287-291.—Current educational literature indicated that supervised study has a place in classroom procedure although teachers have recovered from the excessive optimism of a few years ago as to its possibilities. It has a place in some of the progressive laboratory schools of the country. It is conceded to be desirable not as the sole teaching procedure but as part of the technique of the expert social studies teacher. The writer tells of his use in the University of Chicago High School of the device he calls "work-sheets," prefacing his discussion with remarks on the nature of study. The worksheet is simply a mimeographed or printed schedule of activities for the pupil undertaking the study of some definitely assigned topic. Examples from the study of the French Revolution are given.—*Bessie L. Pierce.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 4471, 4503, 4607, 4651, 4721, 4825, 4864, 4909, 4945, 5418)

3524. BRATESH, FRAGANESCO. L'enseignement commercial en Roumanie. [Commercial education in Rumania.] *Rev. Internat. pour l'Enseignement Commercial.* 2 (6) Jun. 1929: 407-432.

3525. GOBLET, Y. M. Les écoles supérieures de commerce en France. [The higher schools of commerce in France.] *Rev. Internat. pour l'Enseignement Commercial.* 2 (6) Jun. 1929: 389-406.

3526. HILLS, ELMER W. Correlation of instruction in business law and accounting. *Amer. Law School Rev.* 6(9) May 1929: 524-530.—The author suggests that the introduction of accounting pedagogy into the instruction of law in schools of business will hasten and clarify the student's comprehension of the legal points involved. Methods are outlined for the use of balance sheets and other accounting devices to illustrate principles of law. It is argued that this system will attain an enlivened interest on the part of the student which might not otherwise be accomplished.—C. R. Smith.

3527. HORNBEECK, LIÉVIN van. L'enseignement commercial en Belgique. [Commercial education in Belgium.] *Rev. Internat. pour l'Enseignement Commercial.* 2(6) Jun. 1929: 361-377.

3528. KÜHNE, ALFRED. Der Stand des kaufmännischen Bildungswesens in Deutschland. [The position of commercial education in Germany.] *Rev. Internat. pour l'Enseignement Commercial.* 2(6) Jun. 1929: 377-388.

3529. MEGUET, G. La vie économique dans la Russie révolutionnaire: sources et instruments de travail. [Economic life in revolutionary Russia: sources and tools.] *Ann. d'Hist. Écon. et Soc.* 1(3) Jul. 15, 1929: 399-411.—A selected list of official and semi-official publications dealing with the economic theory, legislation, statistics, agriculture, industry and commerce of revolutionary Russia. In addition to this source material the more important studies in each field of economic life, especially those which have been written in or translated into English, German, or French, are indicated.—M. L. Hansen.

3530. RICE, STUART A. and GREEN, MORRIS. Interlocking memberships of social science societies. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 24(167) Sep. 1929: 303-306.—A summary of overlapping memberships between the American Statistical Association, Sociological Society, Economic Association, and Political Science Association shows two marked characteristics. The first tendency is toward exclusive membership in one of these societies. The second is that economists show a predominant overlapping with other societies. Political Science has been the most limited in its affiliation with the others.—H. A. Phelps.

3531. SWAIN, P. W. Where are we headed in engineering education. *Power.* 70(5) Jul. 30, 1929: 171-173.—Five years ago the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education was authorized to conduct an extensive investigation of engineering education. Swain summarizes the findings of this investigation. It was found that the freshmen engineers were of a higher grade of intelligence than any other group of college students. But in spite of this, the "education mortality" among engineering students was appalling. Less than 30% are graduated with their classes, while 60% are not graduated. Starting salaries for engineers in teaching or industry are approximately the same, but financial advancement is slower for the teacher, so that 30 years after graduation he earns substantially less than the graduate in industry, even counting the teacher's outside earnings. Finally, the cost of engineering education is very high, averaging \$250 yearly more than the amount paid by other students in tuition and fees. There are several notable defects in our system of engineering education. The graduate engineer is often lacking in business sense, general culture, and a knowledge of human nature so that engineers are frequently displaced for positions of industrial leadership by the traditional type of business man. A broadening influence is needed in the engineering colleges that will round out the engineer without adding hours to a schedule already sufficiently heavy.—H. O. Rogers.

3532. UNSIGNED. Agricultural education in Poland. *Polish Econ.* 4(8) Aug. 1929: 285-287.

3533. UNSIGNED. The Chinese Economic Society. *China Critic.* 2(42) Oct. 17, 1929: 828.

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

(See also Entries 3512, 3530)

3534. GONZÁLEZ CALDERÓN, JUAN A. Instituto de derecho constitucional comparado. [An Institute of Comparative Constitutional Law.] *Bol. d. Museo Soc. Argentino.* 17(84) Jun. 1929: 244-247.—Details are presented of a plan for the establishment of an institute within the Faculty of Law and Social Sciences of the University of Buenos Aires, for the study of politics and public and constitutional law, involving 12 lines of activity, and including bibliography, library, the study of institutional crises, political regimes and legislation, the preparation of notes and files, translation, publication, and the diffusion of results.—L. L. Bernard.

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 3373, 3446, 3512, 3530, 5303, 5442, 5497)

3535. CASE, CLARENCE MARSH. A new kind of community study. *Sociol. & Soc. Research.* 14(1) Sep.-Oct. 1929.—This is a highly commendatory discussion of Macbride's *In Cabins and Sod Houses*. "[It] is a work possessing significance for the sociologist because it represents a new type of community study based upon a peculiar kind of human document."—Raymond Bellamy.

3536. FISCHER, EUGEN. Das Kaiser-Wilhelm-Institut für Anthropologie, menschliche Erblehre und Eugenik. [The Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Anthropology, Human Inheritance, and Eugenics.] *Z. f. Morphol. Anthropol.* 27(1) 1928: 147-152.—The plan of organization, at this important research institute, for investigating the intimate relations between human biology and sociology.—K. H. Roth-Lutra.

3537. RODRÍGUEZ, GERMINAL. La Escuela de servicio social del Museo Social Argentino. [The School of Social Service of the Museo Social Argentino.] *Bol. d. Museo Soc. Argentino.* 17(86) Aug. 1929: 353-362.—The section on social hygiene (created in 1926) of the Museo Social plans a social service school within the University of Buenos Aires. Relief work and prevention, especially in connection with children, unmarried mothers, professional guidance, poverty, tuberculosis, alcoholism, the humanization of industry, aid for the aged and incapacitated, the reeducation of cripples, etc., have increased so rapidly in Argentina and will continue so to increase that general and technical training for these functions is now necessary in order that our efforts may not be rendered sterile from lack of preparation. In this respect we are far behind Europe and the United States, where numerous training schools for social service have already been established (statistics of these schools by countries). Already our universities and other educational agencies have begun to treat welfare subjects in an unconnected way. In order not to duplicate and to concentrate this training it is necessary to organize a separate school, with its own faculty, which will unite in its support all those persons interested in the study and promotion of social service, study the social conditions producing maladjustment and train technical workers for its relief, and, finally, will be "a new religious temple for those who make of human welfare a lay religion." The first year should be devoted to the theory and the second year to practice training and technology.—L. L. Bernard.

THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL METHODS

THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL METHODS IN HISTORY

(See also Entry 4083)

3538. ADAMS, JAMES TRUSLOW. Henry Adams and the new physics. *Yale Rev.* 19 (2) Winter, 1930: 283-302.—Henry Adams sought to make history scientific by applying the methodology and formulae of physics. In so doing he made some remarkable guesses as to scientific development, but these new developments have made untenable the very bases on which Adams made his forecasts. Instead of all phenomena, including the human, becoming more surely governed by ascertainable law, recent discoveries seem to indicate that they are less predictable as they become either larger or smaller. To the author this situation seems to imply that if ever history is to be made in any sense "scientific," that is predictable, it must deal with a comparative study of phenomena of an intermediate size, such as the conditions producing the flowering of art or the occurrence of a political revolution.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

3539. GAULTIER, PAUL. La philosophie: Une conception humaine de l'histoire. [Philosophy: A human conception of history.] *Rev. Pol. et Sci. Rev. Bleue.* 67 (17) Sep. 7, 1929: 536-538.—René Pinon's *Histoire diplomatique de la France de 1515 à 1928* is evaluated as a lofty, human concept of history. Bergsonian determinism in history is denied. Physical and material conditions influence but do not determine course and destiny; economic factors react on national policies. The mental attitude of a people is a prime factor; psychic forces are determinative (e.g. Joan of Arc). The role of liberty in history is asserted; every decision by leaders, good or bad, marked a turning point in political history. Their volitions and decisions rested on a contingency, hence are human. Moral factors, the imponderables, often represent a chief moment of influence. Important statesmen like Henry IV, Richelieu, and Napoleon recognized as incarnations of their times, direct the course of events within the limits of their power.—*J. F. L. Raschen.*

3540. RANDALL, J. G. The interrelation of social and constitutional history. *Amer. Hist. Rev.* 35 (1) Oct. 1929: 1-13.—The increase in social history has not resulted in discarding constitutional history. It has demonstrated the necessity of the use of social and economic material for constitutional history and the employment of political and constitutional material for social history. In the investigation of constitutional development and of the interpretation of the constitution by the Supreme Court the drift of social philosophy and the direction of social influence are sources to be used as well as strictly constitutional documents. Court decisions and opinions reflect the sectional or social interest and the economic philosophy of the judges. Furthermore, whether the constitution and laws are effective or not depends on the attitude of the public. On the other hand social historians cannot afford to ignore legal and political data. Laws and court decisions affect social and economic interests. Then too, since law is crystallized social experience expressed in terms of working rules, its evolution is a record of social change and reform. Court records contain elaborate records of human nature and community conscience. The specialist must welcome the contributions of his allies.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

3541. WILLIAMSON, C. The ethics of historic truth. *Internat. J. Ethics.* 40 (1) Oct. 1929: 73-91.—History is considered a craft rather than a science, involving an artist's fancy in research but employing a

scientific method. Three qualities attach to the historian,—a capacity for absorbing facts, a capacity for stating them, and a point of view. The subject matter of history changes to meet the needs and interests of each new period. A danger arises here in the attempt to interpret events of the past in the light of the present, thus distorting the picture of human progress and instilling an undue conservatism. Changes of emphasis through new points of view, however, are highly desirable. History should deal with every aspect of man's endeavor and thought in the past, and should make the facts of human activity accessible to other branches of inquiry. A "recreational visualization of the past," based on a sane and balanced judgment, is needed for interpretation. The expression of a personal predilection for certain conditions is not the rightful function of a historian. Current taste, according to the author, seems to require a minimum of interpretation, leaving the student free to his own devices.—*Herbert S. Schell.*

THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL METHODS IN ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 4083, 4414)

3542. PIROU, GAËTAN. La méthode de l'ordonnancement de la science économique chez les économistes français contemporains. [Economic methodology with contemporary French economists.] *Rev. Econ. Pol.* 42 (6) Nov.-Dec. 1928: 1487-1500.—From the standpoint of method, French economists do not take an extreme position. They do not favor exclusively abstract economic theory, the historical approach, or purely descriptive economics. The majority of writers assert that the true method should hold an intermediate position, having recourse both to induction and deduction, and employing the classical procedure of the ordinary sciences: observation, hypothesis, verification. The French partisans of the deductive method are distinguished from the protagonists of abstract theory by a tendency to verify economic laws through experimentation. A majority of authors still adhere to the divisions of subject-matter originated by J. B. Say and completed by James Mill: viz., production, exchange, distribution, consumption. This traditional plan is not founded on a careful examination, and there has been some reaction against it. The author's own work includes a study of, first, the structure, and secondly, the mechanism of economic life. The third part treats of international economic relations and the fourth, various forms of socialism. Only incidentally is economic science concerned with ethical or moral considerations.—*Tipton R. Snavely.*

THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL METHODS IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

(See also Entry 4083)

3543. JOSEPHY, BORTHOLD. Der Gesetzesbegriff in den Sozialwissenschaften. [The concept of law in the social sciences.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökonom. u. Stat.* 130 (2) Feb. 1929: 161-197.—The problem is to develop a concept of law which shall be useful in, and have meaning for, the social sciences. The writings of social theorists disclose two main types of the "law" concept. The one conceives law as implying necessity as distinguished from freedom; the other conceives it as implying determinism as distinguished from chance. Even though there be social laws of the first or normative type, they are undiscoverable. This is due to the practical reasons that social materials are too complex;

that the individual, the atom of the social structure, is too variable; and that these units are constantly altering because of those very reactions to the other units which it would be the function to formulate in such laws. The problem in connection with laws of the second type is whether any such can be formulated for the social sciences that can serve as aids to discovery and prediction. A law of this type states our knowledge of the constancy of causes of phenomena. They can exist in the social sciences only if it can be shown that the observed constancy is explicable in terms of factors specific to the social sciences as distinct from factors drawn from other fields. The content of such a law can be neither the mere persistence nor repetition of a phenomenon, but a relationship between changes in phenomena can furnish its content. But if a relationship between such changes is to be deemed a law, it must be such as to have predictive value and enable us to separate the probable from the improbable among all possible alternatives. It need not, however, be quantitative in form. This type of law as applied to the social sciences shows two forms, the empirical and the constitutive. The empirical type may be either causal or purely empirical. The statistical law is the form

generally assumed in the social sciences by the purely empirical type. It has, however, no predictive value for the individual instance, but small predictive value for masses, and lacks the essential element of a true law, namely, the comparison of at least two independent factors. Statistical method can lead to no true law in the social sciences. Empirical social laws of the causal type are possible in two forms: those that deal with the effects produced on social forms by the action of the associated individuals, and those that deal with the effects produced by social forms upon the associated individuals. Constitutive laws have a valid place in the social sciences. It is only so far as phenomena are conceived of as subject to law that adequate concepts can be formulated to serve as tools for investigation in fields where concepts cannot be authoritatively defined. The law must fix the concept, and this constitutive function law can perform in the social sciences.—*Henry Rottschaefer.*

THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL METHODS IN SOCIOLOGY

(See Entries 4083, 5302, 5304)

DIVISION II. SYSTEMATIC MATERIALS

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

GENERAL WORKS ON GEOGRAPHY

3544. LARSEN, SOPHUS. *De gamle Nordmaands og Islaenderes Syn paa Verdenshjørnernes Beliggenhed.* [The ancient Norse and Icelandic terminology of direction.] *Geog. Tidsskr.* 32 (2-3) Jun.-Sep. 1929: 66-87.—Direction as set forth in the topographical and geographical descriptions in medieval Norse and Icelandic documents obviously fails to coincide with our modern conception of direction. It has been held that they used the term northeast when they meant north, but one finds north placed to the northwest. The explanation lies in the poverty of the language; i.e., the displacement is a linguistic phenomenon. This poverty of languages is illustrated by the use of the Norse term for north to designate the lands to the northwest of the continental divide in Norway; lands to the southeast of the divide were said to lie to the east. Light is also thrown upon the terminology in the *Knytlinga Saga*, chs. 25-69 and 82-98, where east is located to the north. This usage of the term for east is explained as being due to faulty copying of Roman charts in the sources. The Romans ordinarily placed east at the top, which in its

turn was due to a misunderstanding of Greek charts. The placing of east to the north also serves to explain several statements in Adam of Bremen.—*Inst. Econ. and Hist., Copenhagen.*

3545. SCHILDER, SIEGMUND. *Der Kulturbegriff in der Geographie.* [The meaning of "Kultur" in geography.] *Mitteil. d. Geog. Gesellsch. in Wien.* 72 (5-6) 1929: 200-210.—The author of the article finds fault with various points of view brought forward in Hettner's book *Der Gang der Kultur über die Erde* (How civilization spread over the earth). He criticizes Hettner's refusal to accept the idea of "civilization" as a different form of "Kultur." Hettner omitted one highly geographical aspect of all civilizations, i.e., the tendency of expansion. There is no such thing as "the" oriental civilization; one should distinguish Egyptian, Babylonian, and Islamic civilizations, although Hettner would not get very far in this direction with his exclusively geographical point of view and method. Spengler's book *The Decline of the West* contains a series of geographical data.—*Werner Neuse.*

TRAVEL AND EXPLORATION

(See Entries 1-6843, 1-6860, 1-8470, 1-9804; 4064, 4079)

SYSTEMATIC HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

3546. BUTCHER, HAROLD. From England to India by aerial express. *Travel.* 54 (2) Dec. 1929: 21-25, 52.

3547. OGILVIE, ALAN G. Geography at the South African meeting of the British Association. *Geog. Rev.* 20 (1) Jan. 1930: 143-147.

ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

(See Entries 4497, 4533, 4536, 4571)

POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 3554, 3574, 3599)

3548. HATT, GUDMUND. Begrebet "Mellemeuropa." [The term "Central Europe."] *Geog. Tidsskr.* 32 (2-3) Jun.-Sep. 1929: 92-115.—German geographers cling to the term "Central Europe" principally as a politico-geographical term. Since the World War it is an anachronism, considered from the political, economic, and cultural-geographic points of view.—*Inst. Econ. and Hist., Copenhagen.*

REGIONAL STUDIES

POLAR REGIONS

ARCTIC

(See also Entry 3635)

3549. LONGSTAFF, T. G. The Oxford University expedition to Greenland, 1928. *Geog. J.* 74(1) Jul. 1929: 61-69.—Undertaken with a view to continuing the biological work of the three previous Oxford University expeditions to Spitsbergen, this party of eight scientists spent six weeks of the summer of 1928 near the head of Kugssuk Arm of Godthaabs Fjord studying the interrelation of all forms of life inhabiting an area eight miles square. Here, where native life was free from human interference, in an area of craggy moorland with its series of sunken valleys and shallow soil, 727 different kinds of birds were located. The most striking feature of the insect life was the immense number of individuals as compared with the fewness of the species. One hundred and fifty flowering plants and ferns, besides lichens and mosses, were named.—*M. Warthin.*

THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE

AUSTRALASIA

New Zealand

(See Entries 1555, 4464, 4466)

Australia

(See also Entries 1752, 4579)

3550. FENNER, CHARLES. A geographical enquiry into the growth, distribution and movement of population in South Australia, 1836-1927. *Trans. Royal Soc. South Australia.* 53 1929: 79-145.—Much of the evidence is presented in decennial periods, after the first 1836-1861, with spot maps showing, not actual population, but movement of population. During the 1st period, the areas of practically no settlement are worthy of note. Few people were found along the Murray River, the Yorke Peninsula, the West Coast, or Kangaroo Islands. In 1861 only one long railway had been built. There were no reservoirs. Apart from the strong pull of the mineral fields (Kapunda, Burra, Wallaroo) the chief movement was towards the south-east, and along the rich alluvial interridge plains of the lower north. The fundamental control was the water supply. Climatic conditions, with lack of rivers and fresh-water supplies, made exploration and settlement difficult. These two factors led on the one hand to deeds of gallantry and endurance, and on the other to the development in South Australia of one of the most extensive systems of water supply and reticulation that has been developed in any country. An example of the way in which man ("Nature's insurgent son") has first adapted himself to geographic conditions, and in the second place, by exercise of his ingenuity and skill, has turned on his environment and shaped it to his will, may be well seen in Southern Australia. In this endeavor there is required further concentration toward (a) plant, animal, topographical, and soil research, (b) preparation of maps of all forms of state resources, (c) widespread dissemination of scientific, engineering, and agricultural knowledge and skill. Beyond the 10° rainfall line, apart from minerals, the chief wealth of this state is its mantle of native vegetation which is in peril, unless a policy of rigid avoidance of overstocking and overfeeding is observed. Agriculture has reached its northern limits; future efforts should be devoted to

the more intense utilization of well watered land that is already under occupation. (Over 20 diagrams and maps. Figs. 22 a and b: a Prosperity Graph of S. A. showing response of population to various stimuli or repressions, such as mines opened or closed, drought, introduction of super-phosphates, etc.)—*Dorothy R. Taylor.*

3551. RUSSEL, SIR JOHN. Recent agricultural developments in Australia. *Geography.* 15, Pt. 4. (86) Dec. 1929: 267-273.—Covering tropical, semi-tropical, and temperate latitudes, Australia, because of its ability to produce all known agricultural products, is of especial interest to the agriculturist. In accordance with modern economic developments, crops, as a rule, show a close relationship to the most favorable physical conditions. Of these, the rainfall is of first importance. In the south this comes mainly from the Antarctic in the winter; in the north it is a monsoonal, mainly summer precipitation; Queensland and New South Wales lie where the two overlap, while a central area misses both. Thus, from 25-40 inches on the coast, the rainfall declines to 10 inches a little further inland and to almost none at all in the interior. Native vegetation represented on the moist coastal belt by the birch and pine, and by eucalyptus and acacias of the region of less rainfall, grades through the mallee and salt bush to the desert interior, almost devoid of any growth. The black soil of the plains and the brown of the hills in the sections nearer the sea, give place to a red soil farther inland. Grass, parched by the summer drought to form a natural hay, furnishes nourishment for sheep. However, large areas in western and southern Australia are being converted from sheep ranches into wheat farms. This development has been made possible by (1) a rotation system of farming, (2) breeding new and suitable varieties of wheat, (3) the use of phosphate as fertilizer, (4) the development of proper implements for rapidly clearing the ground, among them the stump jack plough, one of the most important factors in Australian agricultural development. After harvest the stubble is burned to destroy harmful insects and fungus, and to make the ground more compact in order to reduce evaporation. The question of water presents a serious problem. Some sections supply artesian water, but in places it is unusable; small reservoirs or ponds are sometimes built and roofed over; irrigation is practised in the plain of the Murray and associated rivers, where one large project is already in working order and two others in construction. The high cost makes this profitable only for valuable crops as peaches, grapes, and oranges. The salt in the soil, dissolved by the water, presents a serious difficulty; a solution is now being sought. (3 maps, 4 photos.)—*W. O. Blanchard.*

THE FAR EAST

(See Entries 82, 4617)

EAST INDIES, PHILIPPINES AND NEW GUINEA

(See Entries 4420, 4482, 4619)

ASIA

China

(See also Entries 3717, 4473)

3552. UNSIGNED. Trade in the Hwai River basin (China). *J. Royal Soc. Arts.* 77(4007) Sep. 6, 1929: 1041-1042.—*E. T. Platt.*

Japan

(See also Entries 1504, 4539, 4547, 4558)

3553. DENNERY, E. *La surpopulation japonaise.* [Japanese overpopulation.] *Ann. de Géog.* 38 (212) Mar. 1929: 148-168.—Before 1867 the population of Japan had become almost stationary. In 1875 the number of inhabitants was 34,000,000, in 1900 over 44,800,000, and in 1925 nearly 60,000,000. This increase is due, in part, to a decrease in infant mortality, but the death rate of the total population has not decreased. It is the increase in the birth rate that explains this increase in population. The growth in population has been more rapid than the increase in food production. An increasing quantity of rice is imported from Indo-China and Burma. In Japan there is only a little more than a hectare of land for each family of five persons and half of this area is devoted to rice. In the cities of this overpopulated land the number living in urban centers of over 10,000 inhabitants constituted 13% of the total population in 1888, but the proportion had increased to 37% in 1925. The intellectual middle class has suffered from unemployment due to the increase in population. The remedies for this situation lie chiefly in emigration, birth control, industrialism, and agricultural improvements. Emigration to Formosa, Korea, and Hokkaido would relieve the situation somewhat, and perhaps South America is to be the land to which the Japanese may go in the future. Five thousand emigrants went to Brazil in 1925 and 1926. As yet birth control is not and cannot be an effective solution of the problem of overpopulation. Industrial expansion appears as a partial remedy, but in effect it just displaces into the future the same question of population when the numbers concerned will be greater. It has been estimated that 2,000,000 hectares can still be requisitioned for agriculture and half this area can be used for rice. Nevertheless this serious question is certain to affect the government and national life in general.—*Guy-Harold Smith.*

India

(See Entries 4430, 4458, 4540, 4545, 4817)

Arabia

(See also Entry 5239)

3554. YALE, WILLIAM. *The influence of geography on Arab nationalism.* *J. Geog.* 28 (9) Dec. 1929: 349-356.—The present conflict in Palestine is primarily a struggle for the possession of the Holy Land, backed by outside reserves, rather than a dispute confined to the Jewish and Arab inhabitants, in which the latter would hold a decided advantage. A strongly united national movement of Arabs of all lands could overwhelm Zionism. A semi-desert area, occupied by a nomad population, and fringed about with individual settlements separated from each other by geographic barriers, but each in intimate contact with the desert interior, has furnished a geographic setting which, hitherto, has impeded such a movement. These nomads are at once the reservoir from which the settled communities replenish their Arabic blood and culture, and the disintegrating force which prevents the growth of any separatist nationalism, as seen in the conflict between the Cherifian movement and the Syrian Nationalist Movement. The introduction of automobiles and airplanes, is, however, weakening the influence of the desert and its people and suggests a promise for the crystallization of Arab racial solidarity into Arab national unity. Should this occur, the only hope for a Jewish National Home would lie in an immediate understanding with the Arabs. (3 maps.)—*W. O. Blanchard.*

Northern Asia

(See also Entry 4539)

3555. KONOGOROV, P. F. *КОНОГОРОВ, П. Ф.* Картография северной Азии. [Cartography of northern Asia.] Издание Библиотечно-Библиографической Секции О-ва Изучения Урала, Сибири и Дальнего Востока (Москва). 1928: pp. 76.—A bibliography of maps of Northern Asia published between 1917 and 1927.—*G. Vasilevich.*

EUROPE*East Central Europe*

(See also Entries 2727, 3664, 4422, 4423, 4542, 4553, 4554, 4655)

3556. IRMÉDI-MOLNÁR, LÁSZLÓ. *A szegedi Fehér tó.* [The Fehér Lake of Szeged.] *Föld és Ember.* 9 (3-4) 1929: 138-159.—The largest single sodaic region in Hungary is the Fehér Lake, most of which lies within the boundaries of the City of Szeged. This sodaic region occupies 2,467 acres. It received its name of Fehér or White Lake from its white salt and whitish water. The lake is very shallow and varies greatly in extent, for the rains of spring and fall enlarge it greatly. It shrinks to a small section in the center during the period of evaporation in the summer. The northern and western borders of the lake are sandy and present an exceedingly irregular shore-line. The southern and eastern borders are of loess now saturated with sodaic deposits and form straight, unbroken shore-lines. For centuries this sodaic region has been growing larger. The prevailing northwest wind blows the sands into the lake, driving its waters with their sodaic deposits farther and farther into the loess regions of the south and west. There was formerly an outlet from the lake to the Tisza River, but that was gradually blocked up by sand driven by the prevailing northwest wind. The resultant enlargement of the lake so endangered the City of Szeged that it became necessary to dig the Fehértó Canal, to draw off the surplus waters to the Tisza. The entire region of the Fehér Lake is practically barren, its only vegetation being some rushes and a species of coarse grass on which sheep thrive. Several attempts were made to raise fish intensively in this lake. This was found to be very successful, except when a dry summer like that of 1918 would dry up the lake and destroy the fish. It is now proposed to maintain the supply of water in the lake through the drilling of artesian wells. The Fehér Lake will then have great commercial value in the production of fish.—*E. D. Beynon.*

3557. KOGUTOWICZ, KÁROLY. *Belsősomogy.* [Inner Somogy.] *Föld és Ember.* 9 (5) 1929: 201-213.—One of the most distinct of the smaller geographical units of Hungary west of the Danube is the wide, sandy, densely forested plain known for centuries as Inner Somogy. It forms a sort of trough about 40 kilometres wide between the hills of eastern Somogy and the range of Zalaapát. From the Balaton on the north it extends to the River Drave on the south, a distance of 60-70 kilometres. Even today this is one of the best wooded regions of Hungary. One hundred and fifty years ago its vast forests were almost impenetrable. The communes of the region were few in number and were situated almost entirely on the borders of the forests. The interior was abandoned to swineherds who formed for a long time the *kanásztársadalom*, the swineherd-régime. Since many of them were recruited from fugitives from justice or military service, they tended to ignore the laws of the country and to form what was virtually an outlaw government of their own. Thus for years the entire region was ruled by Kertész Pali of Kálmáncsa, a swineherd who enjoyed as much authority as any

king. The swineherd-régime was tolerated by the kings of Hungary and the great nobles to whom belonged practically the entire Inner Somogy. The landlords became in time weary of the curtailed revenue from this uncultivated domain. Sheep were introduced, and the gentle shepherds began to crowd out the rough swineherds. Colonists were planted here and there in the forests which they began to clear and cultivate. All over the region one may see little villages which had their beginning in these clearings. The swineherd-régime has completely passed away. Agriculture and even industry are flourishing today. The system of large estates has, however, remained. The sixty communes to be found in this region today are far removed from each other and thus bear witness to the conditions out of which the present order was evolved.—E. D. Beynon.

3558. WAGNER, RICHÁRD. Kecskemét Vizel-látása. [The water supply of Kecskemét.] *Föld és Ember.* 9(3-4) 1929: 160-164.—Kecskemét, a city of 75,000 inhabitants in the Hungarian Alföld, has had for centuries a struggle to provide drinking water for its citizens and water for fire prevention and other purposes. According to the legends of the people there were certain springs and streams in the neighborhood of the city long ago. If so, they were neglected and choked up many decades ago. The people of Kecskemét are today entirely dependent for their water supply on two sources—wells and carefully stored rain water. Only the water from the deeper wells is fit for drinking purposes, as all shallower wells, up to 50 or 60 meters, have a dangerous amount of ammonia, chlorine, etc. Out of the 1,928 wells in the city only 38 furnish suitable drinking water. Such water is sold in cans, at 8 filler per *lajtos* can. Naturally it is used as little as possible. The rain water is preserved in casks into which ash of the acacia is put. It can be kept in this way half a year and is good for washing purposes. Since few of the streets are paved and the dearth of water prevents street sprinkling, the clouds of dust in the city are so great as to darken the sky, if a strong wind is blowing. Fire hazards are very great. The chief trouble, however, is the extraordinary spread of tuberculosis among the inhabitants. The greatest need of Kecskemét is an aqueduct.—E. D. Beynon.

Italy

(See Entries 2650, 4446, 5102)

Iberian Peninsula

(See also Entry 3574)

3559. SOLBERG, THORVALD. Some notes on the Balearic Islands with special reference to their bibliography. *Papers Bibliog. Soc. Amer.* 22(2) 1928: 69-146.—W. O. Blanchard.

France

(See also Entries 3574, 4436, 4533)

3560. SANCHOLLE-HENRAUX, B. L'industrie marbrière française. [French marble industry.] *La Nature.* (2822) Dec. 1929: 488-500.—There are found in France more than 700 outcroppings of marble, distributed throughout France proper and her North African colonies. These marbles ample in quantity are also in the main of excellent quality. While the French quarries do not yield such high grade white marbles as are found in Italy, small veins too limited in extent to exploit industrially are found. Most of the white marble is too coarse grained to be adaptable for statues. The colored marbles are however of the first grade and are exported widely. The calcareous marbles (defined as made up of grains and not crystals in contradistinction

to marble) of Hauteville, Corgoloin, Ladoix, and Buxy have no equal and are justly renowned throughout Europe. The production of marble is distributed crudely, as follows:—40 per cent from the Pyrenees region, 25 per cent from the southeast, 15 per cent from the north and east, and 20 per cent scattered. The total yearly production is uncertain but for 1900, 614,331 tons is the estimate, and this decreased to 210,344 tons in 1913. France imports some marbles, 45,000 to 50,000 tons roughly, from Italy, Belgium, Greece, Portugal, and Spain.—Robert M. Brown.

Low Countries

(See Entries 4548, 4638)

Switzerland and the Alps

(See Entries 4564, 4695)

Germany and Austria

(See also Entries 4238, 4562, 4563, 5283)

3561. BLUME, ERNST. Der Begriff "Mitteldeutschland." [The concept "Mitteldeutschland."] *Geog. Z.* 35(4-5) 1929: 193-197.—The concept "Mitteldeutschland" for some years has been discussed in a lively manner in connection with efforts towards a redistribution of the Reich. According to the author Mitteldeutschland lies within the following limits: Lausitzer Gebirge, Elbsandstein Gebirge and Erzgebirge, Frankenwald and Thüringerwald, Eichsfeld; the western edge of the Harz to Seesen, Asse, Elm, Lappwald, Drömling, Jeetzeniederung, Letzlinger Heide, Fläming, Lausitz. This region, well characterized by topographic limits, is a transitional region, in relation to the opposition of sea and land climate, the natural flora and fauna, and the movements of people. Old land and water highways cross each other here in a north-south and an east-west direction. This central position has also come into prominence in connection with air-traffic. The north of the region is distinguished from the south in regard to agriculture and industry. Small farming in the south is contrasted with large farming in the north. Factories for sugar, chocolate, and preserves, potato industries, and stockbreeding are characteristic of the north. In the south light industries with highly skilled workmen (e.g., the textile, curtain, lace, glassware and toy industries) predominate. The natural capital of the region is Magdeburg on the Elbe.—K. Brüning.

3562. BOBEK, HANS. Innsbruck. Eine Gebirgsstadt, ihr Lebensraum und ihre Erscheinung. [Innsbruck. A mountain city, its tributary area, and its characteristics.] *Forsch. z. Deutschen Landes- u. Volkskunde.* 25(3) 1928: 227-370.—Innsbruck owes its development less to its local importance in this mountainous region—a region economically poor—than to its excellent situation: location in the center of the Inn basin at the foot of the Brenner Pass which opens the way to the south; Arlberg Pass provides an open route to the west, and a number of gaps and low passes lead to the north and the east. The history of Alpine commerce, to a certain extent, is the history of Innsbruck. The early settlement of the Romans, situated near the present site of Innsbruck disappeared when the commerce of the early period declined. A settlement at the Inn crossing did not develop until traffic revived in the late Middle Ages. The city was founded in 1180 and in 1567 had 5,050 inhabitants. With the decline of commercial traffic between upper Germany and Venice, Innsbruck's character changed; the commercial town became a residential city—the residence of the Tyrolese Hapsburg line; later on Innsbruck became a county

capital. Its commercial importance during this period was insignificant. With the construction of the Brenner line (Rome-Berlin) and the Arlberg line (Paris-Vienna) Innsbruck became a junction of international importance. At present the city (suburbs included) has about 70,000 inhabitants. The second part of the monograph deals with the economic life of Innsbruck in its geographic relations and with the features of the city itself. It includes a survey of the population, the city's site and situation, the regional plan, and a discussion of the cultural landscape as an expression of the city's trade. The author attempts to establish the extent of the city's influence, using statistics of occupations and immigrations. In 1910 only 28 percent of the population of Innsbruck had been born in the city. The present urban "influence border" corresponds to the frontiers of the Tyrol, with the exception of the Italian frontier section, where a large part of the South Tyrol continues to be influenced by Innsbruck, even though outside the Austrian frontier line. The present economic activities include: modern Alpine commerce; hotel industry; government and intellectual professions; and manufacturing. The city's economic prosperity depends primarily on the revenue from public offices and institutions, and secondarily on commerce. Manufacturing is subordinated and trade is restricted to the city and its hinterland. The hotel industry, for the most part, is overvalued. (Maps and photographs.)—*Hans G. Bobek.*

3563. OBERHUMMER, E. Der Name Burgenland. [The name "Burgenland."] *Geog. Z.* 35(3) 1929: 162-163.—The name "Burgenland" has its origin in the names of the four Komitate: Pressburg, Wieselburg, Odenburg, and Eisenburg, which were governed in former times as Hungarian Komitate from a solid *burg* (castle); hence in Magyar *vár-megye* is the equivalent of *burg*-district. After the loss of Pressburg the area was also spoken of as "Dreiburgenland." The name was first used by Prof. Dr. Alfred Walheim in a poem published in a Vienna daily on Dec. 24, 1918.—*Werner Neuse.*

3564. OVERBECK, HERMANN. Die natürlichen Landschaften des Saargebietes. [The natural territories of the Saar district.] *Geog. Anz.* 30(9) 1929: 273-285.—The region which, under French pressure, was relinquished by Germany and which since 1919 has been designated as the Saar district, is neither a geographic nor an economic unity. On the contrary, the newly created Saar district is artificially separated by political boundaries from its neighbouring regions, so that economically connected regions are torn from each other. It appears as a limited region between the Rhenish Schieferbirge and the Lorraine-south German terraced landscape. On the one side, is marginal open agricultural territory, and on the other, the central wooded and industrial territory. Two independent little regions, the Homburger Gebruch and the Orscholtzer quartz seam are separated. The central forest and industrial territory consists of the coal mountain territory, the variegated sandstone belt, and the industrial zone in the Saar valley. These regions are surrounded by the open agricultural territories. The different landscapes of the Saar region are culturally bound together by the national cultural unity of the German spirit. This, again, like the river which gave its name to the region, points towards Germany. The development of the industrial region and the anthracite strata of the Warndt, recently opened up for rough mining by France, are treated in special detail.—*K. Brüning.*

3565. SCHLÜTER, OTTO. Halle an der Saale und seine Umgebung. [Halle on the Saale and its environs.] *Geog. Z.* 35(4-5) 1929: 210-218.—The author designates the broad plains between the Harz and the Saale by the name "Hallgau." The boundaries of the passage zone are approximately: the Fuhne,

the Strengbach, the Elster, the Saale (as far as the region of Korbetha), the shell limestone plateau of northwest Thüringen, the Hornburger Sattel, the eastern slope of the Harz (about the Wipperthal), the Rotenburger Sattel and then again the Fuhnetal. Since the Hallgau lies in the rain shadow of the Harz it has a dry climate and has been marked from remote times by poverty of forest, a fact which facilitated prehistoric settlement. Agriculture (wheat and sugar beets) is the chief economic factor; milling, and the manufacture of sugar, and agricultural machinery naturally developed in connection with these industries. Of mineral resources, rock salt, potash, copper schist, porcelain clay, and lignite are found. Industry is, therefore, prevailingly attached to the soil. Industries which, on the other hand, have a purely urban character are in general backward. The old salt-town of Halle lies in the center of the region; the location of salt supplies at the river crossing on the Mansfeld highway stimulated early settlement. Halle was formerly characterized by salt mining, but more recently commerce, government activities, and the presence of the university have altered the character of the city. The network of railroads for the most part makes use of the way over the plateau, and very little of the Talauen.—*K. Brüning.*

3566. SIEDENTOP, IRMFRIED. Das Rhöngebirge. Eine geographische Skizze unter Betonung seiner Kulturlandschaftlichen Verhältnisse. [The Rhöngebirge. A geographical sketch with emphasis on its developed regional relations.] *Mitteil. d. Geog. Gesellsch. in München.* 22(1) Jun. 1929: 1-115.—The author introduces in place of the customary name "Höhe Rhön," the expression "Rhöngebirge." This range by its enclosed state and its heights is contrasted with the "Vorderrhön" with its numerous lower summits. The "Rhöngebirge" is made up of four features: Lange, Kreuzberg, Dammersfelder, and Wasserkuppenrhön. It is noticeable that 70% of the settlements in high places lie between elevations of 400 and 600 meters, while 75% of all settlements lie in valleys, and 67% are village clusters. Brickwork predominates. Boarding is used in many places as protection from rain. The population density of the range is small; 46% of the surface is partitioned into meadows and pasture grounds, and is devoid of agriculture which would tend to increase population. In earlier times the range formed a natural boundary between various secular and religious authorities. On account of the relatively high watershed the railroads advance only to the foot of the range and from there onwards traffic is carried on by motor vehicles. Agriculture, progressive industries, the extraction of minerals (heavy spar, lignite, basalt, variegated sandstone, shell-lime, peat), and the "house industries" (wood, textiles, cigars) are treated. These arose, as in other mountain regions, when the growing population of the mountain villages with their too narrow limits, could no longer be supported by agriculture. In conclusion the author reviews the division of each branch of industry among the various zones of the range. (Topography, climate, forest cover, moors, and river systems are discussed.)—*K. Brüning.*

British Isles

(See Entries 4434, 4556, 4578)

ENGLAND AND WALES

(See Entries 4716, 5239)

Scandinavia, Finland, Baltic States

(See Entries 3599, 4265, 4418, 4419, 4549)

East Central Europe

(See also Entries 4479, 4543, 4544, 4565, 5249)

3567. FIRLUS, GERTRUDE. La grande propriété foncière en Pologne. [The great landed estates of Poland.] *La Géographie*. 51 (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 164-170.—Maps, diagrams, and text show that approximately half the land in Poland is held in estates of more than 10,000 hectares and that about 90% of the land is held in estates of from 1,000 to 10,000 hectares. The palatinat of Bialystok has the largest percentage of land in estates of more than 10,000 hectares, with Stanislawow second. The palatinat of Tarnopol has no land in the higher division, but has more than half its land in estates of from 1,000 to 10,000 hectares. There is correlation between size of holdings and deforestation. The smaller the holding, the greater the area in forest. Holdings of 100 hectares have, on an average, only 10% of the land cleared; holdings of 140,000 hectares have more than 90% cleared. Between these two extremes there is an even increase in the curve representing percent cleared, the percentage of deforestation being on an arithmetic scale and that of size of holdings on a logarithmic scale. However, estates between about 7,000 and 25,000 hectares in size show generally greater percentages of the land remaining in forest than is the case with those immediately smaller and larger.—*S. D. Dodge*.

AFRICA

3568. DUISBERG, ADOLF von. Die Seefischerei an den afrikanischen Küsten. [Deep sea fishing along the African coast.] *Koloniale Rundsch. u. Mitteil. a. d. Deutschen Schutzgebieten*. (4) 1929: 105-110.—Fishing in the African seas is important only in the extreme North. Canned anchovies, tuna fish, and sardines from the Tunis-Tripolis coastal area have long been important in the European markets. Deep sea fishing was adopted recently by fishermen of Morocco. Primitive native fishing in the tropic seas bordering East and West Africa is of no importance. In Angola, on the contrary, the export of dried fish is 6.4 per cent of the total export value. Fishing in South Africa is carried on chiefly to provide fish for the home market. Lobsters from Cape Town have been exported to France in increasing quantities since 1903, and from Walfish Bay since 1920. Whale-fishing and the export of guano are each of some importance in South-West Africa.—*L. Waibel*.

Egypt and the Nile Valley

(See Entries 4461, 5272, 5280)

Atlas Region

(See also Entry 3687)

3569. BASSAC. Notes sur le Tafilalet et le Ziz. [Notes on Tafilalet and the Ziz.] *Bull. Soc. de Géog. d'Alger et de l'Afrique du Nord*. 34 (119) 1929: 403-413.—Tafilalet is divided into six districts composed of hamlets, presided over by a sharif who has virtually no authority. A group of nomads forms an important part of the population. Assured of the protection of the sharif, and profiting by the state of unrest in which the country lives, they have appointed themselves police of the region and operate for their own benefit. Permanent insecurity and tribal hostility handicap commerce; inefficient agricultural methods and the water shortage are further reasons for the lack of a flourishing commerce. There is almost no industry. From May to July the natives migrate north and east to assist with harvesting in other regions. Ruins which represent work that no present-day native could do testify to the former presence of a Roman civiliza-

tion. The Ziz which rises in the Great (High) Atlas range and flows south is an important source of water in a country in which water is scarce, but since the distribution of its waters is carefully regulated by the people of El Maadid, Tafilalet can not depend on it for its needs and hence must make use of wells.—*Elizabeth Erb Ward*.

3570. DEBESSE, MAURICE. Oran, premier port du Maghreb. [Oran, the major port of Maghreb.] *La Nature*. (2822) Dec. 1929: 501-505.—The Port of Oran, on the north African coast, during 1928 outranked all the ports of the Barbary Coast not excepting Algiers. The number of vessels during that year reporting at Oran was 11,083 with a tonnage of 19,747,000 and carrying merchandise amounting to 3,755,000 tons. The figures for Algiers were respectively; 8,591; 15,466,000; and 3,233,000. This represents not so much a decrease for Algiers as a prodigious growth for Oran. The site of Oran presents only mediocre natural advantages for a port, the bay lacks amplitude and is not well protected from west winds, but man has so far corrected the inconveniences of the station that it promises to become a notable port. By land the port is connected by a network of rails with Morocco, Algeria and the Saharan oases. During 1927, it exported, in order of value, wine, cattle, fodder, cereals, and iron; and imported coal, cereals, minerals oils, and wood. Oran is making a beginning of using the facilities of the port for manufacturing. The products from the fields are transformed by flour mills, breweries, and preserving establishments, and work shops for the repairing of ships have been constructed. Facilities for handling cargoes today excel those which have been the outlet of the Barbary States and the Saharan hinterland. The future of the port is bright, all its possibilities are far from being utilized, the city is growing, and there is ample opportunity to enlarge the dockage as business increases.—*Robert M. Brown*.

3571. MIEGEVILLE. Le problème du Mouton au Maroc. [The sheep problem of Morocco.] *Afrique Française*. (9) Sep. 1929: 505-520.—The great problem in connection with sheep raising in Morocco is the provision of food, drink, and shelter for any new breed. The work of erosion which has continued through centuries of heavy rainfall during half of the year has diminished the water reserve to such an extent that the country suffers from aridity. A plan of conservation is essential to defeat erosion, and to rebuild the land. The importance of adding vitamins to the diet must be recognized. To solve the problem of pasture lands which on the one hand are receding before intensified cultivation of cereals and on the other are losing their good qualities, it is necessary to conserve and improve the natural areas of pasturage and to introduce and adopt new and, if possible, permanent lands. Breeding in Morocco must be along the line of purifying an adulterated race by rigid selection. The merino should be the best sheep to import because it has the requisite qualities and affinities for cross-breeding with the native Tadla and because it has given satisfactory results in other parts of the world.—*Elizabeth Erb Ward*.

3572. PAYEN, EDOUARD. Les plantes à parfums dans l'Afrique du Nord. [The perfume plants of North Africa.] *Afrique Française*. (9) Sep. 1929: 497-505.—Of the plants cultivated in Algeria for the manufacture of perfume, the geranium at present is the most important. Algeria and the Isle of the Réunion practically control the world's production of the essence of geranium. The industry in Algeria is handicapped by lack of skilled labor. The rose tree of Morocco is probably unsurpassed and the essence is of good quality. Its sale is practically unlimited and with improved machinery Morocco could greatly increase its production. Néroli is produced in Algeria and in Morocco the distillation of the orange blossom is carried on by

natives. In 1928 the successful distillation of citron, orange, and mandarin was begun. Other plants raised with more or less success are lavender, thyme, masmine, iris, marmoram, mint, rue, and eucalyptus. Algeria is a larger producer than Morocco.—Elizabeth Erb Ward.

3573. T., A. *Les combustible minéraux en Algérie.* [The combustible minerals of Algeria.] *Bull. Soc. de Géog. d'Alger et de l'Afrique du Nord.* 34(119) 1929: 367-381.—Although in 1904 the absence of coal beds in Algeria was apparently established, small coal seams were found at Kénadsa, near Colomb-Béchar in 1907. However, the field was not exploited until 1917, when, because of the war, coal was scarce and high priced. The coal is mined by shafts about 300 meters deep. The gravity method is used to separate impurities; all work is done by hand. In spite of the lack of power, efficient machinery, and specialized labor, production has increased. Mining of the Kénadsa coal is well worth while since its price is very much lower than that of foreign coal. There are three other less important coal fields in Algeria and ten lignite fields. The prospects for finding oil in commercial quantities in Algeria are not favorable, although borings indicate the presence of a number of pools. In conclusion, aside from the coal field of Kénadsa and the small oil field of Messila, Algeria has very little to offer in the way of combustible minerals and must import its fuels. The solution of the problem lies in the utilization of agricultural products, principally wood alcohol, and steps are being taken to organize methods for their production.—Elizabeth Erb Ward.

3574. TINGITANUS. *Le chemin de fer de Tanger à Fez.* [The railroad from Tangier to Fez.] *Afrique Française.* (9) Sep. 1929: 485-491.—In 1914, as a result of a treaty between France and Germany in 1911, a French-Spanish company was organized to construct a railroad from Tangier to Fez, but because of the war actual construction was not begun until 1919. In July, 1927, the last section was completed—310 kilometers in all, 15 in Tangierian, 91 in Spanish, and 204 in French territory. The line is important because it connects France and the Iberian Peninsula with northwest Africa and reduces the distance between France and Morocco. It played an important part in the campaign of the Rif and because of its cheap fourth class rates it is extensively used by natives. The building of the road was hindered by many obstacles—political, diplomatic, technical, and economic—but the effort expended has been repaid by the results.—Elizabeth Erb Ward.

Upper Guinea

3575. LEVARE. *La Chasse en Guinée française.* [Game in French Guinea.] *Bull. Soc. de Géog. d'Alger et de l'Afrique du Nord.* 34(119) 1929: 448-457.—The small game of French Guinea furnishes the hunter with both sport and variety. In addition there is the opportunity to hunt the wild boar, the ant eater, which fills the native with superstition, the antelope which is plentiful in thickets spared by brush fires, the dangerous buffalo, the panther, the leopard, the lion, and the elephant.—Elizabeth Erb Ward.

Lower Guinea and the Congo Basin

(See also Entry 4641)

3576. CHAMNEY, N. P. *The climatology of the Gold Coast.* *Gold Coast. Dept. Agric. Bull.* #15. Aug. 1928: 1-63.—Located but a few degrees north of the equator, the Gold Coast has no respite from tropical heat. The irregularities of climate with which living conditions, industry, and trade are concerned are the rainfall and humidity, and the closely connected wind. Rain falls mostly when the wind comes from the south-

west, an on-shore wind; the fall is comparatively heavy especially on the windward slope of the mountains. In the period when the northern hemisphere experiences midwinter, the wind is likely to blow, for many days at a time, from a northerly point; the dryness of the air is then notable, clouds are few, and the rain may be of negligible quantity over periods of several weeks in succession. The sun passes directly overhead some weeks after the spring equinox and some weeks before the autumn equinox; along and near the coast the rainfall shows two periods of maximum fall, occurring after the sun passes overhead, and thus about four months apart, with somewhat less quantity between these maxima. But in the northern interior only one maximum is indicated, between the times of the coast maxima. Production of food crops and cacao finds some hindrance in the period of less abundant rain and low humidity when the sun is much to southward of the equator. Records of rainfall now cover many years; there is found in them a hint, which only scores of years' additional records can establish as fact, that the quantity is very gradually decreasing.—Herbert C. Hunter.

East Africa

(See Entries 2808, 3092)

Southern Africa

(See also Entries 2808, 3092)

3577. TWELLS, J. *Impressions of a trip through the northern Transvaal to the Limpopo.* *Geography.* 15, Pt. 4. (86) Dec. 1929: 285-286.

THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

NORTH AMERICA

Canada

(See also Entries 4168, 4525, 4532, 4991)

3578. INNIS, HAROLD A. *The Hudson Bay Railway.* *Geog. Rev.* 20(1) Jan. 1930. 1-30.—The Hudson Bay route, as an alternative commercial highway to the Atlantic, came into being in 1668 with the establishment of a fur-trading post on Rupert River and since that time has played a significant, if varying, role in the economic history of Canada. Despite the difficulties imposed by Hudson Strait, the rapid establishment of other fur-trading posts and the vigorous military and naval campaigns in the Bay by the French, indicated that this route was not without its advantages. In 1821 with the abandonment of the St. Lawrence route until the opening of traffic by the Red River in 1859, the Hudson Bay Route was in supreme control of the traffic of the Northwest. The monopoly of the southern routes since 1874 has resulted from improved transportation and political control, the trans-continental rail lines having taken the place of the Northwest Company. The Hudson Bay Railway was initiated in 1875 as an attempt by Manitoba to escape the monopoly of the Canadian Pacific Railway and its completion in 1908 to the Pas was accomplished by private enterprise with a view to developing local traffic and possibly acquiring a land grant, and was not designed ultimately to handle through traffic to Hudson Bay. It is not expected that the completion of the railway to Ft. Churchill in 1929 will be accompanied by a period similar to the one following 1821. Through traffic in wheat, attended by high overhead costs, partly as a result of seasonal navigation at Churchill, can be reduced by local traffic likely to result from mining and hydro-electric

development as well as from agriculture, and the fishing and lumbering industries.—*R. H. Brown.*

3579. LEE, JOHN K. and JOHNSON, LINDLEY Jr. The Gaspé Peninsula. *Bull. Geog. Soc. Philadelphia.* 28(1) Jan. 1930: 43-50.—*W. O. Blanchard.*

3580. SCOTT, JAMES GUTHERIE. A short description, historical and commercial, of the city and port of Quebec, and of the district of which it is the seaport. *World Ports.* 17(10) Aug. 1929: 673-680; (11) Sep. 1929: 865-879.—The Port of Quebec enjoyed its first period of prosperity during the Civil War as a point of shipment for lumber but after 1865 the pitch pine of the Southern States resumed its place in the English market. After a period of depression, the tapping of the hinterland by railroads and the bridging of the St. Lawrence have given new products such as coal, grain, fuel oil, and paper for shipment and the modernization of the docks has attracted shipping. Quebec Harbor today has 25 deep-water steamship berths with from 25 to 40 feet of water at low tide; by 1930 there will be eight additional steamer berths with 40 feet of water, including two berths for the largest types of passenger ships. The port has two stone graving docks, one of them 1,150 feet long, the longest in the world. While the number of outgoing ocean vessels in 1928 was only 273 as compared with 1700 in 1865, the registered tonnage in 1928 was 1,133,000 as compared with 964,000 in 1865, or as compared with 321,000 in 1895 when the trade of the port had reached its lowest point.—*Robert M. Brown.*

3581. UNSIGNED. Hudson Bay today. *Geog. Rev.* 20(1) Jan. 1930: 152-153.

United States

(See also Entries 4571, 4632, 4717)

NORTHEASTERN STATES

3582. HERLIHY, ELIZABETH M. Planning for Boston 1630-1930. *City Planning.* 6(1) Jan. 1930: 1-14.—An historical review of the growth and development of Boston with reference to the principles of city planning. (Maps and illustrations.)—*E. D. Elston.*

3583. NEWLAND, D. H. The gypsum resources and gypsum industry of New York. *New York State Museum Bull.* #283. Nov. 1929: pp. 188.—*E. D. Elston.*

NORTH CENTRAL STATES

(See also Entries 4437, 4455, 4480, 4541, 4567, 4576, 4657)

3584. JEFFERSON, MARK. Variation in Lake Huron levels and the Chicago drainage canal. *Geog. Rev.* 20(1) Jan. 1930: 133-137.—Fluctuations in the levels of the Great Lakes, particularly Lakes Huron and Michigan, since 1922, show a close sympathy with excesses and deficiencies of precipitation throughout their basins. The generally high levels recorded since 1926 are associated with an accumulated excess of 9.3 inches of rainfall while the preceding period of low water (1922-1925) is found to correspond with a deficiency of rainfall during that period. These changes of level are still further complicated by a seasonal rhythm showing a maximum during the summer—the season of maximum precipitation. Periodic changes of level in Huron and Michigan should be distinguished from the effects of the Chicago Drainage Canal, withdrawal of lake water through which tends to aggravate the problems of low water during periods of deficient rainfall. During periods of high water induced by excesses of rainfall this withdrawal does not present a serious problem, but it is found that accumulated excesses of rainfall are exceptional.—*R. H. Brown.*

SOUTHEASTERN STATES

(See Entries 4448, 4526, 4538, 4826)

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

(See also Entries 2639, 4460, 4575, 4652)

3585. BRATTON, SAM T. and DUNCAN, NASON N. Land utilization in typical mixed farming community: Centralia, Missouri. *Bull. Geog. Soc. Philadelphia.* 28(1) Jan. 1930: 36-42.—*R. H. Brown.*

NORTHWESTERN STATES

(See also Entries 4377, 4465, 4518)

3586. De YOUNG, WILLIAM. Soil survey of the Valier irrigation project. *Univ. Montana Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #217. Dec. 1928: pp. 40.—Valier Irrigation Project is located in Pondera County, Montana, 100 miles northwest of Great Falls, and comprises a total of 160,000 acres, of which 80,000 acres are classed as irrigable. The project is divided into seven more or less distinct districts by stream courses and areas of rough relief. The soils (which have been developed under prairie conditions, having a short grass cover, a comparatively cool climate, and a rainfall varying from 10 to 15 inches annually) are classified in three broad groups, (1) dark-colored soils, (2) brown soils, and (3) light-brown soils. Tentatively named, the Valier, Winginaw, and Manson series of soils are included in the first group; Scobey and Cheyenne series in the second; and Ponders and Bainville in the third. Brief descriptions of the climate, geology, irrigation, drainage, and agricultural history of the project are included. (2 maps.)—*Stanley W. Cosby.*

3587. HANSON, H. C. Range resources of the San Luis Valley. *Colorado Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #335. 1929: pp. 61.—Contents include sections on geography and soils, climate, vegetation, and land classification in relation to grazing.—*Agric. Econ. Literature.*

3588. SWANTON, W. I. The Colorado River: Explorations, investigations, and reports. A brief chronology. *New Reclamation Era.* 20(6) Jun. 1929: 85-87.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES

(See also Entry 4457)

3589. EKLUND, ERNEST E. The record of evaporation stations in California. *Monthly Weather Rev. (Washington).* 57(9) Sep. 1929: 378-381.—The rate of evaporation is a very significant influence in California, affecting conspicuously the extent and type of agriculture and of hydroelectric power utilization. With an average precipitation of 25 inches occurring chiefly in the winter, a large share of the snowfall or water held in reservoirs is evaporated before it can be used. Although U. S. Weather Bureau stations using standard equipment for the measurement of evaporation have been established only recently, and still number only five, private measurements of the rate of evaporation have been made in 65 localities in the state. These localities are listed, with brief statements of the date of the evaporation records, the equipment used, and place of publication of the record, if published. The actual records are not published here nor summarized. (The author is attached to the Weather Bureau office at San Francisco.)—*Stephen S. Visher.*

3590. SONDERLECKER, A. Sources of local water supply. (California.) *Monthly Weather Rev. (Washington).* 57(9) Sep. 1929: 369-376.—The lowlands of the Los Angeles metropolitan area are dotted with thousands of wells, operated by pumping plants.

It is estimated that 75 per cent of the water supply of the area is derived from under-ground sources. The conditions affecting the amount of ground-water are, therefore, of great economic significance. Since 1871 the average rainfall at Los Angeles has been 15 inches but it is distinctly cyclic. Periods of 11 or 12 years during which the rainfall averaged from 11 to 14 inches alternate with periods of 10 to 12 years length during which the rainfall averaged from 17 to 20 inches. Within these cycles there are sharp contrasts in annual rainfall, the wettest year having over four times the rainfall of the driest. Accompanying such fluctuations in rainfall there are sharp fluctuations in the run-off of the rivers. In one year the run-off from a large part of the area (the upper San Gabriel River) was only one-eleventh of the average run-off and only one-forty second as much as in the wettest year recently. Fortunately for the Los Angeles area, however, the amounts of ground water obtainable by pumping are very much more uniform, because the broader valleys and the lowlands are underlain by thick masses of loose gravel, which form effective reservoirs. Furthermore, the flowage of the ground water towards the sea is much interfered with by dikes of relatively impervious rocks. The average rate of percolation is estimated at only 1 to 4 miles a year. Hence, during the wetter periods vast quantities of water are stored in the underground reservoirs. During the drier cycles, the depletion by pumping and stream flow is therefore relatively slow. (12 figures and a special map of the area, showing drainage conditions.)—*Stephen S. Visher.*

3591. TURNER, SPENCE D. Cooperation in the solution of southern California's fire problem. *J. Forestry*. 27(5) May 1929: 523-526.—Southern California's most serious problem is probably the maintenance of an adequate water supply and the prevention of flood damage. In Los Angeles County 40 per cent of the area, or 1,000,000 acres is watershed area to furnish water to a million acres of irrigable farm land and a half million acres of urban development. In addition, the watershed area is valued at from \$500 to \$1,500 an acre for recreational purposes. This brush covered watershed is a fire hazard unequaled elsewhere; cooperative effort between federal, state, county, and municipal governments, and private interests are proving very effective in reducing the fire hazards.—*P. A. Herbert.*

Mexico

(See Entries 4534, 4622-4625, 4643)

Central America

(See also Entry 4631)

3592. BENGTSON, NELS A. Significant geographic aspects of the exploratory period in the history of Central America. *Bull. Geog. Soc. Philadelphia*. 28(1) Jan. 1930: 3-15.—Propitious weather conditions hastened the last discovery voyage of Columbus to Santo Domingo, but from there to Guanaja and Honduras adverse conditions prevailed materially retarding progress. Following the Columbian voyages, Spanish expeditions were engaged in exploring and occupying areas to the north and south of Honduras—Cuba and Mexico to the north and northern South America and Panama to the south. Thus Honduras remained virtually unknown until opposing expeditions by the Crown of Spain and of Mexico centered upon the region resulting in considerable friction, and thus gave an early significance to the border problems of that region not yet solved. Geographic knowledge contributed by the exploratory period largely concerned itself with a recognition that the physical landscape was composed

of a narrow coastal lowland fringing a relatively high interior, together with an appreciation of the abundance of native food supplies, the presence of gold and the diversity of native tribes.—*R. H. Brown.*

3593. GRAVES, ERNEST. The Nicaraguan Canal. *Military Engin.* 21(120) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 505-508.—The recently authorized Nicaraguan Canal Survey has been preceded by several others. Before the removal of treaty difficulties with Panama, the Commission of 1899-1901 considered the Nicaraguan route more practicable than the Panama route for a canal of the size then under consideration, despite the greater length and higher summit level of the former. The original project will have to be revised to accomodate a canal equal in capacity to the Panama Canal together with the latter's Alhajuela Project, this revision requiring new locations, changed canal curvatures, enlarged earth dams, dams, and locks. Advocates of the Nicaraguan Canal plan state that it will be impossible materially to increase the capacity of the Panama Canal beyond three or four times its present traffic, that it will provide a secondary route for national defense, that it will stimulate new trade, and that it will prove to be a shorter route for 79 percent of the traffic now using the Panama Canal.—*Ralph H. Brown.*

West Indies

(See also Entry 4668)

3594. WARDLAW, C. W. Notes on a botanical and soil inspection of the St. Lucia banana and forest lands. *Tropical Agric.* 6(11) Nov. 1929: 304-309.—Crown forest lands in the rain-forest central region of the island (elevation, about 400 feet; rainfall about 100 inches) were taken over for broad scale banana growing toward the end of 1922. Due to the insolvency of the promoting company these lands were abandoned shortly after 1926. Today they present a depressing aspect. The former relatively fertile soils of the virgin forest areas have been eroded and otherwise deteriorated; the banana, finding itself in unfavorable competition with a rampant secondary flora, not so exacting in its requirements, is rapidly being obliterated. Although only a few short years were necessary for the destruction of these lands, a far greater period of time will be required for their restoration. The writer concludes, "From the practical standpoint one fact has definitely been ascertained, namely, that the regeneration of deteriorated land by the natural secondary flora is very slow and it is doubtful, if, even at the end of several decades, anything comparable to the original forest soil will have been attained. In the event of any agricultural project comparable to . . . the banana industry being undertaken, the remaining virgin forest areas represent the raw material of the industry. Conservation of the soil fertility of these areas then should be a fundamental policy."—*Stanley W. Cosby.*

SOUTH AMERICA

(See also Entry 4536)

3595. BAUDIN, LOUIS. Les régions occidentales de l'équateur et la folle expédition de Pedro de Alvarado. [Western equatorial regions and the insane expedition of Pedro Alvarado.] *Rev. de l'Amer. Latine*. 18(95) Nov. 1, 1929: 393-402.—*Clarence F. Jones.*

Peru

(See also Entries 2721, 3272, 5282)

3596. SCHMIEDER, OSKAR. Wandlungen im Siedlungsbilde Perus im 15. und 16. Jahrhundert. [Changes in settlement during the 15th and 16th

century in Peru.] *Geog. Z.* 35 (7-8) 1929: 439-452.—There is no part of South America in which the historical events are so distinctly shown at the site of the settlements as in the Central Andes and in the coastal littoral. Even before the Spanish conquest, various changes of settlement had taken place, especially in the highlands, the real dominion of the Incas. In this epoch the beginning decadence of the reign of the Incas called forth a decay of settlements. The conquest of the country by Pizarro caused a rapid decline of the cultivated land. An enormous depopulation followed the exploitation of the Indian and his country. After the conquest of the Indians a Spanish type of settlement replaced the Indian settlement. These examples prove that the settlements as they are in our epoch can be understood only through the historical events.
—Otto Berninger.

Brazil

3597. MUNIZ, J. C. What it costs to grow coffee in São Paulo. *Bull. Pan-Amer. Union.* 63 (12) Dec. 1929: 1231-1240.—There are three different coffee zones in the State of São Paulo: the old zone, comprising 600,000,000 coffee trees more than 35 years old, the intermediary zone containing 300,000,000 trees, and the new zone containing 100,000,000 trees. A study of typical plantations in each zone shows the

cost of producing 22 pounds of coffee to be \$3.38 in the old zone, \$2.83 in the intermediary zone, and \$2.58 in the new zone. Yields decline rapidly in the old zone owing to poor methods of culture, lack of fertilizer, the ravages of *Stephanoderes*, and the old trees. "In conclusion, it may be said that coffee in the State of São Paulo, with 600,000,000 trees in a state of frank decadence, is already passing through its last phase of large-scale cultivation. The experience of other countries indicates the path to be followed—either to intensify cultivation by adopting the measures advised by experience and science, or to let the production of coffee decrease and disappear completely."—Clarence F. Jones.

3598. QUELLE, OTTO. Die bevölkerungsbewegung in Nordost-Brasilien. Eine anthropogeographische Studie. [Migration of population in northeastern Brazil. An anthropo-geographic study.] *Geog. Z.* 35 (7-8) 1929: 408-415.—A discussion of the migrations of the population of northeastern Brazil from the 16th century to the present. The former migrations of the Indians, who now have nearly died out, the movements of the Negroes, especially numerous in the damp littoral and of those of the whites and the half-breeds, who both are gaining ground in the interior country, together with the causes that lead to these movements are discussed.—Otto Berninger.

CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY LINGUISTICS

(See also Entries 3643, 3685, 3701, 5439)

3599. BORN, ERIC FREIHERR von. Schwedisch und Finnisch in Finnland. [Swedish and Finnish in Finland.] *Baltische Monatsschr.* 60 (6) 1929: 359-366.—Finland is a bilingual country. In 1922 a law divided the country into three different groups of townships or counties. According to the percentage, one or the other language is predominant in certain districts, thus making it a one-language district. Some districts are clearly bilingual, and all grant the other language certain legal rights. This division extends to governmental bodies, education, the church, etc. Finnish prevails in the railroads, but railroad administration, like the post office, is a bilingual institution. Finnish is also the language of the army. More and more Swedish is discarded in the foreign consulates of the republic. Swedish is strong in pilot and customs stations.—W. Neuse.

3600. HESTERMANN-HAMBURG, FERD. Das pronomen im Yámana, Feuerland. [The pronoun in Yámana, Terra del Fuego.] *Internat. J. Amer. Linguistics.* 5 (2-4) Jul. 1929: 150-179.—This article contains more than the title implies. First, there is a general section on the languages and peoples of Terra del Fuego, then one specially devoted to the Yámana, then a bibliography of their language is given, and lastly a grammatical sketch with emphasis on the pronominal system.—T. Michelson.

3601. RADIN, PAUL. Huave texts. *Internat. J. Amer. Linguistics.* 5 (1) Mar. 1929: 1-56.—The Huave texts presented were collected in 1912-1913. The first ten are Huave stories, and the last six are translations from Zapotec. The first two texts have English interlinears, as well as free translations, with which all the other texts are provided. Apparently none of the tales are aboriginal.—T. Michelson.

3602. SAPIR, E. Nootka baby words. *Internat. J. Amer. Linguistics.* 5 (1) Mar. 1929: 118-119.—The

Nootka Indians have a number of words which are used only by, or in speaking to, infants and little children. Some of these are based on the regular vocabulary, while others are entirely unrelated to words in the language. Illustrations are given.—T. Michelson.

3603. SMITH, MARIA WILKINS. Studies in the syntax of the Gathas of Zarathustra together with text, translation, and notes. *Linguistic Soc. Amer., Language Dissertations.* (4) Dec. 1929: pp. 160.—The text and translations are based on those of Bartholomae. The *Studies* rest on the Gāthic texts exclusively, and the later Avesta, and especially the Pahlavi (traditional) translation is disregarded. They consist of a study of (1) the instrumental in certain Gāthic words; (2) the number in the Gāthās in the inflected words agreeing with a word indicating Ahura; (3) the vocative in the Gāthās; (4) some notes on the pronominal stems with the suffix -vant-; (5) remarks on the Gāthic significance of certain technical terms; (6) some notes on Yasnas 29 and 43. For the anthropologist the bearing that these *Studies* have on Zoroastrianism is important.—T. Michelson.

3604. SWANTON, JOHN R. A sketch of the Atakapa language. *Internat. J. Amer. Linguistics.* 5 (2-4) Jul. 1929: 121-149.—Contains an historical introduction, a grammatical sketch of the language, an Atakapan text with English interlinear and free translation, as well as grammatical notes with references to the paragraphs of the sketch.—T. Michelson.

3605. UHLENBECK, C. C. Blackfoot notes. *Internat. J. Amer. Linguistics.* 5 (1) Mar. 1929: 119-200.—This is a collection of miscellaneous linguistic notes, mostly of such a nature as tend to show that there are more correspondents in Blackfoot to normal Algonquian words and grammatical structure than suspected.—T. Michelson

ARCHAEOLOGY

GENERAL

(See also Entry 131)

3606. LUCAS, A. The nature of the colour of pottery, with special reference to that of ancient Egypt. *J. Royal Anthropol. Inst. Great Britain & Ireland*, 59 Jan.-Jun. 1929: 113-130.—The color of pottery, apart from painted designs, may be red (various shades), grey, drab, white, black, partly red, and partly black. This color may be: (1) that of the substance of the ware, which may be (a) original to the clay used, (b) original clay color slightly modified, or (c) a color entirely different from the original color of the clay. (2) The color may be that of a thin wash of clay (slip), or of a coating of color put on to impart a different hue or a smoother surface, or to make the ware less permeable. Various methods are used to produce the various colors.—*V. M. Petrullo*.

3607. OSBORN, HENRY FAIRFIELD. The discovery of tertiary man. *Science*, 71 (1877) Jan. 3, 1930: 1-7.—Osborn's main theme is the evolution of the human brain. He believes the six outstanding points to be: (1) certain races of fossil man of the last 1,250,000 years had a brain cube equal to or greater than that of modern man; (2) the cave man was inferior to ourselves, neither in brain cube nor in hand ability; (3) certain of the cave men (Cro-Magnon) were our superiors both in average brain capacity and in average artistic ability; (4) at the close of Tertiary time there lived a race (*Eoanthropus dawsoni*) with a brain cube equal to the minimum of that of the living Veddahs, Papuans, and native Australians; (5) the ratio of human brain weight to body weight in Quaternary time was apparently the same as it is today, namely 1:50; (6) the Trinil race (*Pithecanthropus*) of Java is not an ancestral Pliocene type, but a mid-Pleistocene form, the Trinil brain being a case of arrested development. The conclusion which he believes to be inevitable is that the main cubic evolution of the human brain took place during antecedent Tertiary time and not during the Quaternary.—*George Grant MacCurdy*.

PALEOLITHIC AND EARLY NEOLITHIC

3608. FARRINGTON, OLIVER C., and FIELD, HENRY. Neanderthal (Mousterian) man. *Field Museum Natural Hist., Geol. Leaflet* #11. 1929: pp. 14.—After a short discussion of the history of Neandertal finds, the authors consider his physical characteristics, some of which are thought to be anthropoid. Then follows a description of the restorations of Neandertalers and their dwelling made by Frederick Blaschke with the cooperation of Professor G. Elliot Smith, Sir Arthur Keith and others, and exhibited in the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago. Because Australian aborigines have several Neandertaloid characteristics, their hirsute type was followed in these restorations (of which there are illustrations). A discussion of the evidence bearing on the period in which Neandertal man lived (deposits and animal remains), his implements, especially the "point" and scraper, and two instances of ceremonial burial completes the paper. There is also an outline map showing the principal Neandertal (Mousterian) sites.—*George Grant MacCurdy*.

3609. HILLEBRAND, EÜGEN. A nyírlugosi obsidian-nucleus depotletröl. [The depot find of Obsidian-nuclei from Nyírlugos.] *Archaeológiai Értesítő*, n.s. 42 1928: 39-43.—The find consists of 12 nuclei from which Obsidian knives were chipped in the late neolithic age. (Illustrations.)—*A. Alföldi*.

3610. LEEDS, E. THURLOW. A Neolithic site at

Abingdon, Berks (second report). *Antiquaries J.* 8 (4) Oct. 1928: 461-477. (Plates.)—*F. E. Baldwin*.

3611. MOIR, J. REID. A Chellean hand-axe from the Cromer Forest Bed. *Antiquaries J.* 9 (2) Apr. 1929: 101-104. (Sketches.)—*F. E. Baldwin*.

3612. MOIR, J. REID. Further unpublished flint implements. *Antiquaries J.* 9 (3) Jul. 1929: 239-243. (Figures.)—*F. E. Baldwin*.

3613. MOIR, J. REID. Some hitherto unpublished implements. *Antiquaries J.* 9 (1) Jan. 1929: 8-12.—This is a short article dealing with an Acheulean hand-axe discovered at Sidestrand, Norfolk, and other implements (Plates).—*F. E. Baldwin*.

3614. MOIR, J. REID. The great flint mines of Grime's Graves. *Sci. American*, 141 (5) Nov. 1929: 394-395.—Under the direction of S. A. E. Peake, the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia has opened two of the pits on this site of prehistoric flint mines. It was found that a shaft with well sloped sides to prevent slipping had been sunk thirty feet below the surface to the flint-bearing chalk layer, at which level lateral galleries had been driven at right angles to the bottom of the shaft. The debris in the shaft consisted of alternate layers of rainwash and material excavated from other pits, with occasional remains of hearths, implying that these places served as dwelling places from time to time. Although this site was believed to be of neolithic age, recent excavations have disclosed flint specimens of Mousterian type, certain of which have scratched figures on the cortex resembling paleolithic art work. Three superimposed floors have been found, the earliest containing paleolithic type implements, the other two neolithic types. There is some discussion regarding the age of these paleolithic types. No bones of any extinct animals have yet been found. (4 photographs, 2 diagrams.)—*Carl. E. Guthe*.

3615. SAINT-JUST, FRANÇOIS de. Les grottes de Sanssat. [Caves of Sanssat.] *Rev. Anthropol.* 39 (4-6) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 173-177.—In the valley of the Rédan River there are several caves containing Gallo-Roman and prehistoric remains. In the Grotto of Lachenaud were found fragments of Gallic pottery and a 12th century vase. In November 1924, excavations in the Grotte de la Croix, disclosed charcoal, some shards or rough pottery, and a bronze ring. Also in a nearby cave measuring 6 by 4 meters, there were many fossilized bones representing cold fauna. In October 1928, another site some 500 meters from the preceding one was dug up, yielding charcoal from three hearths, rough pottery shards, probably medieval. Four meters from the cave a well preserved fossilized skeleton was found with a polishing stone at its feet. Many bronze and iron objects were scattered over the fireplace surrounding the dead, as well as potsherds, burnt bones, and two strangely shaped stones. Going through a 4th and 5th hearth, fragments of pots were encountered and in the ground below a dozen circular cists containing small animal skeletons, thick potsherds, broken glass, and iron tools.—*E. B. Renaud*.

3616. SKUTIL, JOSEF. Das Paläolithikum des Balkan. [Paleolithic stations of the Balkans.] *Eiszeit u. Urgesch.* 5 (1-2) 1928: 24-38.—The paleolithic stations cited by the author include: (1) Krapina, caves in the region of Belgrade, and Bitolja in Jugoslavia; (2) Malkata Pesćera near Samovodeni (a cave with upper paleolithic, neolithic and later horizons), Moravica near Gložan, (Aurignacian and post-paleolithic horizons), Russe, Temnata Dupka cave, and Toplia caves, all in Bulgaria; (3) Pyraeus, Saloniki, Megalopolis, and Thessaly in Greece; (4) and Siebenbergen, Ripicini in the Prut valley, and Hotinsko on the Dnieper, all in Rumania.—*George Grant MacCurdy*.

3617. SKUTIL, JOSEF. Ossarynce und Iskorost, zwei paläolithische Stationen der Ukraine. [Ossarynce and Iskorost, two paleolithic stations in Ukraine.] *Eiszeit u. Urgesch.* 5(1-2) 1928: 46-48.—The author gives references to paleolithic stations previously known in Ukraine, including Cyril street, Kiev, Bologoie, and Olonć, and adds a description of two new stations: Ossarynce and Iskorost, both in Ukraine. The principal find from Ossarynce near Mohylev (Podolian) is an Aurignacian engraving of a mammoth on a fragment of a mammoth bone. The discovery was made by Dr. L. Cikalenko. The second station, Iskorost on the Uda river near Ovruc (Wolhynien), belongs to the upper paleolithic period.—George Grant MacCurdy.

NORTH AMERICA

NORTH OF MEXICO

3618. BUSHNELL, DAVID I., Jr. Mounds and other ancient earthworks of the United States. *Smithsonian Inst. Ann. Report 1928.* 1929: 663-685.—This is a résumé of current information concerning the various types of earthworks erected by the several cultural groups in the United States. The article concludes with the statement that when these and the material discovered have been carefully examined, a comparison "will undoubtedly reveal the route of migration of many tribes . . . and thus lead to an identification of their older habitat."—Arthur C. Parker.

3619. SMITH, HARLAN I. Kitchen-middens of the Pacific Coast of Canada. *Canada Dept. Mines, Nat. Museum Canada. Ann. Report, 1927. Bull. #56.* 1929: 42-46.—The numerous kitchen-middens of the Canadian Pacific ocean beaches are, in general, very much alike. They are built of sea shell refuse, and contain very few skeletons and artifacts. Not one midden has shown stratification. In general, the ancient and recent heaps reveal similar culture elements. Only a few traits, such as trephining and labrets are entirely ancient, for the circle and dot design and burying of objects with the dead are modern. Some slight differences are found in the middens of the northern and southern parts of the British Columbia coast, indicating, however, mere variations of a single ancient coastal culture. Dating middens has usually been impossible. However, a few age determinations have been made, such as counting the rings of decaying trees that grew on the surface of the heap, and by employing such methods some heaps have been roughly dated as pre-Columbian or earlier, but unless geological criteria can be discovered, only the recent middens seem likely to be dated.—M. Jacobs.

3620. UNSIGNED. Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh aid archaeologists. Part I. The aerial survey of the pueblo region. *Carnegie Inst. Washington, News Service Bull.* 1929 series, #18, #19. Dec. 1, 1929: 109-114.—As the result of interest developed in a flight over Central American ruins and in his endeavor to develop new opportunities for the use of the aeroplane, Colonel Lindbergh suggested to the Carnegie Institution of Washington that aircraft might be found serviceable in photographing districts thought to be archaeologically important. Dr. Kidder drew up a list of sections in the Southwest that it would be desirable to photograph. During August 1929, Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh made a series of flights from the Phillips Academy camp at Pecos, N. M., covering many typical archaeological sections in northwestern New Mexico and northeastern Arizona. More than one hundred photographs were taken. The survey demonstrated unquestionably the service that aviation can render archaeology. (A summary of cultures and conditions in the Southwest, 1 map, 7 photographs.)—F. H. H. Roberts, Jr.

3621. WEBB, W. S. and FUNKHOUSER, W. D. The so-called hominy holes of Kentucky. *Amer. Anthropol.* 31(4) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 701-709.—A find of possible rock-mortars in Kentucky.—W. C. MacLeod.

MIDDLE AMERICA AND WEST INDIES

3622. KIDDER, A. V. Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh aid archaeologists. Part II. The aerial survey of the Maya region. *Carnegie Inst. Washington, News Service Bull.* 1929 series, #18, #19. Dec. 1, 1929: pp. 115-121.—Taking off from the harbor at Belize, British Honduras, on the morning of October 6, 1929, Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh and representatives of the Carnegie Institution and Pan-American Airways Inc., began a five day survey of the Maya area. The flights of the first two days covered the region from Belize east to Uaxactun and north to Merida and Chichen Itza. The third day was spent south of Belize and Uaxactun over the Peten and Pasión River districts. The fourth day was devoted to an investigation of the east coast and inland districts north from Belize to the ancient cities of Coba and Tulum and Cozumel Island. From the latter place the party returned to Coba on the morning of the fifth day and, after rechecking observations, headed for Cuba and Miami, Florida. The survey proved the usefulness of the aeroplane in studying a country as a whole; in recording its geographical features and noting the nature, extent and distribution of its forest types; and in planning routes and fixing landmarks for ground exploration. It demonstrated the practicability of locating ruins from the air in tropical countries and showed that planes could be used to transport small parties of workers and set them down close to sites which would require months of difficult and dangerous ground travel to reach. (1 map, 7 photos.)—F. H. H. Roberts, Jr.

EUROPE

(See also Entries 3615, 3791)

3623. CHITTY, LILY F. Twin food-vessels preserved at Aqualate Hall, Staffordshire. *Antiquaries J.* 9(2) Apr. 1929: 138-140.—This is a description of a unique twin food-vessel dating from the second phase of the Early Bronze Age, about 1700-1400 B.C. (Plate.)—F. E. Baldwin.

3624. FOX, CHARLES F. A Bronze Age refuse pit at Swanwick, Hants. *Antiquaries J.* 8(3) Jul. 1928: 331-335. (Plates and sketches. Appendices, pp. 335-6.)—F. E. Baldwin.

3625. FOX, CYRIL and WOLSELEY, GARNET R. An early Iron Age site at Findon Park, Findon, Sussex. *Antiquaries J.* 8(4) Oct. 1928: 449-460.—(Sketches. Tabular summary.)—F. E. Baldwin.

3626. HILLEBRAND, EUGEN. Újabb ásatásaim a Pusztai várkápolni temetőben. [My recent excavations in the early Bronze Age cemetery of Pusztai várkápolni.] *Archaeológiai Értesítő.* n.s. 42 1928: 43-47.—A total of 32 graves, and complete catalogue, illustrated by 9 good photographs and plans.—A. Alföldi.

3627. KHUDIAKOV, M. ХУДЯКОВ, М. Воробьевский и Вичмарский могильники. [The Vorobyi and Vichmar graves.] Известия Общества Археологии, Истории и Этнографии при Казанском Университете. 34(3-4) 1929: 75-82.—Description of antiquities found in recent years in the graves near the village of Vorobyi and in the village of Vichmar in the district of Vyatka and belonging to the group of Finnish graves of the Kama River region (Pianoborsk culture); the nearest analogies are the graves of Aishinsk and Atamanovsk, and the Ryazan graves on the Oka River. (6 tables.)—E. Kagarov.

3628. MURRAY, MARGARET A. Fertility figures. *Man* [London]. 29(8) Aug. 1929: 133-134.—There is at Hexham, England, a sculptured figure of unusual form, which the author interprets as a fertility figure, a survival in Christian art of a phase of old pagan worship.—W. D. Wallis.

3629. ROSKA, MARTIN. A kettös, ellentett elővöröskréz-csákány stratigrafiai helyzete Erdélyben. [The stratigraphic classification of Transylvanian double axes with crossed blades made of red copper.] *Archaeológiai Értesítő*. n.s. 42, 1928: 48-53.—These were the tools of the miners of prehistoric times. They represent a special type in Transylvania which spread to all the neighboring countries. They belong to the so-called aeneolithic age.—A. Alföldi.

3630. TACKENBERG, KURT. Néhány korai germán lelet Magyarországon. [Some early Germanic finds in Hungary.] *Archaeológiai Értesítő*. n.s. 42 1928: 63-67.—Finds of early Germanic materials are disclosed, some dating from the first century A.D., others from the early Germanic culture of the late Hallstatt and early Latène period which culture had hitherto been unknown in Hungary. These finds are in the Hungarian National Museum.—A. Alföldi.

3631. TOMPA, FRANZ von. Az angyalföldi kincsletet. [Gold find from Angyalföld.] *Archaeológiai Értesítő*. n.s. 42 1928: 54-62.—Four gold vessels and other articles of lesser value were secured in this important find. They are products of native industry, made of Transylvanian gold; they show a mixture of the forms of the late Bronze age and the Hallstatt period, which seem to be characteristic of Hungarian finds for the first period of the Early Iron age. Tompa announces for early publication a summary of prehistoric gold objects of Hungary (Illustrated).—A. Alföldi.

3632. TOMPA, FRANZ von. Újabb szerzelmények a Nemzeti Múzeum öskori gyűjteményében. [New acquisitions of the prehistoric section of the Hungarian National Museum.] *Archaeológiai Értesítő*. n.s. 42 1928: 202-207.—The gold find of Hangospusztá (Illustration 94) belongs to the third period of the Hungarian Bronze Age. The gold find of Felsöszsid (Illustration 95) is older and dates from the oldest period of the Early Iron Age.—A. Alföldi.

3633. VARAKSINA, L. BAFAKSIHA, JI.

Костеносные городища Камско-Вятского края. [Bone repositories of the Kama-Vyatka region.] *Известия Общества Археологии, Истории и Географии при Казанском Университете*. 34(3-4) 1929: 83-112.—Description of an inventory of prehistoric finds at a number of places along the lower Kama river-finds rich in articles made of bone. Points of arrows, spears, wires, fishing hooks, picks, needles, knives, scrubbers, bone ornaments, many clay pottery pieces decorated with hole, rope, banded, cut, scalloped, and various mixed types of ornamentation. Stone objects are much more rare: chisels, whetstones, grindstones, and objects of bronze and iron are still more rare. This material leads to the assumption that the main occupation of the natives was hunting and fishing, partly agriculture and cattle breeding. Some types of the objects are copied from Scythian models (three faceted bronze arrow-points, in animalistic style). Bone and pottery trades were developed. It is permissible to assume that the bone holding places of the Kama-Vyatka region are related to the graves of Ananiin, belong to the same culture and epoch period—a period of transition from the bronze age to the iron age—and that their inhabitants were ancestors of contemporary Finnish races. (9 tables.)—E. Kagarov.

ASIA

3634. STEIN, SIR AUREL. Note on explorations in Makrân and other parts of southern Baluchistan. *Indian Antiquary*. 58(734) Nov. 1929: 211-212.—Within four and a half months, Sir Aurel covered an area extending 280 miles from east to west and 250 miles from north to south. He found plentiful remains of painted pottery, terracotta figurines, stone implements and the like, which belong to successive epochs of neolithic and chalcolithic times. Trial excavations carried out on several promising sites brought to light much interesting evidence. Stone implements associated with undecorated ceramic ware were particularly abundant at Sukhtaken-dor, near the Persian border of Makrân. All the archaeological evidence obtained, points to a comparatively well-developed civilization and one based on ample agricultural resources which prevailed in this region during prehistoric times.—George Grant MacCurdy.

ETHNOLOGY

GENERAL

(See also Entries 3725, 3727)

3635. BOGORAS, W. G. Elements of the culture of the circumpolar zone. *Amer. Anthropol.* 31(4) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 579-601.—The natural conditions of the circumpolar regions have profoundly affected the resident native cultures and their development. Such natural determinants may be classified as (1) astronomical—the changing lengths of day and night; (2) meteorological—types of storms, ice, snow, frost; (3) geological or geographical—tundra types, hills, lakes and rivers; (4) forest and tundra flora; (5) land and sea fauna. The material, spiritual, and social aspects of the native circumpolar cultures have been deeply influenced by all these natural conditions. The cultures themselves may be grouped roughly in types: fishing, meat hunting, fur hunting, reindeer breeding.—M. Jacobs.

3636. BORK, FERDINAND. Planetenreihen. (Planet series.) *Z. f. Ethnol.* 59(3-6) 1927 (publ. 1929): 153-186.—K. H. Roth-Lutra.

3637. KEIJSER, J. L. M. de. De Emotionaliteit der Vrouw bij de Natuurvolken. [Emotionalism in

women of primitive peoples.] *Mensch en Maatschappij*. 4(5) Sep. 1928: 439-451; 4 (6) Nov. 1928: 521-534.—In his study on the psychology of women, Prof. G. Heymans comes to the conclusion that the fundamental psychic difference between both sexes in civilized groups is the more pronounced emotionalism of woman, and that this is to be explained by man's sexual selection. If this explanation is valid, it ought to be corroborated by the data gathered on the same problem in primitive communities. Havelock Ellis and Liepmann ascribe the difference in woman's emotional behavior to her physiological variability, whereas Prof. S. R. Steinmetz is of the opinion that the phenomenon is to be explained in terms of natural selection, such as "the care for the child, which is necessary for the continued existence of the species, and which demands emotionalism as a first prerequisite of the mother." The author examines the ethnological data mainly in the domains of: (1) the behavior of women with regard to men at funerals, and mortuary customs; (2) evidences of sympathy and cruelty; (3) hysteria; and (4) suicide. As a result of this survey, the author concludes that Heymans' explanation does not apply to primitive communities, that Ellis' and Liepmann's conclusions are unassailed by his data, but that he prefers to adhere

to the views expressed by Steinmetz.—*Frans M. Olbrechts.*

3638. DEONNA, W. Superstitions actuelles. [Present superstitions.] *Rev. d'Ethnographie*. 9(2-4) 1928: 213-216.—A description of the chain-letter practice which has spread in recent years, and some remarks on its origin during the World war.—*Cecil P. Pearson.*

3639. HOFFMAN, E. ГОФМАН, Е. К вопросу об индивидуальном стиле сказочника. [The question of the story teller's individual style.] *Художественный Фольклор*. 4-5 1929: 113-119.—An examination of the interrelation of two principles: the individual and the traditional in the work of the story teller Bogdanov who succeeded in adding a rich substance of everyday life to the ancient forms of fairy tale ceremonial.—*E. Kagarov.*

3640. KAGAROV, E. КАГАРОВ, Е. Состав и происхождение свадебной обрядности. [Substance and origin of wedding ceremonial.] Сборник Музея Антропологии и Этнографии Академии Наук СССР. 8 1929: 152-195.—The author establishes the following classifications for religious-magical ceremonials: (1) Preservatory acts: (a) deviating, (b) cheating, (c) hiding, (d) avoiding. (2) Producing acts—acts by means of which the human being pursues the acquisition of positive values: (a) carpogenic ceremonies, ceremonies to secure fertility and riches for the new family, (b) uniting acts for the purpose of invoking love of groom and bride, (c) separating acts signifying abandonment by the bride of girlhood or the former clan-community, (d) initiating ceremonies signifying the inclusion of the bride into the new social group, (e) appeasing ceremonies, (f) purifying ceremonies, (g) mantic (fortune telling). A special category of wedding ceremonies is included.—*E. Kagarov.*

3641. KAGAROV, E. КАГАРОВ, Е. Что такое фольклор? [What is folklore?] *Художественный Фольклор*. 4-5 1929: 3-8.—A brief treatise of the history of the term folklore is given. The question regarding the limits of folklore is reviewed with the emphasis on the close relationship between the study of folklore and the study of literature, and the connection between folklore and the history of economic culture and sociology.—*E. Kagarov.*

3642. KRÄMER, AUGUSTIN. Anfänge und Unterschiede des Flechtns und Webens und Besprechung einiger alter Webstühle. [Beginnings and differences in basket making and weaving and a description of old weaving-looms.] *Z. f. Ethnol.* 59(3-6) 1927 (publ. 1929): 362-377.—After describing the beginnings of network and weaving, and after presenting the conceptions of various authors regarding decisive differences, Främer presents five fundamental characteristics in opposition to former conceptions. Forms which do not possess all five characteristics are collected under the name *Flechtweberei*. Krämer's illustration of the shearing of the chain, a process which until recently has been but very little known, establishes the fact that prehistorians and archaeologists have erred in the reconstructions of excavated weaving-looms. Krämer distinguishes between shuttle, board, and cord weaving; cord weaving may be plain, double, or manifold.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

3643. LOÍA, FA. V. ЛОЯ, Я. В. Языковедение и материализм. Против субъективного идеализма в языковедении. [The science of language and materialism. A protest against subjective idealism in the science of language.] Изд. Научно-Исследовательского Института Сравнительной Истории Литературы и Языков Запада и Востока в Ленинграде. Сборник. 1929: 131-217.—The article is directed against Professor Beaudouin de Courtenay and other representatives of the idealistic view of the language phenomena, a theory deduced by them from the study of the psychology of the individual. In opposition to this theory

the author insistently follows the idea of a materialistic understanding of the language as a sociological and reflex phenomenon, i.e., the reaction of the nervous system to stimuli from without.—*E. Kagarov.*

3644. MONTANDON, GEORGE. L'Ologénisme ou ologése humaine. [Hologenism or multiple human origin.] *L'Anthropologie*. 39(1-3) 1929: 103-122.—Hologenism is a special application of the theory of hologenesis proposed by Daniele Rosa, of the University of Modena. The theory postulates that (1) life did not originate at one point or several points but at myriads of points, that is, everywhere where life was possible. (a) It was a universal phenomenon and only happened in one age. (b) Life must have been produced at some zone, not point. If life was produced in a littoral marine zone, this zone would extend over all the earth. (c) The extensive number of individuals thus produced belonged to the same species—to the same chemical combination,—and from this species all other organisms have developed. This is a polygenesis of individuals and not of types. (d) Each of these individuals had similar properties and contained the future possibilities of developing into any of the higher organisms. (e) Each individual reproduced itself, giving rise to two individuals with different potentialities. (f) The cells thus produced not being equal would give rise to phyla which would be ahead of others. (g) Bathysymplylie—it takes the new species longer and longer to reach the point of maturation, until the time comes when it is no longer possible to divide. Such a terminal species will not develop farther and will persist thus until it becomes extinct. (h) Peopling of the earth did not take place by migrations. Instead of living beings spreading from a center, they withdrew towards one, each species becoming grouped about its center, the circles gradually narrowing with the formation of successive species. Man belongs to one species and has developed in conformity to the above principles.—*V. M. Petrullo.*

3645. PULNER, I. ПУЛЬНЕР, И. Обряди й повір'я сполучені з вагітнотю, породлією й народженням у жівів. [Ceremonies and beliefs of the Jews in connection with pregnancy, women in confinement and newborn children.] *Етнографічний Вісник*. 8 1929: 100-114.—Material and bibliography, collected by the author personally for a comparative study of popular medicine and folklore in connection with sterility and childlessness, pregnancy, birth and the newborn.—*E. Kagarov.*

3646. RÖHEIM, G. Dying gods and puberty ceremonies. *J. Royal Anthropol. Inst. Great Britain & Ireland*. 59 Jan.-Jun. 1929: 181-198.—A psychoanalytic interpretation of initiation rites among primitive peoples and in the early Mediterranean civilizations. Many phases of them have a sexual connotation, as is evidenced in the use of musical instruments in Greece, of the bull-roarer in Australia, the shaving of the head, and the use of phallic symbols. The associations between puberty rites and trees are likewise phallic. The significance of the ritual of dying gods is reproduction.—*W. D. Wallis.*

3647. SAINTYVES, P. Le mercredi des Cendres. [Ash-Wednesday.] *Rev. Anthropol.* 39(4-6) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 178-196.—In early times the period from Christmas to Ash-Wednesday which corresponds roughly to the period of Carnival, was also that period of the year in which spirits of various kinds could return to earth. Among the Romans this was a period for expiation and lustration. Originally the masques of Carnival were intended to frighten the spirits of the dead. The pageantry of Carnival time symbolizes the struggle between dead and living, between winter and spring, between the old year and the new. The author describes many of the customs regarding Carnival which were formerly in vogue in France and elsewhere. Such

names as *Mardi-Gras*, *dimanche gras*, *Boule de suif*, *Saint Pançard*, personify the midnight of the year. *Mardi-Gras* is sometimes known as *Caramentran* (*Carême-entrant*) and symbolizes the end of a period of death, while *Carême-prenant* symbolizes the beginning of a period of re-birth. Carnival may be either burned or drowned, depending upon local custom. These ceremonies were originally intended to influence the weather which changes in early spring. There is undoubtedly a relation between the burning of *Mardi-Gras*, or *Boule de suif*, to ashes and rolling the figure in ashes. This may be an expiatory rite in connection with the follies of Carnival. The Christian custom of having the priest trace the cross in ashes on the forehead of the faithful is probably also an expiatory rite. The author discusses many other customs connected with the period of Carnival, notably the lustral dances of monks and penitents, which were designed to drive away the spirits of the dead. He traces back most of these customs to pagan times. (The article is well documented with respect to Carnival customs in rural France.)—*Cecil P. Pearson*.

3648. SCHMIDT, P. W. Ein Versuch zur Rettung des Evolutionismus. [An attempt to uphold evolution.] *Internat. Arch. f. Ethnol.* 29(4-6) 1928: 99-126.—A discussion of Fahrerfort's article *Het hoogste Wezen der Primitieven* (The highest nature of the primitive). (Groningen, The Hague, 1927.)—*K. H. Roth-Lutra*.

3649. SELIGMAN, BRENTA Z. Incest and descent: their influence on social organization. *J. Royal Anthropol. Inst. Great Britain & Ireland*. 59 Jan.-Jun. 1929: 231-272.—The incest prohibition is the result of rivalries within the family. The method of tracing descent is based on emotional ties, which hold together two or more generations. Asymmetrical descent, with matrilineal or patrilineal dominance, divides the group into a definite number of intermarrying groups. The same result is achieved by bilateral descent. The rules of descent determine the prohibited degrees of relationship, which follow the lines of incest within the family and extended to classificatory relationship. This is the primary principle which regulates marriage prohibitions. The brother-sister incest prohibition is sometimes extended to first and second cousins. This follows the lines of descent within the family, and suggests that the clan developed from the family by extension of kinship lines. The relationship pattern carried over from the family to the clan leads to respect for age and authority in the clan.—*W. D. Wallis*.

3650. UNSIGNED. Selected bibliography on religion and magic. *Primitive Man*. 2(3-4) Jul.-Oct. 1929: 51-52.

NORTH AMERICA

3651. SPRINZIN, N. ШПРИНЦИН, Н. Стрелометательная трубка в Америке, Индонезии и Океании. [The arrow hurling tube in America, Indonesia and Oceania.] Сборник Музея Антропологии и Этнографии Академии Наук СССР. 8 1929: 302-313.—The *sarbacan*, as the arrow hurling tube is called in the American languages, and the *sumpitau*, as it is known to the Malayans, are described and the boundary of their extension is established. (Map, 2 tables, and 4 illustrations.)—*E. Kagarov*.

NORTH OF MEXICO

(See also Entries 3601, 3602, 3604, 3605, 3635, 4355)

3652. BARNES, IRENE. The inheritance of pigmentation in the American Negro. *Human Biol.* 1(3) Sep. 1929: 321-381.—This is a detailed statistical study of the inheritance of pigmentation, based on data obtained in this country on more than five thou-

sand individuals, of whom 3,378 were males, and 2,281 females. No sex differences in pigmentation were found. The percentage of melanoid pigmentation in the American Negro increases rapidly until puberty, reaching the maximum at the age of 15; it then decreases rapidly until the age of about 35, and after that decreases slowly through the remainder of life. There is no demonstrable evidence, statistically, of Mendelian inheritance. Offspring of parents of diverse pigmentation show regression toward the pigmentation of the group, 1.48 on fathers, and 1.84 on mothers. Variability, and its component family and fraternal variabilities, increases with greater intermixture with whites, and is greatest in the group which is genealogically nearest the whites. With an increase in the percentages of melanoid pigmentation of the parents, there is increase in fraternal variability. Offspring show a slightly greater resemblance to the parent which has the greater amount of pigmentation. Negro pigmentation appears not to be inherited by blending, and does not exhibit Mendelian dominants; and the author has not been able to discover that there are multiple factors.—*W. D. Wallis*.

3653. BERNARD, SISTER M. Religion and magic among Cass Lake Ojibwa. *Primitive Man*. 2(3-4) Jul.-Oct. 1929: 52-55.—The data given were collected during a short visit in the summer of 1929 to the Indians of Cass Lake, Minnesota. They consist of miscellaneous notes, with emphasis on bloodletting, the sweat lodge, and the familiar Algonkian beings, Memegewic and Pagak. At the end there is a note on their social life, to the effect that there was no family or individual ownership of land.—*T. Michelson*.

3654. JENNESS, D. The ancient education of a Carrier Indian. *National Museum Canada, Dept. Mines, Bull.* #62 (Annual report for 1928). 1929: 22-27.—This paper gives a sketch of the culture of the Carriers and their early educational system before their migration across the Rockies. It is presumed that they are hardly distinguishable from neighboring Athapaskan tribes. A profound change occurred after this migration. The Gitksan, Kitmat, and Bella Coola so influenced the Carriers, that (aside from their language) very little remained of their original mode of life. The development of the new educational system is sketched. Finally the modern decline is outlined. The advent of the European has broken down the aboriginal system of education, without replacement by another which is as adequate.—*T. Michelson*.

3655. KRIEGER, HERBERT W. American Indian costumes in the United States National Museum. *Smithsonian Inst. Ann. Report 1928*. 1929: 623-661.—An introductory account of the sources of the American Indian costumes in the United States National Museum is presented. The culture areas are then taken *seriatim* with incidental notes on the Indian tribes of these areas. Thirty-six plates accompany the paper.—*T. Michelson*.

3656. KROEBER, A. L. The valley Nisenan. *Univ. California, Publ. Amer. Archaeol. & Ethnol.* 24(4) 1929: 253-290.—The Nisenan Indians are the southern Maidu. They consist of hill and valley people. Dwellings of the valley Nisenan were earth-covered with some use of tule and mats. Six or seven houses, a dance or assembly house, and a sweat-house for the men constituted a village. Boats were tule balsas, or log rafts paddled or poled according to requirements. Clothing consisted of bark or tule aprons and duck feather blankets for the women, round "shawls" of tule for men in the winter, occasional buckskin moccasins, and a man's hair net. They used the sinew-backed bow, obsidian tipped arrows, salmon harpoons and spears, and slings for warfare. Their food consisted of acorns, tule roots, salmon, deer. Salt was dug from

the ground or cooked from plants. Baskets, bird, and fish nets were used. Tobacco was grown and smoked in tubular pipes. Beads of several kinds furnished the medium of exchange. Musical instruments consisted of the bullroarer and flute. Chiefs were selected when young and the line of succession was mostly from father to son. Marriage within the village was permitted and cousins married. The kinship system was similar to the hill Nisenan and not greatly different from the Maidu. There were two societies, one for men only and one with a limited number of both sexes, with initiations. The shaman obtained his power from older people. They had a number of myths and tales including those on the salmon, thunder, earth diving, death, fire, the grizzly bear and antelope, skunk, and son-in-law's trials. The dead were disposed of in a number of ways depending upon the manner of their death. (List of trait distributions showing place and relations of the culture. Appendix on language containing vocabulary.)—Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr.

3657. RATNER-STERNBERG, S. PATNER-ШТЕРНБЕРГ, С. Музейные материалы по тлингитам [Museum material on Tlingits.] Сборник Музея Антропологии и Этнографии Академии Наук СССР. 8. 1929: 270-301.—Description of the Museum exhibit of Tlingit ceremonial accessories used during the time of *pollaches*, tokens of distinction of the leaders and dignitaries (*labrets* and others), escutcheons, totems, and ceremonial masks. (4 tables.)—E. Kagarov.

3658. ROBERTS, HELEN H. Basketry of the San Carlos Apache. *Amer. Museum Natural Hist., Anthropol. Papers.* 31(2) 1929: 125-218.—Using a knife and an awl, the San Carlos Apache gathers shoots of shrubs and young trees, never grasses, and weaves them into burden baskets, water jars, and bowls. Both coiled and twined techniques are used, but the coiled ware is the most conspicuous and perhaps the most typical of the region. Baskets are ornamented, but between the two types there is a wide difference. Twined utensils are frequently painted and dyed or ornamented with rawhide, beads, and silver buttons. Coiled basketry patterns are woven with naturally colored fibers. The geometric form of art prevails. Human, animal, and plant representations are employed to a certain extent. Because of weaving restrictions, however, life forms are at times grotesque. The baskets in museums show at least three periods in the development of coiled work. Twined work is probably just as old, but it has existed for a long time practically unchanged. It seems that two currents of basketry development met here; the makers of coiled ware took over twined work, but being unskilled in its technique did little to improve it. The old coiled baskets are of the same type as those from cliff-dwellings and pueblo ruins. The middle stage is marked by the use of red and dark willow and designs of most florid character. The third and modern type indicates a return to old and chaste designs with here and there the introduction of new elements. Baskets are no longer made to provide utensils for household purposes, but the art will not decline if the tourist trade demand is for the best efforts. (Twenty-seven figures; including 1 map, 7 drawings and 19 photographs.)—Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr.

MIDDLE AMERICA AND WEST INDIES

(See also Entry 3659)

3659. NORDENSKIÖLD, E. Les rapports entre l'art, la religion, et la magie chez les Indiens Cuna et Chocó. [The relations between art, religion, and magic among the Cuna and Chocó Indians.] *J. Soc. des*

Américanistes de Paris. 21(1) 1929: 141-158.—Baron and Baroness Nordenskiöld, their son, and Mr. S. Linné visited the Cuna and Chocó Indians of Panama in 1927. In this article the results of their studies are reported. The Chocó live on the Pacific slope somewhat back from the seashore. A vast fund of information concerning the beliefs and practices of his people was given to the Swedish party by a magician named Selimo Huacoriso. Evil spirits harmful to man are in constant combat with good spirits who defend him. Art springs from a desire to represent evil spirits for purposes of enchantment designed to aid man while under the hands of the medicine-man who strives to cure him of maladies, etc. Acolé, the creator-god and culture-hero of the Chocó, is a singularly colorless personality who has little to do with the daily life of the people. The Cuna live on the Atlantic side of the Isthmus. In 1925 most of them revolted and founded an independent republic called Tule, under the presidency of El Néle, who gave a great mass of very interesting material to the Swedish party. Néle is high-priest, historian, and prophet of the Cuna Indians. He told the scientists of the great culture-hero Ibeórgun, who lived 800 years ago, and who told the people that God first created a small world with animals but no men, human beings having been created later on. Among the comments on and descriptions of Cuna beliefs are some notes on their mnemonic pictographer. The intellectual life of these people deals chiefly with spirits hostile to man. The art of the Cuna is more naturalistic than that of the Chocó, but it is still primitive, its highest achievement being somewhat crude human figurines of wood.—Philip A. Means.

SOUTH AMERICA

(See also Entries 3596, 3598, 3600, 5003)

3660. LATCHAM, RICARDO E. and REN JIFO ROBERTO. Indigenous and Creole art of Chile. *Bull. Pan-Amer. Union.* 63(9) Sep. 1929: 896-912.—1. Indigenous Chilean art. In Chile there were three great cultural zones which appeared successively from north to south. Each of these regions were inhabited by a different people who developed an art individual in its details although all were influenced by the more advanced culture rising in Peru. Long before the arrival of the Incas, Peru possessed a flourishing culture which culture was little influenced by the Incas who overran the country only 50 years before the coming of the Spaniards. The indigenous decorative art was made up of simple elements which were everywhere the same. The style varied somewhat from north to south, but the essential difference was in degree of development. Little progress was made beyond the use of geometric design. 2. Creole textile designs. In Chile, weaving has been known from the earliest times, even from before the coming of the Auracanians. Some of the primitive designs were still in use. In the central region of the country where Western civilization has been more fully assimilated weaving has also continued, but there it combines the native characteristics with European influence.—V. M. Petrullo.

3661. RADWAN, EDUARD. Einiges über die Sirionos. [Something about the Sirionos.] *Z. f. Ethnol.* 60(4-6) 1928 (Publ. 1929): 291-296.—Due to the spreading of a disease similar to influenza, the warriors in authority over the Sirionos, an eastern Bolivian Indian tribe decided to elect a new chief—the missionary R. P. Albert Singer, who is prefect of the missions in Guarayos, Department of Santa Cruz. This explains why a new mission—Santa María—the first among the shy Sirionos, is about to be built. (Eight original photographs.)—K. H. Roth-Lutra.

EUROPE

(See also Entries 3725, 3796, 4265)

3662. AKIMOVA, T. M. АКИМОВА, Т. М. Женские головные уборы саратовских чуваши. [Female headgear of the Saratov Chuvashes.] Труды Нижне-Волжского Краевого Музея. 1 1929: 45-56.—The article points out traits of similarity and deviation in the headgear of Chuvashes in the Saratov Province in comparison with headgears of other Chuvash groups, and fixes the traces of Russian city influence in the wearing of the kerchief.—*E. Kagarov.*

3663. BARDAVELIDZE-LOMIA, V. БАРДАВЕЛИДЗЕ-ЛОМИА, В. Обрядах, обеспечивающих рождение детей у горцев Картилии. [Ceremonials safeguarding child birth among the mountaineers of Kartlia.] *Bulletin du Musée de Géorgie.* 4 1928: 235-280. (In Georgian.)—The Georgian mountaineers, especially the Khevrusses, have scrupulously conserved in their social life the primitive conception of the impurity of the woman, particularly during birth giving when she is subjected to attacks of evil spirits. The author connects this conception with another one, viz.: that the woman's totem is inherited by her children. The entire complex of ceremonies accompanying the birth of a child bears witness that the child is regarded as the property of the mother and not of the father. This ceremonial shows traces of the earth goddess cult. The idea connecting the birth giving woman with the fruit producing earth is manifested in the ceremony *dzeoba*, a ceremony performed with a plough in the presence of the woman, while the ceremony *colindjis thavis motzra* appears to be a reproduction of field work and harvesting. The role of a priestess to the earth goddess is usually reserved for the woman.—*E. Kagarov.*

3664. BARTUCZ, LAJOS. Dunántúl népének antropológiájának vázlata. [Outline of the anthropology of Trans-Danubian Hungary.] *Föld és Ember.* 9(3-4) 1929: 105-137.—The fertile soil of Hungary west of the Danube has attracted people of many different races and tribes since prehistoric times. Its forests, marshes, and mountains have afforded protection to types which otherwise would have perished. It thus forms today a great mosaic of different anthropological types. The measurement of the height of a large number of individuals from all sections of Trans-Danubian Hungary, the examination of the color of the hair and the eyes, consideration of the general appearance of the face and measurement of the skulls give convincing evidence that there are in this region three predominant anthropological types—the Eastern Baltic, the Caucasian Mongoloid and the Dinar or Southern Alpine. Scattered throughout the region there are small “islands” peopled by other types, especially the Alpine, the Central Asiatic, the Nordic, and the Mediterranean. A consideration of the skeletal material found in primitive burying places shows that this region was peopled originally very largely by dolichocephalic types: it is today almost entirely (about 89 percent) either brachycephalic or hyper-brachycephalic. The catastrophes of the Tartar and Turkish invasions did not wipe out primitive types. Rather all the types became mingled in a most interesting mosaic pattern. In an exact anthropological map of the region each village would need to be considered separately. The prevailing type in one village may be Nordic, while in the village beside it the Mongolian type predominates. This conglomeration of types has assisted in welding the people together into a Hungarian nationality.—*E. D. Beynon.*

3665. CHITAIÁ. ЧИТАЙА. Этнографическая поездка в область Агбулаги. [An ethnographical journey into the Agbulaga territory.] *Bulletin du Musée de Géorgie.* 4 1928: 203-234. (In Georgian.)—

The ploughs seen in the Agbulaga section of Eastern Georgia are, from the standpoint of interrelation between the shaft, the handle, and the knife (*lemekh*), divided into two types: (1) the Khevsur plough has a bent shaft fixed to the *lemekh*, (2) the Pshav plough has a straight shaft passing through the handle. The ceremony of ploughing the river is sympathetic magic to invoke rain. The ceremonies timed to the start of field ploughing are connected with rites in honor of the god of heaven and the goddess of earth. (8 illustrations.)—*E. Kagarov.*

3666. DAHLLÖF, SIGURD. Västsvenska Skepparsägner. [Sailor legends from Western Sweden.] *Folkminnen och Folktalet.* 16(2-3) 1929: 125-127.

3667. HIPPIUS V. ГИППИУС, В. Коваль Кузьма-Дем'ян у фольклори. [Cosmo-Damian, the blacksmith, in folklore.] Етнографічний Вісник. 8 1929: 3-51.—A study of Cosmo-Damian's image is revealed in wedding songs, exorcisings, fairy tales, and legends of different peoples in connection with the role which the blacksmith craft has played in the history of primitive culture and the fire cult. The myth of the Divine Blacksmith changes subsequently into a fairy tale, and the fairy tale into a popular anecdote (burlesque).—*E. Kagarov.*

3668. IL'INSKIÍ, G. ИЛЬИНСКИЙ, Г. Из истории древнеславянских языческих верований. [From the history of ancient Slavic pagan creeds.] Известия Общества Археологии, Истории и Этнографии при Казанском Университете. 34(3-4) 1929: 5-9.—The mysterious image of Russian mythology—the goddess Mokosh—in the contemporary folklore is connected with spinning (in the Lithuanian language *makstyti* means twisting; compare the Russian *moshna*—sack); she apparently was the patroness of marriage and women, related to the Western goddess “Siva” mentioned by Helmold (derivation from the root *shit'*—to sew).—The opinion of E. Anitchkov that Mokosh' is the name of the Mordovian tribe “Moksha” must be considered as unproved.—*E. Kagarov.*

3669. JAEKEL, O. Über den hunnenartigen Kopf einer Bronze aus China und seine Bedeutung für die Rassenforschung. [The Hun head of a bronze from China and its significance in race researches.] *Z. f. Ethnol.* 59(3-6) 1927 (Publ. 1929): 186-194.—The head of a Hun on the handle of a bronze knife near Tsinanfu in Shantung, found under numerous other bronze objects which had their origin in the Han period, led to the belief that in former times the Huns had European racial characteristics, and that many years later than this head was produced, they acquired Mongoloid characteristics by interbreeding. The Huns, therefore, were originally strangers to the eastern Asiatic race.—*K. F. Roth-Lutra.*

3670. KOPERZHINS'KIÍ, K. КОПЕРЖИНСКИЙ, К. Переживок симпатичной магии в косарской сбраживости на Украине. [A survival of sympathetic magic in the mower ceremony in Ukraine.] Ювілейний Збірник на пошану М. С. Грушевського. 1929: 495-501.—At the time when the Ukrainian men mow the grass, their wives, remaining at home, perform particular ceremonies, walk in festive dresses, chanting through the village, prepare meals for the mowers, imitate the action of mowing, etc. The author interprets these customs as survivals of sympathetic magic, to wit: a trick to transfer the strength (*mana*) of the women to their husbands in order to increase the success of their work.—*E. Kagarov.*

3671. LINEVSKIÍ, A. ЛИНЕВСКИЙ, А. Материалы к обряду “отпуска” в пастушестве Карелии. [The rite called “the release” among the shepherds of Karelia.] Этнограф-Иследователь. 2-3 1928: 41-45.—The author throws light on the magic Karelian rite, the so called “release” which protects cattle from ill-luck and evil spirits.—*G. Vasilevich.*

3672. LOZANOV, A. ЛОЗАНОВ, А. Народные легенды и предания о Степане Разине. [Folk legends and tales about Stepan Razin.] Художественный Фольклор. 4-5 1925: 52-62.—The historical facts connected with Razin, the Cossack leader, are feebly reflected in legends. The central idea of most legends is the connection of the ataman (Cossack headman) with supernatural powers: Razin riding a cat, liberated from the dungeon by witchcraft, exorcising serpents. The ataman's eternal suffering as atonement for his sins forms the central idea of many tales: he is punished by immortality, the earth rejects him, and he becomes an eternal wanderer. Thus in the Razin legends, wander motives are mingled with the half-forgotten historical recollections of the Razin movements.—*E. Kagarov.*

3673. NOPCSA, FRANZ BARON. Ergänzungen zu meinem Buche über die Bauten, Trachten, und Geräte Nordalbaniens. [Supplements to my book about the buildings, costumes, and implements of northern Albania.] Z. f. Ethnol. 59(3-6) 1927 (publ. 1929): 279-281.—*K. F. Roth-Lutra.*

3674. RECHE, OTTO. Der gegenwärtige Stand unserer Kenntnisse von der Rassenkunde der Friesen (Schluß). [The present situation of our knowledge of the ethnology of the Friesians.] Volk u. Rasse. 4(4) 1929: 193-215.—In comparatively recent times the Frisian peoples have suffered a racial change in the sense that the characteristic long heads (dolichocephalic) disappeared, the moderately long (mesocephalic) head became the prevailing type, and the pure broad heads (brachycephalic) made their appearance. The Groterpians underwent a similar transformation. Obviously, a relatively young foreign racial element entered into the Triter territory accounting for the present brown-eyed inhabitants who are numerous in Groterpid shows. Myèssen stresses, therefore, that these new elements were in no case Saxons, as Boik believes, because they were neither brachycephalic, nor brown-eyed. Reche maintains that the southern part of the Netherlands and Belgium was their home. According to the researches of Gildemeister, Virchow, Ruhnan, Heffan, and Gundel, the eastern and the northern Friesians in Germany show predominantly northern racial characteristics. Investigation of blood groups indicates that cities, perhaps because of industrialization, have been the centers of foreign racial immigrants. The inhabitants of western, eastern, and northern Friesia originally were and, for the most part, still are members of the north Germanic race. The history of the Friesians briefly sketched indicates that in the mesolithic period the territory now comprising Denmark and Schleswig-Holstein in the northeast probably was settled by a boreal race who migrated to the more highly situated and deserted territory in the northern part of Holland, a territory shut off almost hermetically towards the South by the swamps of the Rhine-Neuse delta. In the neolithic period northern Netherlands was a colony of northwestern Germany according to the prehistoric researches of Schuchhardt and Aberg. This influence diminished remarkably in the Bronze Age; the population seems even partly to have migrated. At the end of this period (about the eighth century B.C.) new supporters of this northern civilization, the Germani, came in again from the northeast (Hanover) to such of these northern Dutch territories as were free from floods. In the fifth century B.C. these Germani advanced towards the northern coast and erected dwellings on the terps (high piled hills); the relics handed down to us guarantee the northern racial characteristics of the Terpians. The Frisian type with very long and relatively narrow heads seems to prevail in the west, while in the east, in Groningen, the long, narrow, high headed *reihengräber* type occurs as frequently as the type with the shorter mesocephalic

skulls, a type which resembles the Cro-Magnon race. The racial structure of the Terp territory remained untouched in Roman times and in the Middle Ages. Today, the majority of the population have the north Germanic characteristics. A dark brachicephalic element, perhaps the Alpine race, settled in the Dutch-Friesian territories, in the German east, and in north Friesia.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

3675. ROSENFIELD, B. РОЗЕНФЕЛЬД, Б. К вопросу о происхождении и формировании жанра современной частушки. [Regarding the question of origin and formation of the kind of poetry called "chastushka".] Художественный Фольклор. 4-5 1929: 172-192.—The first student of the *chastushka* regarded it as a new form of folk song brought into the village from the city and the factory. Instead, the *chastushka* represents a poetical form familiar to all nations and recorded in Russia for the first time at the end of the 18th century. The *chastushka* originated as village poetry, but soon after its appearance its specific style subjugated the city element and gradually supplanted the petty-bourgeois village songs known as "romances." Extremely vivid reactions to everything that happens in social, political, and personal life is characteristic of the *chastushka*.—*E. Kagarov.*

3676. SOBOLEVSKIÍ, A. СОВОЛЕВСКИЙ, А. Древняя Пермь. [Ancient Perm.] Известия Общества Археологии, Истории и Этнографии при Казанском Университете. 34(3-4) 1929: 22-26.—Biarmia of the Scandinavian sagas was the ancient Perm, comprising much of the region drained by the Northern Dvina River and its tributaries. The idol of the Biarmian deity, with a necklace around the neck and a bowl on its knees, reminds one of Scythian stone figures. The name of the Biarmian god, Yomala, is related to the ancient Indian Yama.—*E. Kagarov.*

3677. SOKOLOV, B. СОКОЛОВ, Б. Новейшие труды иностранных ученых по русскому эпосу. [Most recent works of foreign scientists on the Russian epos.] Художественный Фольклор. 4-5 1929: 9-35.—A critical review of the work of A. Brückner who refutes Lashchenko's theory that the prototype of the legendary Duc Stepanovich was the Hungarian royal prince Stephan, afterwards the Hungarian king Stephan IV. Without contesting Brückner's criticism directed against Lashchenko's supposition, the author defends the historical basis of the creation of legends. In connection with an analysis of the epic poem (*bylina*) concerning Michael Potyka, the author refutes Brückner's opinion that the Russian epic poems lack the process of civilization and are closely related to *fabliaux*. Brückner's attempt to reconcile the Michael Potyka epic with a Polish legend concerning Vislav is rejected. In the same manner, the hypothesis of the French savant Dumesil that the Michael Potyka epos reflect the Indo-European legend dealing with the making of immortality food, with robbers stealing it, and with their final execution is subjected to doubt.—*E. Kagarov.*

3678. SPEISER, FELIX. Die eleusinischen Mysterien als primitive Initiation. [The Eleusinian mysteries as primitive initiation.] Z. f. Ethnol. 60(4-6) 1928 (Publ. 1929): 362-372.—An examination of the Eleusinian mysteries for the purpose of discovering elements of relationship between these mysteries and the Australian and Melanesian initiation ceremonies (*Verhandl. d. Naturf. Ges. Basel*. 40, 1929). The Eleusinian cult had a very long and complicated history, which added new elements and changed old ones. The Eleusinian mysteries in their older form were entirely in the hands of women. Women were the productive laborers and cultivated the fields without the help of the men. The Eleusinian mystery cult in the control of women parallels the Greek economic structure. Speiser finds the same elements of initia-

tion in the ceremonies of this cult as exist in the Australian and Melanesian initiation ceremonies. The purpose of the ceremonies was to secure a guarantee of food by bringing the novice into contact with the power behind the food (Demeter), in the process of which life energy was transferred to man, who in this way acquired immortality. The ethnological penetration of the problem of the mysteries serves as a corrective to many erroneous interpretations.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

3679. STEPANOV, P. D. СТЕПАНОВ, П. Д. Мордовские сушильни хлеба в бывшей Саратовской губернии. [Grain desiccators of the Mordvinians in the former province of Saratov.] Труды Нижне-Волжского Краевого Музея. I 1929: 31-44.—The author describes the construction of the Mordvinian grain desiccators in the former administrative district of Saratov, fixing the typology of the desiccators in their dependency on material, form, and technique. (Drawings and plans.)—*E. Kagarov.*

3680. TSCHURTSCHENTHALER, PAUL. Die Tracht im Sarntal. [The costumes in the Sarntal (in the Tyrol).] Wiener Z. f. Volkskunde. 34(1-3) Mar. 1929: 1-14.—An exact description of costumes generally worn by men and women in the Sarntal from 1820 to about 1880. The relevant parts (e.g., the coat) originated in the 17th century, but changed with the passing of time. The old popular broad brimmed and low crowned hats were replaced about 1850 by the smaller and higher ones usually worn around Meran. Similarly, the old hats for women were pushed aside by a shape used in the Eisacktal. On the other hand, certain very old parts which make the costumes most characteristic, such as a type of coat with half long split sleeves still exist. Today the complete costumes are worn very rarely.—*H. G. Bobek.*

3681. VRIES, J. de. Een dringende eisch. [An urgent exigency.] De Gids. (10) Oct. 1929: 84-102.—In the Netherlands, the interest of the general public in folklore is at present very low. The author points out that the situation in Sweden is much better, for they have many public institutions for the study of folklore. However, there is an increasing activity in this field in the Netherlands. The organization of the Dutch open air museum, opened in 1920 and located on the Waterberg near Arnhem, is an achievement worth mentioning. The museum in Scandinavia served as a model. Other signs of the revival of interest in folklore are: (1) folkloristic films by D. J. van der Ven; (2) the research of Dutch farm houses by the Maatschappij van Letterkunde (Netherlands' Literary Society) in Leiden; and (3) the publication of two books on popular medicine and the products of the farmer's home industry. The author advocates the necessity of a central institution for the direction of folkloristic researches, as well as the support of provincial governments. The granting of a subsidy to provincial societies will also encourage the researches, which will enrich the knowledge of the past.—*Hendrik H. Juynboll.*

3682. ZELENIN, D. ЗЕЛЕНИН, Д. "Спасова борода", східньослов'янський хліборобський обряд жниварський. ["Savior's beard." An East-Slavic agricultural mowers' ceremony.] Етнографічний Вісник. 8 1929: 115-134.—An analysis of a ceremony where the mowers leave a piece of the field unmowed, and bind, break up, and decorate the unmowed ears, or put bread and salt under them. The author, who refutes the theories of Mannhardt, Frazer and others, explains the ceremony under analysis as a magic sowing of grain with the intention of prolonging the crop of the given year into the following year, retaining the fertile strength (*mana*) on the same field, or transferring this strength to the ground by burying the unmowed ears into the earth.—*E. Kagarov.*

AFRICA

3683. BAUMANN, HERMANN. Likundu. Die Sektion der Zauberkraft. [Likundu. The section of magic power.] Z. f. Ethnol. 60(1-3) 1927 (Publ. 1929): 73-85.—The scarcely known custom of the Likundu operation connected with the contemplative complex of a magical substance which has its seat in the intestines. Likundu is peculiar to a sharply limited area of western equatorial Africa and presents a highly interesting variation of a real preanimistic imagination. Baumann believes that the original Likundu idea finds its purest form in the northwest towards the Niger district, where even additive elements exist quite independently of Likundu. The custom is demonstrated very clearly in the Congo basin. Baumann represents the circumstances at Pangwe in detail, discusses the extension of the Likundu, examines the sort of person generally operated on, tells the course of a "section," (combines the conceptions of the seat of the magic power) and studies the nature of the magic effect. He pays particular attention to the exclusion of related imaginary complexes.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

3684. BERESFORD-STOOKE, G. An Akamba fortune-telling ceremony. Man (London). 28(11) Nov. 1928: 189.—The Akamba of East Africa attach special values to numbers up to and including nine. Thus one is bad, two is doubtful, three is universally good, four is bad, five is good, six and eight are good for a woman, seven is good for a man, and nine is bad. Six is bad for a man, and seven is bad for a woman. One and nine are the worst numbers, three is the best, and five is next best.—*W. D. Wallis.*

3685. CARDINALL, A. W. The state of our present ethnographical knowledge of the Gold Coast peoples. Africa. 2(4) Oct. 1929: 405-412.—Since political boundaries in Africa are artificial, a study of the Gold Coast peoples includes a part of the Ivory Coast and of the Upper Volta. Dr. Westermann has already classified the languages and dialects of the Western Sudan into six languages of which three, Kwa, Ancient Togo, and Gur are found in the Gold Coast. The linguistic situation is exceptionally favorable, since two languages, Akan and Dagomba, are already predominant and becoming increasingly so. There is, moreover, considerable similarity in customs and religion. For example, both the Kwa and the Gur groups made each act of everyday life dependent on some superstition. Little is known of the social life or of the cultural contacts between this region and Europe, and other parts of Africa. However, since the universities of Timbuktu and Spain were in direct communication in the 13th century, it is probable that the effects of this intercourse were felt in the neighboring Sudan. Since 13th century drinking cups and basins with the royal arms of Richard I of England, and bowls marked with Arabic inscriptions are preserved among the Ashanti, English and Arabic ideas must have penetrated also. Although at the end of the 19th century European explorers found only anarchy, fifty years earlier Barth had commented on the marvelous state of safety therein. Unless considerable research is carried on within the next decade, the "Juggernaut of commercialism" will have destroyed the last traces of native thought, religion, and inspiration.—*R. W. Logan.*

3686. DECARY, R. Deux amulettes malgaches. [Two Malagasy amulets.] Rev. d'Ethnog. 9(2-4) 1928: 176-178.—The ody, or Malagasy amulets, are rare today except in certain regions of the country, and there they are usually found in disguised forms. Whatever their appearance, they are all distinguished by a common element in that they contain a vegetable substance, or plant, invested with magical powers. This substance

is set in beef fat and partly visible among the more decorative trappings of the charm. Some ody are carried around the neck like beads, others across the shoulder, others on the wrist. Sometimes an ody is made from an ox-horn, more or less decorated with colored pearls. Photographs of two ody are included in the article together with references to the literature of the subject.—*Cecil P. Pearson.*

3687. De la CHAPELLE, F. Les tribus de haute montagne de l'Atlas occidental. [The high mountain tribes of the western Atlas.] *Rev. Etudes Islamiques.* (2-3) 1928: 339-360.—This is a rather detailed account of some Berber tribes who live strictly in certain valleys of the Atlas. The locations are described at length with the aid of maps. Berber tribal organization is discussed in detail together with the general history of some of these tribes as recorded by a native writer and by oral tradition. Owing to historical vicissitudes there has often been some confusion in regard to the meaning of class terms. Thus the *tagħbi* which is normally a large unit of villages might sometimes be merely a group of families in one village. Furthermore the French conquests have resulted in the replacement of native functionaries to facilitate the new administration.—*Cecil P. Pearson.*

3688. GRIAULE, MARCEL. Mythes, croyances et coutumes du Bégamder (Abyssinie.) [Myths, beliefs, and customs of Bégamder (Abyssinia).] *J. Asiatique.* 212(1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 19-123.—This article consists of material furnished by an Abyssinian of the province of Bégamder. Certain folk-tales in Amharic and French translation are given. Beliefs in regard to animals and plants, as well as habits and customs of the people are related in detail.—*Cecil P. Pearson.*

3689. HACÈNE, ALI. Les qofs Kabyles. [The Kabyle qofs.] *Bull. Soc. de Geog. d'Alger et de l'Afrique du Nord.* 34(117) 1929: 39-63.—The author, himself a Kabyle, describes in detail the past and present organization of Kabyle society. In former times, but to lesser extent today, there were in Kabyle villages, rival clans known as qofs. These clans vowed mortal hatred against each other and were apt to fight on the slightest pretext. Nevertheless, the government of the village involved the appointment of public officials who sometimes belonged to opposite qofs. In fact the amine or ameksa and his assistant, the oukil, were invariably members of opposite qofs. While the majority of able bodied males belonged to one of these classes, certain classes of individuals were definitely excluded. Such were the marabouts (nobility and clergy) who, on account of the esteem in which they were held, were supposed to keep aloof from such quarrels. Musicians, Negroes, and some other classes were also excluded. The chief causes of outbreaks between qofs were famine and violation of the *anaia* (protection accorded to refugees by members of a cof.). Mediation in disputes was undertaken by the marabouts. The author describes several customs in vogue among the assembled members of a cof as well as others pertaining to village life in general.—*Cecil P. Pearson.*

3690. HERBER, J. Tatouages curatifs au Maroc. [Curative tattoos in Morocco.] *Rev. d'Ethnog.* 9 (2-4) 1928: 179-187.—Throughout North Africa, especially in Tunis, Algiers, and Morocco, tattooing for therapeutic purposes is resorted to. While the practice is, in general, forbidden by Koranic law, it is permitted in some cases, e.g., to treat disfiguring veins on the hand and a few other maladies. It is almost impossible to find out from the natives what diseased conditions they have tried to cure by this means. The author who has written extensively on this practice believes that while tattooing may have a medical effect, e.g., cauterization, yet the belief in the curative virtues of the practice lies solely in the magical powers which are

imputed to the tattooed designs. These designs usually consist of the cross, the circle, or the quadrilateral, but others are found in which the figures are more complex and not referable to the above simple forms. But whatever the design, some magical value can be ascribed to it. Thus the circle is known to be a defence, the cutting of one line by another an influence on evil, and hieroglyphics in general are supposed to guard against injury. (The article contains references to the literature of this subject.)—*Cecil P. Pearson.*

3691. HORNELL, JAMES. The Kru canoes of Sierra Leone. *Mariner's Mirror.* 15(3) Jul. 1929: 233-237. (Illustrations.)—*F. E. Baldwin.*

3692. JULIEN, G. Notes et observation sur les tribus sudoccidentales de Madagascar. [Notes and observations on the southeastern tribes of Madagascar.] *Rev. d'Ethnog.* 9(2-4) 1928: 153-175.—This is the last of a series of articles in this journal dealing with these tribes, and bears the subtitle: Concepts of the animal kingdom, terrestrial, and marine fauna. The habits of animals and native beliefs in regard to them are set forth in rather general terms.—*Cecil P. Pearson.*

3693. JUNOD, HENRI A. La seconde école de circoncision chez les Ba-Khaha du Nord du Transvaal. [The second school of circumcision among the Ba-Khaha of the northern Transvaal.] *J. Royal Anthropol. Inst. Great Britain & Ireland.* 59 Jan.-Jun. 1929: 131-148.—The rites of this school of initiation conform with the concept found widely diffused in savagery, namely, that the individual does not achieve complete development of social personality until he has submitted to an initiation of which suffering is a feature. If he shows the necessary courage, if he submits bravely to the hardships imposed, he passes from the class of children to that of adults. Moreover, he becomes a man acquainted with the mysteries which cause the uninitiated, the women, and the children to tremble in fear.—*W. D. Wallis.*

3694. KROLL, HUBERT. Die Haustiere der Bantu. [Domestic animals of the Bantu.] *Z. f. Ethnol.* 60(4-6) 1928. (Publ. 1929): 177-290.—Investigations concerning the domestic animals of 237 Bantu and non-Bantu tribes of South and West Africa. Certain of the present domestic animals were originally foreign to this region: duck, pigeon, horse, donkey, cat, and pig. The dog, chicken, goat, ox, and sheep belong to the old cultural possessions of the Africans. The author shows the relations between domestic animals and single forms of economy. (Appendix of maps of growth.)—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

3695. LAIDLER, F. W. Burials and burial methods of the Namaqualand Hottentots. *Man (London).* 29(9) Sep. 1929: 151-153.—*W. D. Wallis.*

3696. LEBZELTER, VIKTOR. Zur Heilkunde der Bergdama. [The medical science of the Bergdama.] *Z. f. Ethnol.* 60(4-6) 1928: 296-305.—Culturally, the Bergdama or Klippkaffern in southwestern Africa represent a mixture of knowledge and experience received from different sources. Relying on the studies of Vedder concerning the Honey Kaffirs of the Otavi Mountains, Lebzelter (from his researches in 1927 in the territory of the Namans of the middle land) sketches a clear picture of the treatment of infections, syphilis, infant eye, tooth, ear, and internal diseases, and discusses the immunity against snake-bites. His chief objective is the clearing up of the origin of single culture elements among the Bantu, Herero, Naman, and Bushmen tribes.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

3697. OLDEROGGE, D. ОЛЬДЕРОГГЕ, Д. Глиняные фигуры из югоzapадной Абиссинии. [Clay figures from south west Abyssinia.] Сборник Музея Антропологии и Этнографии Академии Наук СССР. 8 1929: 324-329.—Data on the clay images of the Galla tribal ancestors delivered to the Museum in 1905

by A. Miagkov. According to type they belong to Bantu sculpture. (2 tables.)—*E. Kagarov.*

3698. TÄUBER, KARL. Neues über die Herkunft der Negroafrikaner. [New material on the origin of the African Negroes.] *Petermanns Mitteil.* 75 (9–10) 1929: 236–239.—The author has assembled the opinions of various anthropologists and other writers in regard to the connection between the present inhabitants of Africa and certain peoples in Asia and Oceania. Thus he quotes Weule's opinion that the African Negro resembles the Negroes of Papua, the Philippines, and the Mincopies of the Andaman Islands. According to Stuhlmann, the Negritians, a people of the Sudan with dark skin and woolly hair, reached their present abode from southern Asia at the beginning of the last ice period in Europe. They brought with them certain fruits, implements, bows and arrows, drum language, masked dances and secret societies, also the cylindrical hut with conical roof. The proto-Hamites came somewhat later from more northerly and westerly regions than the Negritians, and brought with them sorghum, goats, perhaps poultry, and the dog. From this mixture of the two peoples, the Bantu of East Africa may have arisen and ultimately spread over wider areas. The author then goes on to quote the opinions of certain linguists. Thus, many systems of languages, including the Negro, exhibit what is known as *classes nominales*, e.g., they have for each category of existence, physical objects, and attributes a special syllable used as prefix or suffix. According to A. Trombetti certain nasalized consonants are important both in Melanesian and Bantu-Sudan languages. Certain pronouns, *pronomi preverbiali* agree in the languages of Melanesia, Micronesia, and New Guinea, and in the Hamitic-Semitic group. With Bantu their agreement is even greater. Many names of common things agree in the languages of Negro Africa and Asia. The author believes that there have been migrations from Oceania not only to Madagascar but also to both the east and west coasts of Africa. Finally he refers to J. F. van Oordt's: *Who were the builders of great Zimbabwe?* This writer has studied certain ruins in Rhodesia and assigns them and the place names around them to a Dravidian origin.—*Cecil P. Pearson.*

3699. TESSMANN, GÜNTER. Die Mbaka-Limba, Mbum und Lakka. [The Mbaka-Limba, Mbum and Lakka.] *Z. f. Ethnol.* 60 (4–6) 1928 (Publ. 1929): 305–352.—According to the instructions of the *Reichskolonialamt*, the culture views expressed in this article are extra products of the ethnographical researches which the author made in eastern Cameroon in 1913–14. In the preparation of the ethnographical results of the three tribes, Mbaka-Limba, Mbum, and Lakka, Tessmann pursued his own method of systematic research of culture. His aim was to give information concerning the existence or non-existence of a culture element or complex, as well as to investigate in particular all culture areas among all tribes of a certain geographical region. For this reason, the different culture elements and complexes are arranged in a systematic order of 76 headings.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

3700. THURNWALD, RICHARD. Social systems of Africa. *Africa.* 2 (4) Oct. 1929: 352–378.—Among "heathen" cattle-breeders pride of ancestry and internal gradations of rank exist. Where agriculture is also pursued, it is developed either by other ethnical groups, or clans, or by women. Since cattle-breeders acquire power over larger districts than do camel-breeders, East Africa has progressed further towards the formation of a native state than has the Sahara. The cow and the bull are usually the central figures of a sacred cult and the standard of social status and economic wealth. The work of women consists mainly of cleaning milk pots and making butter. Marriages are contracted according to the principle of clan exog-

amy. Among the farmers dependent upon the herding population of East Africa, men do the work with a hoe. Both women and men are skilled in handicrafts, but the men do the better work. Political organization is based on clans separated by totemic prohibitions of certain kinds of food. Among the amalgamated pastoral-peasant peoples of South Africa, political organization, "apart from the appearance of individual conquerors and military leaders, has not advanced beyond the modest limits of districts ruled by chiefs." Land officially belongs to the chief. Mother-right and father-right exist side by side. Internal affairs were managed only at an informal assembly of the elders. In the Sudan and West Africa where a stratified peasant-pastoral people dwell, three grades can be distinguished: free men, dependents, and slaves. The position of emperor in Abyssinia has developed in a manner somewhat similar to that of the mikado in Japan. The development of a government by a single individual has indubitably induced the growth of patriarchal ideas. Today, it is impossible to say what customs are indigenous. European civilization is, of course, producing great changes.—*R. W. Logan.*

3701. WESTERMANN, D. The linguistic situation and vernacular literature in British West Africa. *Africa.* 2 (4) Oct. 1929: 337–351.—The beginnings of a vernacular literature in languages spoken in British West Africa go back to 1815. Most of the books have always been written by missionaries for immediate missionary purposes. Westermann, a recognized authority on African languages who recently went to British West Africa in order to complete his study, knows "of only two cases in which a complete set of school-books in native languages for a curriculum of about eight or ten years has been published and is in use." In Southern Nigeria nine languages are at present used for literary purposes, of which the Efik, Ibo, and Yoruba are the most widespread. The linguistic situation in Northern Nigeria requires more study. Even now, however, it is evident that the Hausa language, "which shows a power of absorption and expansion little inferior to that of Swahili in East Africa" is the most important language to be learned in the Sudan. In Sierra Leone the two main languages are Mende and Temne. It is easier for an African to learn a second African language than to learn English. In order to simplify the various scripts, the Institute of African Languages has already prepared a *Memorandum on the Practical Orthography of African Languages* that is still being developed. Only those mission schools that use vernacular literature are successful. Of the school books that they have produced, however, "some are poor, and all are insufficient." Since only the élite have an opportunity to learn English, and since mass education is more important than select education, education should be principally in the vernacular. Not only books, but periodicals are necessary. "Every one of the larger languages should have its own magazine."—*R. W. Logan.*

3702. UNSIGNED. Religious practices in the Rejab District. *Sudan Notes & Records.* 11 1928: 227–228.—*Cecil P. Pearson.*

ASIA

(See also Entry 3651)

3703. WIRZ, PAUL. Der Reisbau und die Reisbaukulte auf Bali und Lombok. [Rice cultivation and its cults in Bali and Lombok.] *Internat. Arch. f. Ethnogr. Suppl.* 30 1929: pp. 66. (2 tables.)—A monograph based on personal research in the local Bali and Lombok literature. Dry rice cultivation is older than wet cultivation which was introduced into Bali by Hindy colonists at an earlier date than it was introduced in Java. In Bali, artificial irrigation works at-

tained admirable completeness and found sociologically their expression in the *subak* organization. In Bali a *subak* is a section of rice fields which is irrigated by a single small river or by a single canal. In spite of extremely primitive resources an extensive system of irrigation was developed and a code of rights relating to the use of water fixed by law. Wirz gives information concerning the different species of rice, the methods and time of field cultivation, and pertinent facts concerning the cultivation of certain other plants in the rice fields. He describes the ceremonies connected with the work in the fields particularly the preparation of the rice field, the levelling of two separate fields, the cultivation of the seedfield, the transplanting of the young rice plants. The characteristic cult of rice cultivation in Bali embodies the Indonesian's idea of a rice mother and a rice soul. The conception of the rice soul is assimilated in a peculiar manner with the Hindu idea of a goddess (Cri) of rice cultivation. Balinese rice ceremonials are important both before and after harvest. In addition to general ceremonies to insure fertility, ritual ceremonies are used to avert dangers which may threaten the plants and the grain: rice diseases; weeds; robbery in the fields. Personal descriptions of rice cultivation and the rice cult on the island of Lombok are given. Wet rice cultivation here was introduced by the Hindu; the method of irrigation was patterned after that of Bali and the *subak* organization. Wet rice cultivation on this island has succeeded so well that Lombok today produces a greater surplus of rice than any other island in Indonesia. Among the aboriginal Sasakers instead of ceremonials featuring the rice goddess Cri, there are the similar rites of the Island *waktu lima* and of the half-heathen, half Mohammedian *waktu-tiga*. The study closes with a general view of the ritual, forms, and significance of the rice cult. The ceremonies represent a mixture of animalism and magic intermingled with elements of Hindu culture.—K. H. Roth-Lutra.

3704. ANOKHIN, A. АНОХИН, А. Душа и ее свойства по представлению телектов. [The soul and its qualities in the conception of the Teleuts.] Сборник Музея Антропологии и Этнографии Академии Наук СССР. 8 1929: 253–269.—In the conception of the Teleuts the soul of a human being has seven qualities, or forms, revealed at various periods of the human life: in the embryo, during life on earth, and after death. Thus, for instance, *kut* is the soul of the embryo, *tyn*—the breath of the adult, *Uzut*—the soul of the departed, etc. (Compare in the same issue (pp. 330–333) certain remarks and additions to the quoted article by S. Malov.)—E. Kagarov.

3705. BARTOLD, V. БАРТОЛЬД, В. Связь общественного быта с хозяйственным укладом у турок и монголов. [Relationship between social order and economic structure among the Turks and Mongolians.] Известия Общества Археологии, Истории и Этнографии при Казанском Университете. 34(3–4) 1929: 1–4.—Written at the beginning of the 14th century in Persia, the work of Rashid-ad-din contains a wealth of material on the relationships between economic forms and the social structure, on the diminution of the influences of shamans in connection with the transition from hunting to nomadism, cattle breeding, and other forms of life.—E. Kagarov.

3706. BOURON, N. Au Djebel Druse. Les coutumes et les moeurs. [Among the Djebeld Druzes. Customs and manners.] L'Asie Française. 29 (271) Jun. 1929: 190–196.—This is the second of two articles taken from a chapter of a book about to be published. The book will be called *Histoire du Liban et de la Montagne Haounaise*. In this article the following matters are discussed: inheritance and the right to make wills; courtesy of the Druzes; augury, dreams,

superstitions; hygiene and sanitation; death and funeral customs.—Cecil P. Pearson.

3707. DURAI, H. G. Pallanguli: A South Indian game. Man (London). 28(11) Nov. 1928: 185–186.—This is a women's game played in southern India after the morning's work; it is sometimes played by the men as a gambling game. The author interprets portions of it as a survival of a parody on cattle raiding, as in Africa, since one of the scores which counts four means "cow."—W. D. Wallis.

3708. GORDON, D. H. The Zär and the Bhüt: a comparison. Man (London). (9) Sep. 1929: 153–155.—In southern Arabia, Zär is a concept which applies to any phenomenon which cannot be accounted for otherwise. It applies also to the evil spirit which causes epilepsy and hysteria. A thoroughgoing parallel is Bhut, in northern India.—W. D. Wallis.

3709. KAGAROW, EUGEN. Über einige russische Hochzeitsbrauche. [Notes concerning certain Russian nuptial customs.] Wiener Z. f. Volkskunde. 34(4) May 1929: 77–87.—These rites or customs fall into three categories: (1) prophylactic practices which have the purpose of protecting bridegroom and bride from evil spirits and the evil glance; (2) proleptic or expectative rites which are to assure the newly married the possession of certain good things of life, such as fertility, harmony, riches, etc.; and (3) legal acts of an historical character which have been preserved for centuries as relics of an earlier stage in the regulations of marital affairs. In this article the author discusses twenty-four rites or customs which fall into the second of the above categories. Each custom is considered with reference to known older customs and fitted into a special nomenclature.—Cecil P. Pearson.

3710. KORVIN-KRUKOVSKAIA, T. КОРВИН-КРУКОВСКАЯ, Т. К истории колдовских и магических приемов в Индии. [A contribution to the history of witchcraft and magic tricks in India.] Сборник Музея Антропологии и Этнографии Академии Наук СССР. 8 1929: 196–214.—The compendium of ancient Indian literature, belonging to the 4th–3rd centuries B.C. contains among other things descriptions of a number of magic acts: (1) means of self-defense, (2) tricks to invoke maladies and death upon the enemy, (3) methods of putting individuals to sleep, (4) methods of opening closed doors, (5) means employed to change one's appearance and to become invisible, (6) tricks to increase one's own strength and capacities, (7) methods of acquiring food and increasing the harvest. The article mentions numerous examples of all these witchcraft categories and establishes the basic elements and the general conditions for the execution of magic acts.—E. Kagarov.

3711. MEYER, J. J. Die menschlichen Körperteile in ihrer Bedeutung für Schicksal und Charakter. [Parts of the human body and their meaning for destiny and character.] Wiener Zeitschr. f. d. Kunde d. Morgenlandes. 36(1–2) 1929: 108–135.—The author refers to his work *Über das Wesen der Altindischen Rechtschriften und ihr Verhältniss zueinander und zu Kautilya*, wherein he had shown that the Brahmanic law books originally and even later were books of magic. He declares that they are largely concerned with such human activities as eating, drinking, sleeping, and other functions, all of which were in some way invested with magical implications. Much Sanskrit literature deals with these matters, although no one work does so exhaustively. He mentions in detail the principal Sanskrit sources where such material exists. The magical beliefs which he also cites in detail refer principally to the condition of various parts of the human body, from which predictions were made as to the future fortune of the individual.—Cecil P. Pearson.

3712. MOE, KILMER O. Teaching primitive races. [Luzon, Philippine Islands.] Mid-Pacific Mag.

38(5) Nov. 1929: 441-446.—Two elements are represented in the tribes of Mindanao and Sulu-pagan and Moro. The latter is the most difficult to handle. The teacher's success is measured by his ability to induce the people to accept higher living standards and improved methods. The ordinary classroom teacher may or may not be successful. The great task of the schools is not understood, except by those who are grappling with the problem, but improvement in conditions is already marked.—*Helen H. Roberts.*

3713. ONCHUKOV, P. S. ОНЧУКОВ, П. С. Масляница. [Carnival week.] Пермский Краеведческий Сборник. 4 1928: 117-123.—Carnival songs and descriptions of the celebration of carnivals are comparatively few in number and the printed descriptions lack detail. Therefore, the author deems it necessary to publish: (1) P. A. Gorodov's notes on the carnival in the region of the Tavda River in the Tumen district of the Tobolsk department, and (2) extracts from an extensive and valuable manuscript of T. Stajhkin: *Folklore of the Kamishlov district*. Gorodov's description is not complete.—*S. Mogilanskaya.*

3714. PIPEAND, TH. Wajang wong. [Wayang wong.] Djawa. 9(1) Jan. 1929: 7-13.—The wayang wong developed in the middle of the 18th century, according to the Javanese tradition. The origin of this form of wayang, in which human beings take part, is indefinite. Probably the old Javanese puppet-theatre served as the example, but this is not certain. The introduction of players and of the dance are traced to the mask-performance or *tcpeng*.—*Hendrik H. Juynboll.*

3715. RULIN, P. РУЛИН, П. Солдатская песня из Семилетней войны. [A soldiers' song of the Seven Years War epoch.] Художественный Фольклор. 4-5 1929: 76-81.—A new version of the soldiers' song dealing with the treason of Field Marshal Apraksin.—*E. Kagarov.*

3716. SCHRIEKE, B. Wajang wong. [Wayang wong.] Djawa. 9(1) Jan. 1929: 5-6.—The wayang wong is that form of wayang, in which living men appear on the stage. It is generally believed, that this wayang wong originated in the eighteenth century, but that this is not the case, is clearly pointed out by Schrieke. The oldest reference concerning the wayang wong in European literature can be traced in the description of the feast of the circumcision of the young king of Banten by the Englishman Scot in his *Discourse of Java*. (1602-1605). The Javanese Sejarah Banten (1662-1663) has a passage from which it is apparent that the wayang wong was performed at the court of Banten. The wayang wong was also a favourite recreation at the court of Mataram in the seventeenth century. However the wayang wong is older than the empire of Mataram. In the old Javanese poem *Sumanasantaka* a wayang wong performance is recalled and in the old Javanese poem *Nagarakrtagama* (1365) the king Hayam Wuruk appears himself as an actor in a raket or wayang wong performance. In a postscript Schrieke elucidates a difference of opinion with a treatise of Pigeaud on the same object.—*Hendrik H. Juynboll.*

3717. SEREBRЯKOV, V. K. СЕРЕБРЯКОВ, В. К. К вопросу о праазиатских элементах культуры у хакасов. [The pre-Asiatic elements in the Hakkas culture.] Этнограф-Исследователь (2-3) 1928: 28-35.—On the basis of the material collected in the Hakkas district in 1927, the author describes the domestic life, the food, and the hunting customs of the Hakkas natives. Numerous pre-Asiatic elements which have been preserved in the life of the natives are discussed.—*G. Vasilevich.*

3718. SLOBODSKIЙ, М. СЛОВОДСКИЙ, М. Итоги и задачи этнографического изучения Томского края. [Summary and tasks of an ethnographic study

of the Tomsk Region.] Труды Томского Краевого Музея. 2 1929: 1-21.—A brief survey is given of the material concerning ethnography of the Tomsk Province within its present borders (Russians, Ostyaks, Ostyako-Samoyeds, Turko-Tatars, Tunguses) and the principal tasks concerning the ethnographic investigation of the region are outlined.—*E. Kagarov.*

3719. SOMMER, KURT. Baukonstruktive Beitrachtungen über Hausbauten in NW Central-Celebes. [Architectural considerations on the structures of northwest Central Celebes.] Z. f. Ethnol. 60 (4-6) 1928 (Publ. 1929): 373-382.—Despite the apparent multiplicity of types in temple and home structures in the northwestern part of central Celebes, there is architecturally but a single basic plan—a variant of the modern purline roof.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

3720. STERNBERG, L. ШТЕРНБЕРГ, Л. Аинская проблема. [The Ainu problem.] Сборник Музея Антропологии и Этнографии Академии Наук СССР. 8 1929: 334-374.—As the result of analysis of facts regarding material culture, art, religion, folklore, social structure, language, and anthropology proof is rendered that the Ainu belong to the family of Australasian people and represent a variety of the primary Australoid dolichocephalic bearded race. (6 tables.)—*E. Kagarov.*

3721. UNSIGNED. Гарино-Амгунская экспедиция 1926 года. [The Garin-Amgun expedition of 1926.] Известия Комиссии по Изучению Племенного Состава СССР. и Сопредельных Стран при Академии Наук СССР. No. 3 1929: pp. 49.—The booklet contains reports of N. Karger on exploration of the genealogical composition of the population of the Garin River basin and of Kozminsk, as well as an examination of the material culture and religion of the Garin natives. (6 tables, 2 maps.)—*E. Kagarov.*

3722. WIRZ, PAUL. Der Reisbau und die Reisbaukultur der Olooh-Ngadju und der benachbarten Stämme von Südost-Borneo. [Rice cultivation and rice worship of the Olooh-Ngadju and of the neighbouring tribes of southeastern Borneo.] Mitteil. d. Geog.-Ethnogr. Gesellsch. Zurich, 1926-27 and 1927-28. 1928: 67-88.—This article is from the author's projected work on rice cultivation and the customs connected with it throughout Indonesia. He relates here the mythical origin of the rice plant, its legendary revelation to man, and how man came to know of the existence of the rice-soul. The soul is, of course, symbolical of the power of germination and of the nutritional benefits of rice to man. The rice-soul is believed by the natives to be associated with another divinity, and must be treated ceremonially and with propitiation. The method of cultivating rice among the Dayaks is explained in detail, together with the forms which have to be observed in selecting the plantation, clearing it, sowing the land and reaping the harvest. A list of taboos relating to rice-fields, descriptions and pictures of rice idols and a song of praise to the rice-soul are given fully. References are made to Nieuwenhuis's *In Ventral Borneo*, to Lumholz' *Through Central Borneo*, and to an article in Dutch by Mallinckrodt.—*Cecil P. Pearson.*

3723. ZABANOV, M. N. ЗАБАНОВ, М. Н. Бытовые черты в эпических произведениях эхирит-булагатов. [Traits of national life in epic works of the Aheerit-Boolagats.] Издание Бурято-Монгольского Ученого Комитета. 5 1929: pp. 58.—An investigation of the Buryat epos as a source for the study of the history of the Buryats, their national life and culture: economics, dwellings, utensils, food, clothes, military equipment, harness and means of transportation, civic organization, family life, and religion. The article depicts the life of the hunting and cattle raising Buryats with their circuit hunts and fur trading.—*E. Kagarov.*

3724. ZELELIN, D. Ein erotischer Ritus in den Opferungen der altaischen Türken. [An erotic rite

in the sacrifices of the Altain-Turks.] *Internat. Arch. f. Ethnogr.* 29(4-6) 1928: 83-98.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

3725. ZELENIN, D. ЗЕЛЕНИН, Д. Табу слов у народов восточной Европы и северной Азии. [Taboo of words in nations of eastern Europe and northern Asia.] Сборник Музея Антропологии и Этнографии Академии Наук СССР. 8 1929: 1-151.—Frazer's theory on the psychology and genesis of tabooed words is unacceptable for eastern European and northern Asiatic nations, as the belief that certain human beings are endowed with a particular mysterious force, against the injurious effect of which the human being is protected by verbal exorcism, is not current among the native people of these regions. On the contrary, with the people of Eurasia a quite different idea lies at the basis of taboo words—the belief that the utterance of taboo words frightens away the prey. To a great extent this perception is shared by hunters and fishermen. Besides this category of taboos there exists another developed in the intercourse of family life. At the beginning, the latter taboos had a specific feminine character. With the primitive hunter the psychological premise for the origin of verbal taboos was his belief that animals do understand the human language and that they possess a fine olfactory sense. Subsequently the author analyzes taboos connected with the soul of killed animals and the conviction that the soul may return and the animal thus come to life again, but also that on the other hand, this soul may take revenge on the killer, the hunter. A number of taboos are connected with a belief in a certain spirit, the master of the forest, who is hostile to spirits of the water; there also is a taboo connected with the secrets of hunting, the author analyzes the taboo of uttering names of animals which are hunted as game, particularly the names of rodents, elk, sea animals, birds, hares, bears, and others. This is the origin of professional hunter slang consisting of substituted words incomprehensible to the animals and to the spirits, their masters. The author investigates this hunter slang and then briefly touches verbal taboos used in the bee, silk moth, and other industries. These slang languages are of more recent origin and often contain borrowed words and expressions. The use of such words is based upon the primitive belief that animals and spirits understand only the language of the natives who inhabit the given territory while they are unfamiliar with the languages of the people living in more or less remote parts.—*E. Kagarov.*

AUSTRALIA

(See also Entry 3678)

3726. NIEUWENHUIS, A. W. Das Patriarchat und das Matriarchat in Australien. [The patriarchate and matriarchate in Australia.] *Internat. Arch. f. Ethnogr.* 29(4-6) 1928: 127-152.—Nieuwenhuis characterizes the social organization of the Australians as a co-existence in changeable form of the social power which lies in the hands of the men and their groups, and of the genealogical connection between mother and child. In opposition to this peculiarity, the question of the priority of the patriarchate or the matriarchate seems to be non-existent. The social connection of the children with the father, in the patriarchate tribes of eastern and central Australia, does not depend upon genealogy. However, according to the lifelong existence of the genealogical connections between mother and child, the social influence of the mother ceases to exist with the initiation of the boys and with the marriage of the girls. Among the Australian tribes which are distinguished by the matriarchate, the mother exerts an insignificant influence on the child, only insofar as the motherly totem and the motherly marriage class

apply to him. However, the social power is in the hands of the men and their groups.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

3727. WOOLLARD, H., and CLELAND, J. B. Anthropology and blood-grouping, with special reference to the Australian aborigines. *Man (London).* 29(11) Nov. 1929: 181-187.—The A group type of blood is most frequent in aborigines in central and south Australia. Where the purity of the blood of the aborigines is above suspicion, there is no B factor present. Blood-grouping will not automatically distinguish the respective races of men, but it is definitely hereditary and has validity in testing anthropological hypotheses.—*W. D. Wallis.*

OCEANIA

(See also Entries 3651, 3678)

3728. BEASLEY, H. G. A human and lotus form of club. *Man (London).* 29(11) Nov. 1929: 181.—Illustration and description of a lotus form of club from Fiji.—*W. D. Wallis.*

3729. HIROA, TE RANGI. Canoe outrigger-attachments in Tahiti and New Zealand. *J. Polynesian Soc.* 38(3) Sep. 1929: 183-215.—A well illustrated technical description is presented of float attachments personally observed by the author in Tahiti, with comparisons with those of New Zealand, and particularly with that of the Moncks Cave float. The author concludes that the latter attachment may either be a degenerated form used during the transitional period when the outrigger was falling into disuse in New Zealand, or may represent a truly archaic type of indirect attachment which was in use in the Tahiti area over five centuries ago.—*W. C. McKern.*

3730. KAYSER, P. A. Ölgewinnung auf Nauru. [Oil production in Nauru.] *Z. f. Ethnol.* 60(4-6) 1928 (Publ. 1929): 352-362.—In Nauru, the production of oil from the cocoa nut is, in part, a community enterprise and, in part, a private business. Patent rights are attached to individual methods of oil production. Certain methods are known only to individual families, or groups of individuals, and these methods are never revealed. This is especially true with regard to the callophyllum tree, for few are acquainted with the methods of production of oil from the fruits of this tree.—*K. H. Ruth-Lutra.*

3731. KENNEDY, DONALD GILBERT. Field notes on the culture of Vaitupu, Ellice Islands. *J. Polynesian Soc.* 38(3) Sep. 1929: 39-70.—This is an illustrated account of personally observed native methods of fishing for bonito, kingfish, and flying-fish. It concludes a detailed treatment of apparatus, preparations, fishing procedure, and the description of a ceremonial community bonito fishing expedition.—*W. C. McKern.*

3732. LEWIS, ALBERT B. Melanesian shell money in Field Museum collections. *Field Museum Natural Hist., Anthropol. Ser.* 19(1) 1929: pp. 36.—A general account of Melanesian shell money is given, based primarily upon specimens in the Field Museum, with brief references to types not represented there. Strings of small, disc-shaped beads or perforated shells, large rings, polished pearl shells, and complex shell ornaments are forms considered. The use of a particular kind is limited to a small area, beyond which it has little or no value.—*W. C. McKern.*

3733. ROUSSIER, PAUL. Documents ethnologiques Taitiens. [Ethnological Tahitian documents.] *Rev. d'Ethnog.* 9(2-4) 1928: 188-206.—These documents were gathered together in 1849 by Captain Lavaud and were found among his official correspond

ence in French government archives. They are reproduced here complete with footnotes. The material in them was furnished for the most part by two Tahitians, one of whom was familiar with local court circles. The manuscripts contain translations of Tahitian legends relating to the creation of the world, Oro, the national deity of Tahiti, the genealogy of the kings of Raiatea,

Ruhatu, the god of the sea, and war songs of the Ario.—*Cecil P. Pearson.*

3734. UNSIGNED. Taraia Ngakuti of Ngati-Maru. *J. Polynesian Soc.* 38(3) Sep. 1929: 216.—A brief biography of a chief of the Ngati-Maru tribe who played an important part in Maori tribal history.—*W. C. McKern.*

HISTORY ARCHAEOLOGY

EGYPT

3735. BRUNTON, GUY. The beginnings of Egyptian civilization. *Antiquity.* 3(12) Dec. 1929: 456-467.—A privately financed expedition, under the direction of Brunton, and the name of the British Museum, has for two seasons been examining the stretch between Deir Tasa and Khawaled. The result has been the finding of much material throwing light on Badarian civilization, and the discovery of a new civilization which has been called the Tasian, from Deir Tasa where the graves were first located. All evidence points to the fact that the Tasians preceded the Badarians, but it is a little early to make such a statement. That they are much older than III^d or IVth dynasty is evidenced by the fact that the first burials discovered were underlying well-dated pot burials of that period. No linen or grain has been found but a gritstone grinder implies that the Tasians were agriculturalists. (Illus.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

3736. CHEVRIER, HENRI. Rapport sur les travaux de Karnak. [Report on the work at Karnak.] *Ann. du Service d. Antiquités de l'Égypte.* 28(2): 1928: 114-128.—The work at Karnak in 1927-1928 was carried on at four main points: (1) The III^d pylon was cleared, the construction was studied, and the walls were braced. Many re-used stones were found, among them several ascribed to Thoutmès III, Senouosret I, Amenophis I, and Thoutmès IV. (2) A start was made at re-erecting the column of Taharqa, strengthening it with re-enforced concrete. (3) The reconstruction of the temple of Khonsou progressed. (4) In the restoration of the hypostyle hall of the Great Temple, the foundations and flag stones had special attention. Discoveries included a stela with the name of an unknown king; a pillar of Senouosret I; and more fragments of the statues of Akhnaton. Enough of these fragments have now been collected to start reconstruction of several statues. The Senouosret I fragments show that they are parts of a small periptere chapel. This is the first Middle Empire chapel of this type that has been found. Inscriptions give part of a list of nomes. (Plates, figures, ground plans.)—*Ruth C. Wilkins.*

3737. ENGELBACH, R. A repaired steelyard. *Ancient Egypt.* (2) Jun. 1929: 46.—A steelyard bought at Minieh, where it may well have been found, is of a type known in Coptic times. The arm has been broken in two places, the repair work of one place being very nearly a quarter of an inch longer than it should be. The division of the arm shows that it was for the Roman libra and uncia. (Illus.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

3738. ENGELBACH, R. An experiment on the accuracy of the shaping of a monolithic column of circular section of the Vth dynasty from Abusir. *Ann. du Service d. Antiquités de l'Égypte.* 28(2) 1928: 144-152.—This is the first experiment to test the accuracy with which the Egyptians worked blocks of circular section. A granite column, from the funerary temple of Sahure

at Abusir, was the subject. Over 2,400 measurements were taken. (Charts give details of the measurements.)—*Ruth C. Wilkins.*

3739. FIRTH, C. M. Excavations of the Service des Antiquités at Saqqara (October 1927-April 1928). *Ann. du Service d. Antiquités de l'Égypte.* 28(2) 1928: 81-88.—At the Great Tomb attributed to Neterkhet (Zoser) the filling was removed from the shaft. The small sarcophagus chamber was found filled with rubbish; there was no trace of burial or funerary equipment. Yet the deposit near the stairway (see report in vol. 27) indicates that a funerary service took place here. Zoser may have had both a mastaba and a pyramid. In the area north of the Step Pyramid various galleries and stairway tombs were cleared. Evidently this area was never completed. A fresh survey was made of the Step Pyramid. A passage hitherto unexamined led to a blue tiled room containing three stelae with representations of Neterkhet. The room is similar to the Great Tomb, but was never finished; it had been visited by Saite archaeologists. A lower series of galleries was reached from this room. Two small pyramids south of the Step Pyramid were cleared. Probably both are of the Vth dynasty; one is ascribed to Userkaf. (Plates, ground-plan.)—*Ruth C. Wilkins.*

3740. GAUTHIER, HENRI. Un vice-roi d'Éthiopie enseveli à Bubastis. [An Ethiopian viceroy buried at Bubastis.] *Ann. du Service d. Antiquités de l'Égypte.* 28(2) 1928: 129-137.—A group of three small funerary chambers was found at Tell Basta, near Zagazig, in August, 1925. In the center chamber was a large red granite sarcophagus, badly damaged. The inscriptions tell that the owner was "Horā, son of Horā, royal son of Kush." The place name Bubastis appears twice, perhaps to indicate where the viceroy wished to be buried. Recently an ushebtī belonging to Horā II, the only one known, has come to the museum of Cairo. It probably came from the same location. Before this, only one monument could be ascribed positively to Horā II—an ex-voto from Bouhen. A graffito from Sehel may belong to Horā I, not to Horā II, and a bas-relief which Reisner ascribes to Horā II probably belongs to another viceroy, Ramses-nakht. Tombs of two more viceroys have been discovered at Thebes: that of An-hotep, previously unknown, and that of Setaou. (Plates, figures.)—*Ruth C. Wilkins.*

3741. GUNN, BATTISCOMBE. Inscriptions from the Step Pyramid site. *Ann. du Service d. Antiquités de l'Égypte.* 28(3) 1928: 153-174.—Fragments of inscribed vessels, which had been removed from the interior of the pyramid, were found in a dump heap near by in the season of 1924-1925. Fifty-nine fragments are described in five groups. (A) 16 bearing kings' names, incised; (B) 14 bearing other incised inscriptions; (C) 8 of alabaster with ink inscriptions; (D) 8 of other stone with ink inscriptions; (E) 13 of pottery with ink inscriptions. The inclusion in a king's funerary equipment of vessels from previous reigns was common in the Old Kingdom.—*Ruth C. Wilkins.*

3742. HALL, H. R. Some Egyptian axeheads in the British Museum. *Ann. of Archaeol. & Anthropol. (Univ. Liverpool).* 16(3-4) Oct. 1929: 23-24.—Four axeheads are illustrated; two (Nos. 57375 and 24636) of the Middle Kingdom, are of copper. On the first of these we see two Taueret figures grasping an uncertain object; on the other, a lily with three branches, two bent down, on one of which sits a bird. The other two axeheads are of the XVIIIth dynasty, and are made of bronze. On the first, No. 36764, we see two bulls fighting, with interlocked horns. On the other, No. 56882, we see a wolf seizing a gazelle which he has dragged down to earth. The workmanship of the last two axeheads is superior to that of the first two. (Plate.)—Elizabeth Stefanski.

3743. HALL, H. R. Theriomorphic canopic jar-heads of the Middle Kingdom (?). *Ann. Archaeol. & Anthropol. (Univ. Liverpool).* 16(3-4) Oct. 1929: 47-48.—It is usually supposed that the theriomorphic heads for the Canopic jars of Qebhsneuf, Duamutef, and Hapi did not come into vogue until the XIXth dynasty, with possibly a rare exception or two under the XVIIIth dynasty. The British Museum, however, has two jar-heads (Nos. 36410-1), of glazed ware, one of Duamutef, the other of Qebhsneuf, which are of distinctly XIIth dynasty character. If they are not XIIth dynasty, they certainly cannot be later than XVIIth dynasty, in which case they still represent an exception to the generally accepted dictum that such heads do not occur earlier than the XIXth dynasty. (Plate.)—Elizabeth Stefanski.

3744. KEES, H. Zu den neuen Zoser-Reliefs aus Sakkara. [The new Zoser-reliefs from Sakkara.] *Nachr. v. d. Gesellsch. d. Wissenschaften. Göttingen, Phil.-Hist. Kl.* (1) 1929: 57-64.—The series of reliefs which have recently been discovered in the subterranean chambers of the mortuary temple of King Zoser, at Sakkara, are important not only as the oldest known temple reliefs, but also for the light which they throw on the history of religion, inasmuch as they present to us the situation at the beginning of the Memphite (Old Kingdom) period. (Illus.)—Elizabeth Stefanski.

3745. LAUER, JEAN-PHILIPPE. Étude sur quelques monuments de la III^e dynastie (Pyramid à Degrés de Saqqarah). [A study of some monuments of the III^e dynasty at the Step Pyramid.] *Ann. du Service d'Antiquités de l'Égypte.* 28(2) 1928: 89-113.—In 1927-1928 the subject of study has been the heb-sed court, which is full of architectural features characteristic of the III^e dynasty and hitherto unknown. The ground plan is apparent. All available loose blocks have been assembled and classified. This study has resulted in working drawings of many sections, including a small temple to the west; the masonry between this and the heb-sed court; the chapels facing the court; the masonry east of the court and its chapels; and a small platform in the south end of the court. The characteristic architectural features are both structural and decorative. Outside this court, the facade of the chapel of Int-ka-s has been partially restored. (Plates, figures, ground plan.)—Ruth C. Wilkins.

3746. MOND, ROBERT and EMERY, WALTER B. The burial shaft of the tomb of Amenemhat. *Ann. Archaeol. & Anthropol. (Univ. Liverpool).* 16 (3-4) Oct. 1929: 49-74.—Toward the end of the season of 1926, the area in front of the tomb of Amenemhat, First Prophet of Amon under Amenhotep II (?), was cleared. The first result of these excavations was the discovery of the remains of a Coptic church which had been built partly over the court of Amenemhat's tomb. West of the Coptic church, a mud brick building was found, below the north end of which the mouth of the burial shaft of Amenemhat was revealed. In this shaft there were three separate chambers packed with coffins, boxes, and pottery; also a fragmentary XVIIIth

dynasty papyrus of the Book of the Dead. Many miscellaneous objects were found in the burial chambers, all belonging either to the XVIIIth dynasty or to Saite times. All of the coffins with one exception were later burials of the Saite period. The one exception, of XVIIth dynasty date, was found intact. The mummy was equipped with two shirts of fine linen, in addition to the usual wrappings. (Measurements of body given. Saite coffins with mummies also described in detail. Plates.)—Elizabeth Stefanski.

3747. NEWBERRY, PERCY E. A statue of the king's scribe Amenhotep son of Hapu. *Ann. du Service d'Antiquités de l'Égypte.* 28 (2) 1928: 141-143.—This statue represents the scribe Amenhotep with his knees drawn up before him and with a plinth behind the figure. It was found in the temple of Mut at Karnak in 1903. The inscription includes offering formulae to Wazyt, Bastet, and Shesmetet, followed by the titles of Amenhotep. Most of these titles are identical with those on the known statues of Amenhotep son of Hapu, an officer of Amenhotep III. On the new monument, the lady whom Amenhotep served is described as "king's daughter" only; on Cairo statue no. 42127 she is called "king's daughter and king's wife." Obviously, the statue discussed here antedates that in Cairo.—Ruth C. Wilkins.

3748. NEWBERRY, PERCY E. An unpublished monument of a "Priest of the Double Axe" named Hetep-heren-Ptah. *Ann. du Service d'Antiquités de l'Égypte.* 28 (2) 1928: 138-140.—The door jamb of this Old Empire tomb is in the Cairo Museum but has not been entered in the *Journal d'Entrée*. It probably came from Saqqara. The inscription in four columns includes a number of titles, of which six are unknown elsewhere. (Figure, text.)—Ruth C. Wilkins.

BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA

(See also Entries 3838, 3845, 3847, 4287)

3749. ALBRIGHT, W. F. New Israelite and pre-Israelite sites: the spring trip of 1929. *Bull. Amer. Schools of Oriental Research.* (35) Oct. 1929: 1-14.—Elizabeth Stefanski.

3750. CHRISTIAN, VIKTOR, und WEIDNER, ERNST F. Das Alter der Gräberfunde aus Ur. [The age of objects from the graves of Ur.] *Arch. f. Orientforsch.* 5(4) 1929: 139-150.—Woolley, the excavator, dates the latest group of graves to 2700-2500 B.C., the middle group to 3200 B.C., and the earliest, the vaulted royal graves, to 3500-3400 B.C. Langdon dates them to 4000 B.C. These dates are far too early. The third dynasty of Ur reigned 2294-2187 B.C., the dynasty of Akkad 2528-2348 B.C., the dynasty of Lagash 2620-2520 B.C. The first dynasty of Ur ruled about the beginning of the Lagash dynasty, say 2620. A detailed examination of the art of the graves shows that the latest group is to be placed shortly before the third dynasty of Ur, the royal graves not long before the dynasty of Akkad. The use of writing and the brick forms agrees with this. This is confirmed by the graves of similar date from Kish. The supposedly very early finds from Jemdet Nasr near Kish date from the dynasty of Akkad. Pottery, stamp seals, seal motifs, the form of the tablets, the use of the decimal system, all show the closest connection with the second culture of Susa in Elam. The apparently archaic character of the characters is due to reaction of the proto-Elamite writing, which itself dates at Susa only from the dynasty of Akkad, upon an earlier cuneiform. These tablets are close to the tablets from Fara-Shuruppak in date and in character.—A. T. Olmstead.

3751. CROWFOOT, J. W., and HAMILTON, R. W. The discovery of a synagogue at Jerash: Palestine Exploration Fund, Quart. Statement. Oct. 1929.

211-219.—This article describes a church at Jerash, beyond the Jordan, built in 530 A.D. and a Jewish synagogue over and upon which the church lay. The synagogue belongs to the 5th century A.D. The floor of the synagogue contains some mosaics, especially one representing the story of the Flood, and a Hebrew inscription which is translated by Dr. Cowley. Five plates show features of the synagogue, the mosaics, and the inscription.—*J. M. Powis Smith.*

3752. FRANKFORT, H. Some notes on pottery from Ur. *Antiquaries J.* 9 (4) Oct. 1929: 344-348.—(Plate.)—*F. E. Baldwin.*

3753. GRANT, ELIHU. The Haverford College excavations at ancient Beth-Shemesh, 1928. *Palestine Exploration Fund, Quart. Statement.* Oct. 1929: 201-210.—This report tells of the excavation of less than a tenth of the site at Beth-Shemesh and seems to demonstrate that the city came to an end in the days of Sennacherib's invasion (701 B.C.). The modern name is Rumeileh. Three levels were uncovered, viz., Canaanite, Philistine, and Hebrew. The chief discoveries were: (a) three small cemeteries, (b) a series of sanctuaries, (c) the city wall. Three plates accompany this article, one showing a plan of the excavated town, the other two presenting 23 pieces of pottery.—*J. M. Powis Smith.*

3754. GRIMME, HUBERT. Die altsinaïtische Felsinschrift Nr. 357. [The old rock inscription of Sinai No. 357.] *Muséon.* 42 (1-2) 1929: 33-41.—Grimme of Münster, who achieved notoriety by his proposed renderings of the Sinai inscriptions, here translates two lines on a newly found inscription from the same place. His translation reads: "Elysashib has set it up. He has spent the night in the circle of Mana (the goddess). Hear my prayer: Increase us!"—*J. M. Powis Smith.*

3755. HERTZBERG, H. W. Mizpa. *Z. f. d. Altttestament. Wissenschaft.* 6 (3) 161-196.—A full discussion is presented of the problem of the location of the ancient Mizpah. The rival sites are (1) Tell en-nasbeh, (2) en-nebi-samwil, (3) el-bire. Surveying all the claims and counter-claims, Hertzberg decides upon Site No. 2, maintaining that it had a famous sanctuary, and was identical with the ancient Nob and also with Gibeon. It was also located in Benjamin, which is essential.—*J. M. Powis Smith.*

3756. MACKAY, E. Notes on a bas-relief found at Ur. *Antiquaries J.* 9 (1) Jan. 1929: 26-29.—(Plate.)—*F. E. Baldwin.*

3757. MALLON, A. Les fouilles américaines de Beisan. [American excavations at Beisan.] *Biblica.* 10 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 126-128.—A brief report is given of the diggings at Beisan, the Biblical Bethshan, during the past season. Two plates show (1) the plaque of the lion and the dog, a very beautiful piece of work, (2) the outlines of the migdal building.—*J. M. Powis Smith.*

3758. MALLON, A. Les fouilles de Ain Shems. [Excavations at Beth-Shemesh.] *Biblica.* 9 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1928: 370-375.—This is an account of the excavation at Beth-Shemesh (I Sam. 5:10, 6:12f). It was first explored by an American, Duncan Mackenzie, for the Palestine Exploration Fund in 1911-1912. In 1928, the work was resumed by Grant, of Haverford College, Pennsylvania. A brief summary of the results of the first expedition is followed by an account of the second campaign. The ruins demonstrate the existence of the town in four successive periods: the middle Bronze Age (ca. 2000-1580 B.C.), the third Bronze Age (ca. 1580-1200 B.C.), the Philistine period, and the Hebrew monarchical period. The site was abandoned in the 7th century B.C. Evidences of ruin by fire are numerous. One interesting find from the Hebrew period was the remains of a temple. The excavation is not yet complete and evidence as to the nature of the shrine may yet be forthcoming.—*J. M. Powis Smith.*

3759. MALLON, A. Notes sur quelques sites du Ghôr oriental. [Notes on some sites of eastern Ghôr.] *Biblica.* 10 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 94-99; (2) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 214-232.—In the first article the sites discussed are (1) Tell-el-Medes which some, including Dalman, equate with Bethany where John the Baptist baptized; (2) Beth Nimrah, which seems to have changed its location twice, having been at Tell-el-Mistah in Bronze Age I, at Tell-el-Belebil in Bronze Age II, and at Tell Nimrin from the Roman period down to the Middle Ages. The second article is an account of a visit to seven sites in the Jordan valley between the Dead Sea and the Wady Nimrin. These mounds all belong to Bronze Age I. Three plates present eight views of the seven sites and one vase.—*J. M. Powis Smith.*

3760. MALLOWAN, M. E. L. New light on ancient Ur. *Natl. Geog. Mag.* 57 (1) Jan. 1930: 95-130.—Scientists surmise that 8,000 years ago the waters of the Persian Gulf had receded sufficiently to allow the cultivation of the former swamps in that region. On an island in one of these morasses was founded a village, which became the thrifty seaport city of Ur. The co-operation of the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania and the British Museum is the key that is unlocking the doors of the Sumerian treasure-trove. The fickleness of the Euphrates made and unmade Ur. Five thousand years ago the city Ur, then five miles east of that stream, is today the ruin Mugheir, five miles west thereof; in other words, the river has shifted its bed ten miles in this period. The Sumerians were presumably a mountain people, for in each city they occupied, they built a ziggurat or sacred tower, resembling a small mountain peak, on which they worshipped. They are also credited with the invention and distribution of the cuneiform script, later used by Elamites, Babylonians, Assyrians, and Hittites. The earliest certain date found in the tombs of Ur is 3100 B.C., the accession of Mes-Anni-Padda, first king of the first dynasty. The finds in the tombs show the Sumerians skilled in the use of tools, in moulding and fashioning metals, and in constructing musical instruments and weapons of war. They were far in advance of any other peoples of their period. The fortunes of war treated them severely, even though they held their own against all oncomers for nearly 1000 years. About 2170 B.C., Ibi-Sin, last of the great dynasty founded by Ur-Nammu, was taken prisoner by the Elamites and the independence of Ur was destroyed. Thereafter it was subject to Babylon and became of minor importance.—*Ira M. Price.*

3761. MEISSNER, BRUNO. Zwei altsumerische Kalkstein-Fragmente aus der Sammlung der Universität Jena. [Two early Sumerian limestone fragments from the Jena University collection.] *Arch. f. Orientforsch.* 5 (4) 1929: 153-155.—These fragments probably come from Fara, the ancient Shuruppak, the city connected with the Flood legend. Like others from this site, one shows the ship with high prow and stern, the rowers, and a bull. The men are bearded and have head hair, unlike the later custom.—*A. T. Olmstead.*

3762. OSTEN, H. H. von der. Explorations in Hittite Asia Minor 1927-1928. *The Oriental Inst. Univ. of Chicago. Communication #6.* Oct. 1929: pp. 153.—The expedition in the two seasons of 1927 and 1928, covered, on foot, horseback, or automobile, an itinerary of about 3,200 kilometers. In the first season, the mound of Alishar was excavated and proved to have been occupied during practically all the different cultural and historical periods of Asia Minor. It provided a reliable relative chronology for pottery from early Turkish times back to the Hittite period. Trial excavations at Kerkenes Dagh brought out no evidence of Hittite occupation. The investigations, as a whole,—explorations, excavations, and survey,—have given the staff a basis on which to continue research work. The

problem which they hope to solve is: What are the Hittites in an archaeological sense? (Illus., itineraries, index, and glossary.)—Elizabeth Stefanski.

3763. PETRIE, FLINDERS. The shepherd kings in Palestine. *Ancient Egypt*. (1) Mar. 1929: 1-16.—The season's work at Beth-pelet makes it clear that there is no other place yet known which is so promising for revealing more of Egyptian and patriarchal history during the dark period of the Hyksos dynasties. The cemetery of the XVth dynasty has yet to be found, also that of the XVIIIth dynasty, important during the reign of Tahutmes III. The objects found are at present in storage at University College (London), awaiting the founding of a Palestine Museum in London. (Illus.)—Elizabeth Stefanski.

3764. PRIP-MÖLLER, J. A rock-cut place at Skifta. *Palestine Exploration Fund, Quart. Statement*. Oct. 1929: 223-227.—A detailed description is given of a stone altar found at Skifta, a place near Yabrud, a town about 100 km. N.N.E. of Damascus, in Syria. A note added by Dalman declares it to have been an altar for libations to the dead, similar to those at Petra.—J. M. Powis Smith.

3765. REUTHER, OSCAR. The German excavations at Ctesiphon. *Antiquity*. 3 (12) Dec. 1929: 434-451.—The writer's summary shows that the first campaign of the expedition (that of the Deutsche Orientgesellschaft in cooperation with the Notgemeinschaft der Deutschen Wissenschaft) in the excavation of Ctesiphon and Seleucia was productive of valuable topographical information as to the true site of the two cities. It has increased our knowledge of Sassanid palace buildings and methods of fortification; and has made new discoveries concerning the Christian church architecture and the plastic art of Sassanid times as well as Islamic architectural decoration and pottery. Not all of the investigations begun were completed, and many problems still await solution. (Maps, plates, illus.)—Elizabeth Stefanski.

3766. VIROLLEAUD, CH. The Syrian town of Katna and the kingdom of Mitanni. *Antiquity*. 3 (11) Sep. 1929: 312-317.—Recent excavations at Katna in Syria have brought to light three cuneiform texts, one an extract from a popular Babylonian work on astrology and the other lists of proper names which show a Mitannian form. With this addition to previous excavations it can now be said that Katna was a city of Babylonian culture in the third millennium, but after the decay of Hammurabi's empire it came under Mitannian influence. The name Mitanni is not mentioned, however, but Tukrish, probably a province in Armenia, is substituted for the name of the whole. Babylonian remained the official language. In the 16th century Mitannian power was checked by Egypt and c. 1360 B.C. Katna was destroyed by the Hittites.—Lida R. Brandt.

3767. WOOLLEY, C. LEONARD. Excavations at Ur, 1927-28. *Antiquaries J.* 8 (4) Oct. 1928: 415-447.—A discussion of the results of the excavations conducted by the joint expedition sent out by the British Museum and the University of Pennsylvania. The paper was read May 10, 1928, before the Society of Antiquaries of London. A discussion of the paper follows. (pp. 447-8.)—F. E. Baldwin.

3768. WOOLLEY, C. LEONARD. Excavations at Ur, 1928-29. *Antiquaries J.* 9 (4) Oct. 1929: 305-339.—[This article has an appendix: Burrows, E. The inscriptions, with observations on the chronology: 339-343. (Illustrations and plans.)]—F. E. Baldwin.

CRETE AND GREECE

(See also Entries 2272, 3826)

3769. BEAZLEY, J. D. Some inscriptions on vases. I. *Amer. J. Archaeol.* 33 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 361-367.

—Eleven vase inscriptions are here discussed; four offer points of general interest. A black-figured amphora in Berlin, showing a chorus of mounted knights, has the inscription EIOXEKOXE. Cambridge-Picard gave this a sense something like "gee-up," and wrote that Poppelreuter "amusingly describes [it] as *sensu carens*; the horses doubtless understood it." Now, the same or similar inscriptions occur on five other vases, with other subjects, none of them horses. Here the inscription is meaningless. Probably Poppelreuter was right, and it is meaningless in every case. The conjecture that the name Euaion, found on vases as a love-name with *kalos* after it, commemorated the son of Aeschylus mentioned by Suidas, is confirmed by a lekythos in Heidelberg published in this article. The supposition that the pictures of Amazons on mid-fifth century vases were inspired by the Amazonomachy of the Painted Porch is strengthened by the discovery of the name Peisianassa, given to an Amazon on a vase of about 440 B.C. in Bologna, since the porch was originally called Peisanakteios after Peisianax, a relative of Cimon. A Boston vase gives the name of some youths shown in a sacrificial scene. The same names occur in Athens, in connection with the mutilation of the herms, or with the oligarchic movement. Stylistically, the vase belongs to the tens or twenties of the 5th century. Were the subjects drawn from among those who played a part in the politics of this decade?—Rolf Johannessen.

3770. CARPENTER, RHYS. Researches in the topography of ancient Corinth. *Amer. J. Archaeol.* 33 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 345-360.—In the early summer of 1928, the American School at Athens undertook trial excavations in the region of the so-called Cenchrean Gate of ancient Corinth. Fourth century pottery in connection with graves, a platform that probably supported one of the monuments mentioned by Pausanias as existing in this region, and three large, wellbuilt Byzantine graves were revealed. It is plain that later exploration will entirely clear up the topography of this section. But the chief discovery was a large early Christian basilica with a nave that has been cleared for a length of 150 feet without finding its western end. The main church has twice been rebuilt, but the tri-conch (three-apsed room) retained its original shape. It is suggested that the date of construction may be the bishopric of Perigenes, who was at the Third Ecumenical Council at Ephesus in 431 A.D., or that of Petros, who was at Chalcedon 20 years later. Concerning the first rebuilding, not much can be said, but the second rebuilding showed such surprising features as an aspidal bench, which is associated with the western rather than the eastern rite, a cross-wall creating a narthex or vestibule, and, most remarkable of all, a support, perhaps for a holy-water stoup, outside the vestibule and in unmistakable Gothic style. All these indications point to a rebuilding by the Franks or Crusaders in accordance with Western ideas. Other indications seem to show that this reconstruction was not yet complete when the third destruction of the basilica, by fire, took place. The 13th century is suggested as the epoch of this attempted rebuilding. There are a plan of the basilica, and 11 photographs of the ruins.—Rolf Johannessen.

3771. CARPENTER, RHYS. Three monumental works. *Classical J.* 25 (1) Oct. 1929: 24-28.—This describes the three great recent archeological studies, *The Erechtheum* by L. D. Caskey, H. N. Fowler, J. M. Paton, and G. P. Stevens (Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1927); *Eleusis, die baugeschichtliche Entwicklung des Heiligtums* by F. Noack, (Berlin, 1927); and *Numantia* by A. Schulten (1914).—Donald McFayden.

3772. CHAPOUTHIER, FERNAND. Une table à offrandes au palais de Mallia. [An offering-table in the palace at Mallia.] *Bull. de Correspond. Hellénique*.

52 (7-12) Jul.-Dec. 1928: 292-323.—In the floor of the southwest terrace of the palace at Mallia a stone table is carefully fixed, 0.87 metre in diameter, with 34 circular depressions near its circumference, one of them larger than the others. A larger round depression is in the center of the stone. The position of this table helps in its identification, along with two cruder specimens previously found, as offering-tables connected with the local cult. The analogy of the well-known Mycenaean groups of vases joined together, and the use at Eleusis of *kernoi* with many different receptacles joined to receive different grains, etc., as the first fruits of the earth, help to account for the peculiar form of these tables. The number of receptacles is irregular in the three examples, and the ritual purpose of the two larger depressions is not certain. The prototype of the stone tables may have been clay pots sunk in the earth. The bench beside the table at Mallia was apparently intended to receive the accessories of the cult, which seems to have been that of the Minoan Great Mother of the gods. The position of the table and analogies of various sorts lead to the conclusion that the cult was here connected with passage rites and with Rhea as goddess protector of the household. The ceremonies seem to have remained agrarian without mystic additions. (Sketches and photographs.)—Eva M. Sanford.

3773. HEKLER, ANTON. Attikai sremlék a Szépművészeti Muzeumban. [An Attic funerary relief in the Museum of Fine Arts.] Az Országos Magyar Szépművészeti Múzeum Évkönyvei. 5 1927-1928: 1-4.—Discussion of a new acquisition of the museum dating from the middle of the 4th century B.C.—J. Kapossy.

3774. JOHNSON, JOTHAM. Hera in Xypete. Amer. J. Archaeol. 33 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 400-401.—Inscription I. G. I², 310 deals with the accounts of the shrine of the goddess Hera in a deme that has not yet been identified. The first letter of the name of the deme was chi. It is now suggested that the deme was Xypete, then spelled with chi plus sigma as initial letters. Pausanias speaks of a temple of Hera on the road between Athens and Phaleron. If the identification with Xypete is correct, the archeologists may have an easier task in locating the road, the deme, and the temple.—Rolf Johannessen.

3775. JOLY, R. La salle hypostyle du palais de Mallia. [The hypostyle room of the palace at Mallia.] Bull. de Correspond. Hellénique. 52 (7-12) Jul.-Dec. 1928: 324-346.—The hypostyle hall discovered in the palace at Mallia in 1925 is thus far unique because of its abnormal dimensions as well as for the presence and irregular arrangement of its colonnade. It is the largest Minoan room known, measuring about 10 m. square. It would seem to have been borrowed from Egypt but the development of the hypostyle apparently stopped in Crete with this one case. The pillared crypt in the palace at Knossos is very differently arranged. (Photographs and sketches.)—Eva M. Sanford.

3776. JUDEICH, W. Hekatomedon und alter Tempel. [Hekatomedon and the old temple.] Hermes. 64 (4) Oct. 1929: 391-415.—In this article the author of the *Topographie von Athen* reviews the history of the temples on the Athenian acropolis in the light of the most recent excavations, especially the thorough recent examination of the Erechtheum made by the American School of Classical Studies. He arrives at the following revolutionary conclusions, already in part anticipated by Dörpfeld: (1) The name *hekatompedon* originally designated not a temple, but a precinct in which the wooden statue of Athena and the other cult objects stood in the open protected probably by penthouses. (2) A temple in *antis* was erected to house the statue of Athena in the beginning of the 6th century. This was surrounded by a colonnade by the Pisistratids. At the time of the Persian wars it was the only temple on the

acropolis. (3) Burned by the Persians, it was restored after 480 B.C. as a temple in *antis* without the Pisistratid colonnade. It is the temple whose remains were found by Dörpfeld in 1885. (4) The restored temple was still standing in the time of Pausanias. It was in its rear chamber that the tribute of the Delian confederacy was deposited. In fact, it remained to the end the real religious center of Athens, the Parthenon and the Erechtheum never displacing it in this regard. The arguments by which these contentions are sustained are given in full.—Donald McFayden.

3777. KÜBLER, K. Mitteilungen aus dem Kerameikos IV. Mitteil. Deutschen Archaeol. Inst. (Athensche Abt.). 53 1928: 169-183.—Describes the results of the further excavation in the spring of 1928 of the *pompeion*, or storehouse for processional paraphernalia, between the Dipylon Gate and the Eridanus.—Donald McFayden.

3778. LA COSTE-MESSELIÈRE, P. de. Tête nouvelle du Trésor des Athéniens. [New head from the Treasury of the Athenians.] Bull. de Correspond. Hellénique. 52 (7-12) Jul.-Dec. 1928: 225-230.—A youthful head found at Delphi in 1927, clearly a fragment from a metope of the Treasury of the Athenians, fits the mutilated torso (no. 2036) formerly attributed to a scene of which several other parts are preserved. The new discovery makes this attribution impossible. It should now be identified with S7, the Marathonian Bull scene, instead of N7, and is thus seen to represent the figure of Theseus, in almost the same attitude as the Heracles in the metope of the Stag. The same posture is shown on vases representing this episode. The new head stands half way between the advanced and the archaic styles among the heads of the Treasury. (Plates and photographs.)—Eva M. Sanford.

3779. LAMBRINO, S. Inscription de Priène. [An inscription from Priene.] Bull. de Correspond. Hellénique. 52 (7-12) Jul.-Dec. 1928: 399-406.—A squeeze and transcription was made by the late Rayet to preserve the text of an inscription since lost except for two fragments. It consists of an honorary dedication alluding to the actual funerary monument erected on the tomb, and identifies the subject of a statue in the sacred precinct of Pallas. The form of the letters suggests the date as in the last quarter of the 4th century. The text in all probability refers through its mention of Aiantides, son of Theomnestos, to the stephanophoros of Priene of the same name who coined money about 300 B.C. and whose son, the Aischylinos of the inscription, seems to have been a functionary of the cult of Athena Polias. (Photograph.)—Eva M. Sanford.

3780. OLDFATHER, W. A. The location of Metapa. Amer. J. Archaeol. 33 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 405-406.—Several recent attempts to locate the town of Metapa in West Locri, through a mistaken connection with the Messapioi mentioned by Thucydides, are here refuted. Polybius alone among ancient writers locates Metapa; following him, the author locates it at or near the southeast corner of Lake Trichonis in Aetolia, with its most likely position at Daphnias, between Bourlesa and Kapsorachi.—Rolf Johannessen.

3781. POULSEN, FREDERIK. Portrait d'un philosophe néoplatonicien trouvé à Delphes. [Portrait of a Neoplatonic philosopher found at Delphi.] Bull. de Correspond. Hellénique. 52 (7-12) Jul.-Dec. 1928: 245-255.—The bearded head, (no. 5667) only slightly mutilated, clearly comes from a herm. The execution is fine in detail, and the work dates from the 3rd century A.D., from the time of Gallienus, as is proved by the arrangement and treatment of hair and beard. Again, the broad brow and cheeks and the large and well cared for beard indicate the Platonic school, and the general aspect is that of the wordly philosopher, not the recluse or ascetic. Platonicians are particularly mentioned in the Delphic inscriptions of this and the preceding

period. While many considerations would suggest Plotinus as the subject of the portrait, the evident vanity of the old man portrayed prevents this attribution. (Plates.)—*Eva M. Sanford*.

3782. RUBENSOHN, O. and WATZINGER, C. Die Daskalopetra auf Chios. [The "School of Homer" on Chios.] *Mitteil. Deutschen Archaeol. Inst. (Athenische Abt.).* 53 1928: 109–116.—The article records the results of a fresh examination of the so-called "School of Homer" (in reality a shrine of Cybele) on the island of Chios made in May, 1928.—*Donald McFayden*.

3783. SALAČ, A. Le grand dieu d'Odessa-Varna et les mystères de Samothrace. [The great god of Odessa-Varna and the mysteries of Samothrace.] *Bull. de Correspond. Hellénique.* 52 (7–11) Jul.–Dec. 1928: 395–398.—The great god, Derzelas, was one of the numerous hypostases of the chthonian male deity of the ancient Thracians. The Hero Manimazos, whose name is found in Odessian inscriptions but not elsewhere in Thrace, appears to have been a local divinity, chthonian also but independent of Derzelas. An inscription found in 1927 proves that the Samothracian mysteries were celebrated at Odessa in the imperial period. (Photograph.)—*Eva M. Sanford*.

3784. SEYRIG, HENRI. Notes thasiennes. [Thasian notes.] *Bull. de Correspond. Hellénique.* 52 (7–12) Jul.–Dec. 1928: 388–394.—An inscription found near the arch of Caracalla honors a Thasian procurator who has received in his own city the title of ἀρχιερέως δι' ὅπλων. A second inscription at Trajana Augusta in Bulgaria suggests that this strange title was conferred on those who gave especially munificent gladiatorial combats at the quadrennial games. A poetic inscription from Thasos commemorates a valiant gladiator named Ajax. The tessera of a Thasian juryman, recently discovered, shows evidence of re-use, for a different name is distinguishable between the letters of the name Sosion. Instead of being pierced for sewing on the bearer's garments this tessera had prongs for attachment.—*Eva M. Sanford*.

3785. SOTERIADES, GEORGIOS. Ανασκαφή Διον Μακεδονίας. [Excavation of Dion in Macedonia.] *Πράκτια τῆς ἐν Ἀθήναις Ἀρχαιολογικῆς Ἐταιρίας.* 1929: 59–95.—The results of two seasons' excavation by the ex-rector of the Salonika University at Dion, between the Vale of Tempe and the river Haliakmon. Dion, mentioned by Thucydides, Polybius, and Livy, was destroyed by the Aetolians in 220 b.c., but restored and made a Roman colony, which is known to have existed as late as 346 A.D. Soteriades has traced the line of the walls, discovered the theatre and the remains of a small Greek temple, and found two marble heads, Roman inscriptions and coins, and an early Christian basilica. Illustrations of these discoveries and photographs of the site with the river Baphyras adorn the article, which emphasizes the importance of Dion, lying at the most vital point of the communications between Macedonia and Thessaly.—*William Miller*.

3786. UNSIGNED. Chronique des fouilles et découvertes archéologiques dans l'Orient hellénique (1928). [The archeological excavations and discoveries in the Hellenic East, 1928.] *Bull. de Correspond. Hellénique.* 52 (7–12) Jul.–Dec. 1928: 466–510.—The accounts of current work are accompanied by photographs and by a map of the excavations at Thasos.—*Eva M. Sanford*.

3787. VAN ESSEN. Notes sur quelques sculptures de Delphes. I. La frise du monument de Paul-Émile: II. L'autel de Marmaria. [Notes on some sculptures of Delphi. I. The frieze of the monument of Aemilius Paullus; II. The altar of Marmaria.] *Bull. de Correspond. Hellénique.* 52 (7–12) Jul.–Dec. 1928: 231–244.—The frieze of the monument of Aemilius Paullus should be considered as an example of Latin sculpture,

closely related in style with the Arician "Murder of Aegisthus" at Ny-Carlsberg and the funerary relief from Lecce in Apulia representing a combat of horsemen. The work shows a characteristic lack of perspective and the Italian fondness for sacrificing anatomical accuracy to gain stronger expression. It illustrates also the Italic identification of the background with sheer space. Also Italic is the treatment of the four faces of the frieze as part of a continuous whole instead of individual units. It is perhaps the first attempt at historic bas-relief in the monumental style, and would serve well as illustrations for Livy and Polybius in their accounts of the Macedonian wars. Homolle has assigned the altar of the Marmaria to the 4th century b.c. While the general effect of the decorations at first glance favor this view, fundamental differences of style lead to the conclusion that it actually belongs to the middle of the first century.—*Eva M. Sanford*.

3788. WESTBROOK, H. THEODRIC. A herm dedicated by Herodes Atticus. *Amer. J. Archaeol.* 33 (3) Jul.–Sep. 1929: 402–403.—Inscription I.G. III is from a headless herm, and shows it was dedicated by Herodes Atticus in honor of one Polydeukion. This article collects what is known of Polydeukion, and publishes a restoration of a mutilated inscription on the lower part of the herm. It is a familiar form of imprecatory inscription.—*Rolf Johannessen*.

ITALY, SICILY, NORTH AFRICA

(See also Entry 3840)

3789. DENHAM, H. M. Caligula's galleys. Notes on a short visit, especially with regard to their construction. *Mariner's Mirror.* 15 (4) Oct. 1929: 347–350.—(Drawings.)—*F. E. Baldwin*.

3790. SPEZIALE, G. C. The Roman galleys in the Lake of Nemi. *Mariner's Mirror.* 15 (4) Oct. 1929: 333–346.—(Plates and sketches.)—*F. E. Baldwin*.

OTHER PARTS OF EUROPE

(See also Entries 3828, 3898, 3996)

3791. ARZIUTOV, N. K. АРЗЮТОВ, Н. К. Финский могильник XIII–XIV вв. близ города Аткарска. [Finnish cemetery of the 13th–14th century, near Atkarsk.] *Труды Нижне-Волжского Краевого Музея.* 1 1929: 4–30.—The author describes his excavations in a Finnish cemetery of the 13th and 14th centuries, near Atkarsk. Methods of burial are described and an inventory of the graves is given in detail. Investigation of the necropolis showed that in the northern part the influence of late nomads in this district was noticeable in the burial of horses and the placing of skeletons; while in the southern part, Mardva, the ancient forms of burial ceremony were preserved. (Plans and sketches.)—*E. Kagarov*.

3792. BIRELEY, E. B. Report on recent excavations in London. *Antiquaries J.* 9 (3) Jul. 1929: 219–228.—This is a report on Roman remains found as a result of excavations on the Midland Bank site, Princes St., E. C. (Plates.)—*F. E. Baldwin*.

3793. HORVÁTH, TIBOR ANTAL. Új szombathelyi Dolichenus-oltárkö. [A new altar of Jupiter Dolichenus from Savaria.] *Archaeológiai Értesítő.* n.s. 42 1928: 210–211.—The altar was dedicated by two beneficiaries of the tenth legion in the year 208 A.D.—*A. Alföldi*.

3794. ILIFFE, J. H. Excavations at Alcester, 1927. *Antiquaries J.* 9 (2) Apr. 1929: 105–136.—Excavations of Roman Alcester were begun in 1925–6 under the auspices of the Oxford branch of Classical Association, and continued for nearly four weeks, during August and September, 1927. (For previous excavations and their

results, see C. F. C. Hawkes, *Antiquaries J.* 7, 1927.) We find in this article a comparison between the evidence obtained in 1926 and 1927. (Note by C. F. C. Hawkes, pp. 109-136.)—F. E. Baldwin.

3795. JANKÓ, LADISLAUS. A kisdiósi Petronius-sírkő. [The Petronius tombstone from Kisdiós.] *Archaeológiai Értesítő*. n.s. 42 1928: 207-210.—A. Alföldi.

3796. JANSE, OLOV. Fornsvenskt guldsmedsverk. Några ord i anledning av Historiska Museets tillfälliga utställning av Svenska guldfynd från tiden, 100-600 e. Kr. [Ancient Swedish goldsmith work. The Historical Museum's display of Swedish gold specimens from 100-600 A.D.] *Rig.* (1-2) 1929: 1-8.—The State Historical Museum in Stockholm is in possession of a very valuable collection of gold objects which have been found on Swedish soil. A temporary display has been arranged showing the chief items belonging to the period 100-600 A.D., i.e., the period contemporary with the Roman Iron Age and the early migrations. Dating from the Stone Age in Sweden, only one solitary gold article has been found, a small spiral ring, which undoubtedly had been imported from the south. From the Bronze Age, the findings are more numerous; they also consist chiefly of spiral rings. The last 750 years b.c. have left no traces whatever of gold objects. Beginning with the 2nd century A.D., however, a large stream of the valuable metal began to flow northward. Undoubtedly much of this can be traced to the riches which the Roman emperors were forced to pay the Teutons. During the 5th century the inflow seems to have been at its peak. Up to the year 1920 about 350 solid gold coins had been found in Sweden, most of which were discovered on the islands of Gotland and Öland. The metal has evidently also been imported in the form of billots and spirals; in 1904, for example, over 7 kg. of this half-finished material was found. The gold was manipulated with very great dexterity. In early times Roman influence was quite evident, but this disappeared about the year 400 and was followed by a more original style which made constant use of involved animal decorations. The technique of filigreeing was highly developed; in fact, the most valuable articles in the museum are three large collars made by this process. During the early migration periods in Sweden, the bracteates, which are stamped on one side, were made of gold. By about 550, the large inflow of gold had ceased, and as a result the art of goldsmithing, which had so long flourished, gradually died out. One of the chief causes for this decline, probably lay in the wars which at this time broke out between different sections of the country, which laid great areas to waste. (Illustrations.)—Göteborgs Museum.

3797. JESSUP, R. F. A Romano-British settlement at Springhead, Kent. *Antiquaries J.* 8(3) Jul. 1928: 337-343. (Plates.)—F. E. Baldwin.

3798. KERMODE, P. M. C. An engraved stone pillar from the Isle of Man. *Antiquaries J.* 9(4) Oct. 1929: 372-375.—(Illustrations.)—F. E. Baldwin.

3799. KISS, LUDWIG. Újabb honfoglaláskori leletek a nyíregyházai Jósa-Múzeumban. [New finds from the time of the invasion of the Hungarians in the Jósa-Museum in Nyíregyháza.] *Archaeológiai Értesítő*. n.s. 42. 1928: 228-231.—The most important of these finds is that at Geszteréd, (illustration 110 and plate 8) which was derived from the grave of a prominent Hungarian knight. The Sassanid plant motifs which ornament the gold and silver objects are of great importance.—A. Alföldi.

3800. MACDONALD, GEORGE. Roman London. *History*. 13(52) Jan. 1929: 338-342.—This is a review of *An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in London*, vol. III, *Roman London* 1928 (H. M. Stationery Office). The volume was prepared by a committee of experts in various fields. Mortimer Wheeler writes the Introducti-

tion, R. G. Collingwood handles the inscriptions, G. F. Hill the coins, and Davies Pryce and Bushe-Fox the pottery. Wheeler brings new geologic proof to show that there was no Celtic London and the pottery specialists conclude that most of the sherds may easily come from post-Claudian times. In regard to roads and bridges, in general they accept the work of Haverfield, but in regard to the first fortification, they date the first wall at ca. 100 A.D. by the aid of pottery. The reviewer thinks that Haverfield's suggestion that London ceased to exist for a time after the Roman evacuation may have to be revised.—T. A. Brady.

3801. NAGY, LUDWIG. Szécsényi csat. [A buckle from Szécsény.] *Archaeológiai Értesítő*. n.s. 42 1928: 215-222.—The buckle belongs to the ornaments of Celtic women of the first century, A.D. The broken pattern (*opus interrasile*) of this art of the Danube Celts is especially noteworthy.—A. Alföldi.

3802. OMAN, C. W. C. Wansdyke. *Quart. Rev.* 253(502) Oct. 1929: 290-300.—The numerous dykes of Roman or post-Roman Britain are unsolved mysteries. Wansdyke is especially notable, as it stretches 80 miles across modern and ancient county boundaries from Portbury above the Severn estuary in an irregular path to the point where Berks, Wilts, and Hants meet. Its name derived from "Woden's Dyke," shows that it antedates Christianity in England. Pitt-Rivers, by discovering Roman remains, showed that it did not go back of the Romans. The view of Albany F. Major in a recent book is that Wansdyke was a defensive military work of the late-Roman period. But this is unsound, as no army of that day could man 80 miles of breastworks. The most satisfactory hypothesis is to regard it as a boundary between two Celtic kingdoms which arose after the beginning of the Saxon invasions. After the battle of Mons Badonicus (c. 500) the invasion was stayed for a generation. Gildas supplies two Celtic kings of the first half of the 6th century, Constantine of Damnonia and Aurelius Caninus, whose boundaries correspond to the line of the dyke.—Chester Kirby.

3803. O'NEILL, B. H. ST. J. Akeman Street and the river Cherwell. *Antiquaries J.* 9(1) Jan. 1929: 30-34.—The exact course of the Roman road, Akeman Street, in the neighborhood of the river Cherwell, nine miles north of Oxford, has long been in doubt. This article deals with recent excavations in this region by members of the Oxford University Archaeological Society. (Map and sketch.)—F. E. Baldwin.

3804. PAULOVICS, STEFAN. Köemlékek ürömi későromai sírból. [Stone monuments from a late Roman grave in Üröm.] *Archaeológiai Értesítő*. n.s. 42 1928: 211-215.—A. Alföldi.

3805. RYKOV, P. S. Aknasír a Sinowjewka. [The mound in the neighborhood of the village Sinowjewka, district of Petrovsk, government of Saratov.] *Archaeológiai Értesítő*. n.s. 42 1928: 225-228.—The finds are ascribed to the 7th and 8th centuries A.D. and are referred to the Alani.—A. Alföldi.

3806. SHERWIN, G. A. A Roman villa at Newport, Isle of Wight. Part II: the pottery. *Antiquaries J.* 9(4) Oct. 1929: 354-371.—(List and description of pottery. Plates.)—F. E. Baldwin.

3807. STONE, PERCY G. A Roman villa at Newport, Isle of Wight. *Antiquaries J.* 9(2) Apr. 1929: 141-151.—(Plates and plans of villa.)—F. E. Baldwin.

3808. SWYNNERTON, C. The priory of St. Leonard of Stanley, Gloucestershire. *Antiquaries J.* 9(1) Jan. 1929: 13-25.—This is a continuation of a paper on the same subject published in *Archaeologia* (71, 199). It deals with certain new discoveries due to excavation and the stripping of modern plaster from the walls of the transepts. It also contains some notes on the tower and the bells. (Sketches.)—F. E. Baldwin.

3809. SZENDREY, ÁKOS von. A miszrai góti sírelet. [The Gothic funerary mound at Misza.]

Archaeológiai Értesítő. n.s. 42 1928: 222–225.—The author dates the find in the first half of the 6th century A.D.—A. Alföldi.

3810. WHEELER, R. E. M. A Roman pipe-burial from Caerleon, Monmouthshire. *Antiquaries J.* 9(1) Jan. 1929: 1–7.—(Plates.)—F. E. Baldwin.

3811. WHEELER, R. E. M. A Romano-Celtic temple near Harlow, Essex; and a note on the type. *Antiquaries J.* 8(3) Jul. 1928: 300–326.—Plates and a map showing the distribution of Romano-Celtic temples.—F. E. Baldwin.

3812. ZAMMIT, T. The Maltese rock-tombs. *Antiquaries J.* 8(4) Oct. 1928: 478–484.—(Plates.)—F. E. Baldwin.

OTHER PARTS OF ASIA

3813. COOMARASWAMY, ANANDA. A very ancient Indian seal. *Hindustan Rev.* 53(301) Jul. 1929: 42–43.—Describes the form of a seal coming from the Indus Valley, Harappa and Mohenjodaro, bearing undeciphered characters. The inscription contains a profile view of a Brahmany bull; it is practically identical with the proto-Elamite *tablettes de comptabilité* discovered by de Morgan at Susa. Langdon finds the Indus Valley script nearer to pre-Sumerian (4th millennium B.C.) than to Sumerian peoples.—F. W. Buckler.

3814. HERZFELD, ERNST. Bericht über archäo-

logische Beobachtungen im südlichen Kurdistan und in Luristan. [Report on archeological observations in southern Kurdistan and in Luristan.] *Arch. Mitteil. a. Iran.* 1(2) Oct. 1929: 65–75.—In 1928 Herzfeld visited places of prehistoric interest like Nihavand on the ancient route to Ispahan, particularly a hill, Tepe Giyān near Nihavand. Unfortunately this interesting place has been disturbed by peasants. The ceramics of Tepe Giyān are similar to those of Susa II, or earlier, therefore they belong to the epoch from 3000–2750 B.C. Herzfeld has made a number of other interesting and important finds of later periods—some pieces from the middle of the 2nd century B.C., reliefs and inscriptions from the 1st century A.D., bridges of the Sassanid and early Islamic epoch. An inscription from one of these bridges is published at the end of the paper. (Plates.)—W. Lentz.

3815. MAKALATIA, S. МАКАЛАТИА, С. Заметки о датах некрополей, открытых в Грузии с 1920 по 1924 гг. [Notes on dates of necropolises discovered in Georgia from 1920 to 1924.] *Bull. du Musée de Géorgie.* 4. 1928: 161–188. (In Georgian.)—On the basis of numismatic material the author dates the necropolis near the city of Rek in the Hellenic period; the one in the village of Digomi in the period between the first century B.C. and the first century A.D.; the one in Zemo-Avtchala in the same time; those in Mtskheth and Bandza in the 2nd century.—E. Kagarov.

THE WORLD TO 383 A.D.

GENERAL

3816. RICKARD, T. A. Iron in antiquity. *Iron & Coal Trades Rev.* 119(3212) Sep. 20, 1929: 418–419.—The most portentous event in the development of human industry was the discovery of iron—that is the purposeful production of metal from its ore. Man's first use of iron, however, is wrapped in obscurity, partly because the archeological study of the subject has been confused by the failure to distinguish between man-made and heaven-sent iron. The author discounts the assumption that iron was produced in Egypt as early as 3500 B.C., although not known in Europe until 1000 B.C. He believes that the art of iron-making did not originate in the valley of the Nile, nor in the valley of the Euphrates for neither was a mining region; but in the mountainous country between the Caspian and Black Seas. Some iron knives are believed to date back to 1350 B.C., and the remains of furnaces to the days of Rameses II, or 1194 B.C., but the most significant evidence of a real beginning of the smelting of iron for the fabrication of useful tools, such as hoes, sickles, and ploughpoints appears to be 1200 B.C. The first production of iron is linked with the Anatolian area, and the use of it industrially is connected with the extension of the Hittite power into the Syrian lowlands, after 1400 B.C.—H. O. Rogers.

3817. WESTERMANN, W. L. On inland transportation and communication in antiquity. *Classical J.* 24(7) Apr. 1929: 483–497.—Despite the recent discovery of toy horses in a palace at Kish which dates from about 3000 B.C., the horse itself was not introduced into Babylonia until the Kassite period (c. 1750 B.C.), or into Egypt until the time of the Hyksos. It was the introduction of the horse-drawn chariot which accounts for the increased diplomatic contacts between the states of the Near East in the Amarna period. The Egyptians, however, were very slow to use the horse for riding, and never used it for commercial purposes, although they did use mules. In the 9th century the Assyrians instituted a light cavalry corps. The camel was probably used by the Arabs at a very early period, but it was not until about 1000 B.C. that

it came into use among the civilized peoples of the Tigris-Euphrates region. It was the camel which brought the Minyaean and Sabaean kingdoms of South Arabia into contact with Mediterranean civilization and made possible the rise of Petra. The Persian empire was held together in part by camel transport, and Alexander the Great made use of camels. But it was not until Ptolemaic times that the camel was employed as a beast of burden in Egypt, despite the fact that the animal was known to the Egyptians in Neolithic times. Strangely, it was apparently not until the 4th century B.C. that camels came into general use in North Africa. Post roads and the maintenance of a system of posting stations were a Persian invention, although probably there were anticipations under the Assyrians. The Hellenistic and the Roman posting systems were direct descendants of the Persian. Highway maps were invented in the 3d century B.C. The importance of river transportation in Egypt is dwelt upon, and the history of the attempts to make canals across the Isthmus of Corinth and between the Nile and the Red Sea are sketched. In conclusion the importance of transportation as a factor in ancient civilization is pointed out. It was improved transportation which made the spread of Hellenism and the rise of a Roman empire possible. On the other hand, the inadequacy of ancient transportation made it difficult to feed cities; and in this fact the writer sees one important reason for the fall of the Roman empire.—Donald McFayden.

HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entries 3760, 3926)

3818. JOHNSTON-SAINT, P. An outline of the history of medicine in India. *Jour. Royal Soc. Arts.* 77(3999) Jul. 12, 1929: 844–869.—The history of medicine in India begins in mythological times with the Atharva-Veda and the Ayur-Veda. The earliest identifiable writers on medical matters were Susruta, the father of Hindu surgery, chosen by the gods to teach the Ayur-Veda, and Charaka, the father of Hindu medicine, both of whom lived probably before 1000 B.C.

Three schools of anatomy were extant between 1200 and 100 b.c. These indicate a thorough knowledge of anatomy including the circulation of the blood and adequate to undertake amputations, abdominal sections, setting of fractures, reductions of ruptures, and extraction of foreign substances. Hindu medicine reached its golden age at the commencement of the Buddhist period. Its decline was associated with the growing prejudice against touching a corpse, which prevented advance in knowledge of anatomy. Buddhism further shackled surgery with limiting regulations but advanced other branches of medicine and care for the sick. The Egyptians, Phoenicians, Arabs, and Greeks and, in the East, Ceylon, Java, China, and Thibet obtained their medical knowledge from India. The beginning of medical knowledge was in India, not in Greece. In Greece it was nurtured and preserved for further transmission. The Moslem conquest banished the vogue of Indian doctors and medicine declined to the use of spells and charms by the time of the European conquests. Today, however, medical centers have been established in Madras, Calcutta, Benares, and Bombay to study the Ayur-Vedic system of medicine, including the works of Susruta and Charaka.—*Emily Hickman.*

3819. MEYERHOF, MAX. *La version arabe d'un traité perdu de Galien.* [The Arabic version of a lost treatise of Galen.] *Byzantium.* 3 (2) 1928: 413-442.—An Arabic version of the first part of Galen's treatise, Ηερπ τῶν ἱατρικῶν ὀνομάτων, is preserved in a manuscript of the University of Leyden (No. Or. 585, VI). It was known from other writings of Galen that he had written such a dictionary of medical terms in five books, but the work itself has not survived either in Greek, Latin, or Syriac. The Leyden version is an Arabic translation of a Syriac translation of the first book only. Meyerhof reserves for a later date the publication of the complete text and gives in this article an analysis only, with a translation of selected passages. The work resembles less a medical dictionary than a polemic against the followers of Erasistratus. It is confined almost exclusively to a discussion of the term for "fever," and, in addition to bitter attacks on rival schools of medicine, throws interesting light on the character of Galen, his professional zeal, his universal erudition, and his penchant for linguistic and philosophical studies. The treatise will be more interesting to philologists than to students of the history of medicine. It contains among other literary fragments a passage from an otherwise unknown parabasis of Aristophanes and quotations from a lost work of the rhetorician Antiphon.—*C. G. Lowe.*

3820. SVENNUNG, J. *De Columella per Palladius emendato.* [On the emendation of Columella by Palladius.] *Eranos.* 26 (2) 1928: 145-208.—Examples of the contribution of Book 14 of Palladius, newly published by Svennung, to the text of passages of Columella quoted therein.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

3821. SVENNUNG, J. *Om Palladius' "De medicina pecorum."* [On Palladius' "De medicina pecorum."] *Eranos.* 27 (1) 1929: 46-113.—A reply point by point to Widstrand's attack in the last volume of *Eranos*. (See Entry 3823.)—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

3822. THOMPSON, R. CAMPBELL. Assyrian prescriptions for the "hand of a ghost." *J. Royal Asiatic Soc.* (4) Oct. 1929: 801-823.—This article offers translations of the series of texts prescribing for sick men suffering from diseases brought about by the "hand of a ghost" in the author's *Assyrian Medical Texts*. There are notes on the ideograms for "tortoise" and "crab," and on *tuškē* = "cadmia, tutty."—*Arthur Carl Piepkorn.*

3823. WIDSTRAND, H. *Innehaller cod. Ambr. C 212 inf. en fjortonde prosabok av Palladius?* [Does cod. Ambr. C 212 inf. contain the fourteenth prose book of Palladius?] *Eranos.* 26 (2) 1928: 121-144.—J.

Svennung has recently published from a 14th century manuscript what is claimed as the missing fourteenth book of the 4th century agricultural writer, Palladius. The impossibility of this appears for the following reasons: (1) apparent references in the text to other works of Palladius depend rather on quotations from Columella; (2) the new treatise, mainly veterinary, is on a different basis from the work of Palladius, which discusses agricultural operations month by month, some of the subjects here treated appearing in their proper place; (3) the compiler of the new text uses Columella and his Greek sources quite mechanically, unlike Palladius; (4) contrary to Svennung's contention, there is no notable similarity in style. (See Entries 3820 and 3821.)—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entries 3750, 3765, 3796, 3799, 3801, 3898)

3824. ANTI, CARLO. *Ein Porträt der Berenike aus Kyrene.* [A portrait of Berenice from Cyrene.] *Antike.* 5 (1) 1929: 6-22.—A marble head found in 1915 in the ruins of a temple of Isis at Cyrene may be identified as a portrait of Berenice II, resembling closely in details of feature and in the arrangement of the hair not only the Egyptian series of coins of Berenice and the Cyrenaic coins, but also a gem in Leningrad and one of the series of "Oenochoes of the Queens" now in Alexandria. The treatment of the hair indicates that it is a contemporary piece of work, and the portrait shows close analogies to a male head from Delphi contemporary with Berenice, in spite of differences in subject and sculptor. The new head shows Berenice at the age of 15 or not much older, and thus belongs to the troubled time between the death of Magas and the marriage with Ptolemy Euergetes. (Plates of the head and photographs of related works.)—*Eva M. Sanford.*

3825. BUTLER, A. J. *Oriental lustre ware.* *Apollo.* 10 (57) Sep. 1929: 160-163. (See Entry 1: 910.)—In the last volume of the *Mémoires de la Mission Archéologique de Perse* (1928), Koechlin has written a dissertation on the Muslim ceramics from Susa at the Louvre, in which he expresses with fresh conviction his belief that the process of lustre painting arose in Mesopotamia. Koechlin does not do Butler full justice in criticizing his opinions concerning its Egyptian origin. Butler has admitted the existence of lustre ware in Mesopotamia in the 9th century, as evidenced by the Samarra discoveries. And he does not, as Koechlin asserts, accept as final evidence of the Egyptian origin of this ware, Násir-i-Khusrau's statement that color-changing lustre ware was manufactured in Cairo in 1046 A.D. What Butler is trying to prove is the existence of lustre ware in Egypt in Roman times, evidence of which Koechlin passes by in total silence. A strong point is the continuity of lustered ceramics in Egypt as compared with the gaps in Mesopotamia, which Koechlin admits he can not explain. H. C. Gallois and F. R. Martin are firmly convinced of the priority of Egypt in this ware. (Illus.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

3826. CHARBONNEAUX, J. *Notes sur l'architecture et la céramique du palais de Mallia.* [Notes on the architecture and pottery of the palace of Mallia.] *Bull. de Correspond. Hellénique.* 52 (7-12) Jul.-Dec. 1928: 347-387.—A study of the materials and technique of the walls and columns of the palace is given. No true neolithic stratum has been found, but there are numerous fragments of neolithic pottery in soil brought in to build up the ground for the second palace. The greater number of these neolithic fragments are coarse utensils for common purposes without decoration; some have incised decorations. Among the examples of Early Minoan III and Middle Minoan I pottery is a series closely imitating the forms of metal and even its

color. In common with other sites in eastern Crete, Mallia shows a much greater abundance of Middle Minoan I vases than Knossos, and a comparative scarcity of examples of Kamares ware. From the Middle Minoan II period it appears that Mallia held a dominating position in the eastern province of the island. Much polychrome pottery of Middle Minoan I is found, but true Kamares is rare, indicating the longer continuance in the eastern district of the "light on dark" decoration. When the Kamares style was adopted at Mallia its potters adopted the Knossian fashion and its simpler designs without originality or interest and their craft declined rapidly.—*Eva M. Sanford*.

3827. HALL, H. R. The bronze forepart of an ibex. *Antiquaries J.* 9(3) Jul. 1929: 217-218.—This ibex, which is declared by the author to be one of the greatest ancient bronzes in existence, probably came from Mesopotamia. There is some doubt about its period, but it is probably post-Sumerian in date. (Plates.)—*F. E. Baldwin*.

3828. NAGY, LUDVIG. Peltadiszítés a pannóniai köemlékeken. [The Pelta motifs on Pannonian stone monuments.] *Archaeologai Értesítő*. n.s. 42 1928: 68-95.—The framing of the inscriptions on Pannonian sarcophagi and memorial tablets often shows the Amazon shield as decoration (14 illustrations). Continuing the studies of Zingerle, Hock, and Drexel the origin of this motif is traced back to the Orient, whence it came to Pannonia. Nagy shows that its development there was greatly influenced by the highly developed metal industry, the decorations of which were imitated by the masons. In the Pannonian bronze industry there was noticeable since the 2nd century A.D. a baroque tendency under the influence of which the Pelta decorations of the inscriptions were developed.—*A. Alföldi*.

3829. SCHWEITZER, BERNHARDT. Religiöse Kunst im Zeitalter der Tragödie. [Religious art in the age of tragedy.] *Antike*. 5(4) 1929: 242-286.—Greek art, especially in the vase paintings, shows clearly the development of religious ideas from the local cults to the generalized conceptions of gods and heroes in the archaic period. In the period of the development of Greek tragedy, the high point in the development of Greek myth, the conception is further developed to form an ideal world in the realm of mythology, when the whole conception of the time as regards the world and fate was expressed in mythology and its artistic representations which, as in the case of the Parthenon sculptures, the finest vase-paintings, and the lost pictures of Polygnotus, paralleled the works of the great tragedians in feeling. At the end of the 5th century ethical developments led to the substitution of philosophy for mythology in the world-ideas of the Greeks. (Photographs and drawings of the chief illustrations used.)—*Eva M. Sanford*.

3830. WAINWRIGHT, G. A. The aniconic form of Amon in the New Kingdom. *Ann. du Service d. Antiquités de l'Égypte*. 28(3) 1928: 175-189.—Many stelae of the 18th and 19th dynasties were found at Asyut in 1922. One was dedicated to Amon in a strange form. Min and Re face each other across a stand supporting a bulgy object of indefinite shape. This must be an early representation of the aniconic form of Amon. Later figures add the head of Amon. Min shares various titles and attributes with Amon and seems especially connected with his aniconic form. Min himself had an aniconic form, the thunderbolt; an object which is often confused with a meteorite. Was the fetish of Amon at Thebes a meteorite on a stand? At Napata and Siwah Amon's aniconic form was an omphalos, a form commonly associated with meteors. A 19th dynasty stela from Abydos suggests that Horus of Hierakopolis, who shared some titles and attributes with Min and Amon, was also represented by the omphalos.—*Ruth C. Wilkins*.

EGYPT

(See also Entries 3735-3748, 3763, 3816, 3817, 3830, 3844, 3861, 4043)

3831. MARTIN, WILLIAM WALLACE. The Harper's Lament, from the tomb of Nefer-heteph, in the XVIII dynasty of Egypt. *Biblical Rev.* 13(4) Oct. 1928: 549-552.—The golden age of Egypt, the XVIIIth dynasty (1550-140 B.C.), was marked by a great monotheistic faith, of which this lament (or rather prayer) is a record. Two translations—those of E. A. Wallis Budge and of Martin himself—are given in parallel columns. The newer translation gives a meditation which compares well with the finest of the Old Testament upon the brevity of life and the significance of the Great Unknown beyond. The expression "The loving God A" was known to Moses. The well known passage in Exodus should be translated "I am Yah who was A." Ael and Yah (or A) were the earliest names for the one God. At the call of Ra, every mortal must pass to his place; death is a time of rest. The second strophe characterizes mortal life—"man born of woman is but a moment"; while the third voices the prayer—"Avert from these (the worshippers) evil" until they enter into the realm "which loveth silence."—*D. W. Thomas*.

3832. MURRAY, M. A. The cerastes in royal names. *Ancient Egypt*. (1) Mar. 1929: 18-21.—The f of the Egyptian alphabet is entirely unlike either the viper (*cerastes cornutus*) or the slug. Its horns in early inscriptions approximate so closely in form the ears of the Seth-animal that the two creatures may be in some way related, although their identification is not possible as yet. So far as zoology takes us, there is no known creature which has the broad-tipped horns of the f-viper (so-called for convenience). The name *Khu-fu* may be translated, "The viper (fw) protects." Names of this sort show an early cult of a creature represented by the f-sign. (Illus.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski*.

3833. MURRAY, M. A. The sign Oabt. *Ancient Egypt*. (2) Jun. 1929: 43-44.—This sign, as now analyzed, proves to be a picture of the food and drink offerings, the bread and beer of the funerary prayers. (Illus.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski*.

3834. PETRIE, FLINDERS. The age of Egypt. *Ancient Egypt*. (2) Jun. 1929: 33-42.—A review of the materials that define the chronology of ancient Egypt, such materials being: (1) astronomical, (2) monumental, (3) seasonal, (4) material, and (5) historical. The conclusions at which the writer arrives (very different from those of the Berlin school) place the 1st dynasty at 4553 B.C., and the XVIIth at 1587 B.C.—*Elizabeth Stefanski*.

BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA

(See also Entries 3511, 3750, 3752, 3756, 3760-3762, 3764, 3766-3768, 3816, 3822, 3827, 3855)

3835. BORK, FERDINAND. Elamisches Sprachgut in keilschriftlichen Vocabularen. [Elamite lexical data in cuneiform vocabularies.] *Wiener Zeitschr. f. d. Kunde d. Morgenlandes*. 36(1-2) 1929: 1-12.—Considerable aid in interpreting the half deciphered Elamite inscriptions is given by the cautious use of the Elamite words given with Assyrian interpretation in various vocabularies.—*A. T. Olmstead*.

3836. MULLO-WEIR, CECIL J. Fragments of two Assyrian prayers. *J. Royal Asiatic Soc.* (4) Oct. 1929: 761-766.—IV R 21*c, col. ii, completes the prayer of K 2407 (Cf. Langdon in ZA 36,209 ff.). The whole is a ritual in connection with the building of a house. This specific prayer is for the removal of evil from the home.—K 8601 is a variant of Ebeling KAR 39, 1-17,

and contains a prayer for release from sickness sent as a punishment for sin.—*Arthur Carl Piepkorn*.

3837. POEBEL, A. *Sumerische Untersuchungen IV. [Sumerian researches IV.] Z. f. Assyriologie.* 39(1-3) 1929: 129-164.—An inscribed seal cylinder from a ruler of Kimash and Madqa gives us a new dialect of Shumerian. Alcoholic drinks mentioned in the cylinder of Gudea, ruler of Lagash, are discussed.—*A. T. Olmstead*.

3838. POWER, E. *The ancient gods and language of Cyprus revealed by the Accadian inscriptions of Amathus.* *Biblica.* 10(2) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 129-169.—Phoenician and Greek inscriptions of Citium, Idalium, and Tamassos in the island of Cyprus show that the MKL associated in them with Reshef = Apollo was a Cyprian divinity to be identified with the god MKL recently discovered at Beisan (14th century B.C.). Examination of the undeciphered inscriptions of Amathus shows its language to have been Accadian, a Semitic tongue, and yields important facts about Cyprian origins and Semitic religious history. The association of MKL with Reshef in the Phoenician inscriptions of Idalium points to the combination of the two names, more correctly written Reshef-MKL, as Hadad-Ramman, Shamash-Adad, etc., really a counterpart of the Syrian Hadad and Ramman. The Alashiya of the Tel el-Amarna tablets of the 14th century B.C. has been specifically proved to be the Cyprus of the Phoenician and Greek periods, both by Egyptian and Hittite allusions. This also shows that the language of our Amathus inscriptions was known in Cyprus in the same century. The character of the Cyprian script and its derivation from the linear script of the Minoans leads to the same conclusion. When was the Accadian

language introduced into Cyprus? Sargon of Akkad made his western campaign from Babylonia about 2750 B.C. and "crossed the Sea of the West." Babylonian seals have been found in Cyprus, one inscribed with the name of Sargon's third successor, Naram-Sin, about 2650 B.C. Even E. Meyer admits the probability of such a conquest of Cyprus. Some of the deities revealed in the inscriptions are Mukul, Mari, Setek, and Eki; also Targata. Setek is clearly Hyksos-Egyptian, a storm-god. Mari is a storm-god. Mukul is a storm-god. Targata is Astarte, Ishtar, Sabaeian and Babylonian. Eki is a Sumero-Accadian deity, perhaps the mood-god Aku. The conclusion is surprising. The ancient language of Cyprus was Accadian, the ancient religion Syro-Arabian in origin, while the Sumerian pantheon is barely represented.—*Ira M. Price*.

3839. SIDERSKY, MICHAEL. *Assyrian prayers.* *J. Royal Asiatic Soc.* (4) Oct. 1929: 767-789.—Four prayers from Assyrian tablets in the British Museum; copied, translated, transliterated, and annotated: A dedication of a bed, throne, and miniature ship to Ashshur (K 8664); the obverse lists attributes of the deity, the reverse contains a description of the votive offerings. A hymn of Ashshurbanipal to the Queen of Nineveh and Arbella (Ishtar), in which he confesses complete dependence upon the goddess (K 1290). A prayer to Ninlil, asking release from some evil sent as the result of sin (K 3515). A tablet of prayers and rituals to Nergal for the purification of places (K 3507); of the three incantations the tablet definitely contains, one is for the expulsion of pests from an enclosure, another to atone a city. A colophon designates it as the 181st tablet of the series "Incantation of the House of Nur."—*Arthur Carl Piepkorn*.

PALESTINE

(See also Entries 3749, 3751, 3753-3755, 3757-3758, 3831, 3859, 3889, 3923, 4092)

3840. ALFRINK, B. *Darius Medus.* [Darius the Mede.] *Biblica.* 9(3) Jul.-Sep. 1928: 316-340.—The problem of identifying Darius the Mede, mentioned in Dan. 5:30 and 6:1, with any king known to history has long baffled scholars. This article surveys the evidence for Cambyses, for Cyaxares, the son of Astyages, and for Gobryas, the governor of Babylon and finds it inadequate to prove the identity of any one of them with Darius the Mede. He turns, however, to Astyages, the king of the Medes overthrown by Cyrus. There are three difficulties: (1) nowhere outside of the Bible is there any reference to Astyages as ruler of Babylon; (2) why is he named son of Xerxes when his father was Cyaxares? (3) why is he given the name Darius? These difficulties are met thus: (1) the Bible evidence is sufficient in itself; (2) the names Xerxes and Cyaxares are in Hebrew and Babylonian easily confused, and such confusion has probably taken place here. A serious question is the age of Darius the Mede when he became king. This is stated in Dan. 5:31 as 62 years. But Astyages must have been much older than this in 538. So there was probably some confusion of the age of Cyrus with that of Astyages and the two were interchanged. (3) The name Darius displaced Astyages because Xerxes displaced Cyaxares, and no son of Xerxes named Astyages was known, but people knew that Darius was related to Xerxes (though he was not son of Xerxes, but his father!); hence the name Darius displaced Astyages. If this is not wholly satisfactory, then it is possible that Astyages received the name Darius when he became king of Babylon.—*J. M. Powis Smith*.

3841. BORK, F. *Zur Chronologie der biblischen Urgeschichte.* [The chronology of the earliest Bible history.] *Z. f. d. Altestamentl. Wissensch.* 6(3) 206-222.—This is a study of the chronologies of the mythological

age as presented by the Septuagint, the Samaritan Pentateuch, the Massoretic text, and the Book of Jubilees. The effort is made to discover the principles controlling these varying systems. The key is furnished by the Book of Jubilees, which deals with weeks of years (i.e. 7 years), and jubilees (i.e. 7 weeks of years = 49 years). The Book of Jubilees places the entry into Palestine at the end of 50 jubilees after the creation of the world. The Massoretic text puts the giving of the law on Mt. Sinai at the same point, viz. 2,450 years after creation. The Samaritan makes the Flood the center of its chronology and the death of Joseph its goal. The flood came 1,307 years later. The Samaritan likewise organizes the patriarchs into two groups, namely, eleven before Arphaxhad and eleven after him. The Septuagint, however, makes Terah the central figure, putting nine patriarchs before him and nine after him. The Massoretic chronology varies from the Persian and also from the Samaritan and therefore was made prior to the time of Alexander the Great. Many questions of detail are also discussed.—*J. M. Powis Smith*.

3842. CALÈS, JEAN. *Bulletin d'exégèse de l'Ancien Testament.* [Bibliography on the exegesis of the Old Testament.] *Recherches de Sci. Relig.* 18(4) Aug. 1928: 378-421.—A brief summary of the point of view and contents of 23 books on the Old Testament and Jewish subjects published within the last 3 or 4 years.—*J. M. Powis Smith*.

3843. CASPARI, W. *Heimat und soziale Wirkung des alttestamentlichen Bundesbuches.* [The origin and the social effects of the Old Testament Book of the Covenant.] *Z. d. Deutsch. Morgenländ. Gesellsch.* 8(2) 1929: 97-120.—The Book of the Covenant itself indicates that its roots can hardly extend into a time so remote that a magic conception of the world was still

held. The legal participial style used in the book is probably monumental and pre-oldtestamental. To the fundamental stratum of the book were later added participial laws, "lex talionis" and also two Israelitish strata, all of which are silent as to the carrying out of the punishment and as to the judge. That the fundamental stratum was probably organized by the people according to their political economy is hinted at by its manner of creating private property, its protection of domestic animals and the frequent punishment of cattle theft, which in reality benefit the rich and promote greater private possession. The system is permeated by the spirit of individualism and (if it may be so called) capitalism. Shechem has been held as the home of the fundamental stratum, for an Amorite state is supposed to have produced it. Indications point to the probability of the relation of Sihon, the Amorite, to the Israelitish law-book. The fundamental stratum is international. This is an agricultural country and the book consciously promotes agriculture and foreign trade, though not exclusively. In all probability this stratum still contained an express designation for the non-citizen which the Israelites later claimed for themselves. Undeniably the principle of this stratum served the furthering of the individual and his property. Lest this spirit develop too far in advance of its time the specifically Israelitish strata propose a few simple methods by means of which it may be restrained. In the following year the so-called fallen out grain shall belong to the poor rather than to him who has cultivated the land for the last six years. Also that which the olive tree and the vine cast yearly shall be left for them. The regular course of law shall be open to strangers. Bribes are strictly prohibited so that the rich may have no advantages at court. The matter of taking pledges is carefully regulated so as to protect the poor. Through these simple methods a third stratum fought against the harshness of the law, though the fundamental stratum was not dissolved. These improvements are set forth without any system and are in themselves unquestionably insufficient. The latter Israelitish stratum is not superior to the former, having as its object the arranging of the whole into a holy unit and referring its origin to the God of Israel. The reaction to the material individualism of Sihon was historically necessary and became humanly beneficent.—*Daniel H. Schulze.*

3844. CAUSSE, A. *Sagesse égyptienne et sagesse juive.* [Egyptian and Jewish wisdom literature.] *Rev. d'Hist. et de Philos. Relig.* 9(2) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 149-169.—Causse surveys the evidence for the direct dependence of Hebrew wisdom literature upon certain Egyptian forerunners, giving new emphasis to certain facts from the Egyptian tomb of Petosious, a powerful noble who lived at the end of the 5th century B.C. Certain parallels in thought between Egyptian sayings and Ecclesiastes are cited. Causse then turns to the consideration of the question as to when the borrowing of Egyptian wisdom by Judaism took place. The wisdom of Egypt is thoroughly autochthonous and there can be no question of dependence upon Hebrew wisdom. In Israel, the literature of the prophets and the psalmists and legalists is likewise thoroughly native and Palestinian; but the Hebrew wisdom literature carries a foreign tang. It is not native; even tradition makes wisdom an alien product, locating it in Edom, among the sons of the East, and so forth. The sages were widely traveled men and they came in contact with the thought of mankind at large and utilized it though still remaining Jewish. Even the God of Judaism, as a result of their contact with the world at large, lost his proper name, Yahweh, and came to be designated by the universal term, God. One thing is clear—that the exilic and post-exilic development of Judaism was strongly influenced, if not controlled, by the various

communities of exiles in Egypt and elsewhere.—*J. M. Powis Smith.*

3845. DU BOSE, H. M. *Shechem and the historicity of Jacob.* *Biblical Rev.* 13(4) Oct. 1928: 528-548.—The results of the archeological work at Shechem have greatly strengthened the evidence of the historicity of Jacob, and the Biblical claim that this is the home of both Abraham and Jacob. Chief among these are two cuneiform tablets of a contractual nature, from the Tel-el-Amarna period. The results of these excavations at Shechem have already set the personality and movements of Jacob in the clear light of historicity. They have proven that the curb of the well of Jacob is on the geological level of the recently uncovered gate of the tower of Shechem, which dates from about 2300-2000 B.C. Since the greater part of the excavation at this place remains to be done it is quite certain that much more evidence in this respect will be uncovered, especially from the numerous tombs which are certainly buried there.—*Daniel H. Schulze.*

3846. EBERHARTER, A. *Der israelitische Levitismus in der vorexilischen Zeit.* [The Levites in pre-exilic times.] *Z. f. Katholische Theologie.* 52(4) 1928: 492-518.—This is an attempt to overthrow the opinion of the modern school of Old Testament criticism to the effect that the Levites were a lower order of assistants to the priesthood and that they were first brought into existence after the Deuteronomic reform in 621 B.C. The only two passages in the pre-exilic historical books where Levites are spoken of alongside of priests are II Sam. 15:4 and II Kings 8:4. These are interpreted as to make the Levites subordinate helpers of the priests. In Chronicles where the modern critic sees nothing but a theological re-writing of earlier history in which facts give place to theories, this writer finds real history dealing with solid facts. He devotes much space to the names Obed-edom and Heman which the Chronicler gives to Levites although the former is a Philistine according to II Sam. 6:10, 12, and the latter does not have a Levitical ancestry. He rewrites Heman's family history and sees no reason why there should not be two Obed-edoms. The latter part of the article is devoted to the origin of the Levites and the attempt is made to show that they were priests of a lower order from the beginning.—*J. M. Powis Smith.*

3847. FLOURNOY, PARKE P. *The long hidden treasures of Elephantine.* *Biblical Rev.* 13(4) Oct. 1928: 553-568.—In telling the story of the discovery of the Elephantine (Jeb) papyri and in describing their contents, the writer makes abundant use of the work of Sayce, Cowley, and Gunkel. These papyri, which are contemporary with the events they record, prove many of the apparently assured results concerning the origin of the Old Testament to have been pure guesses. What the papyri themselves prove is that Ezra and Nehemiah lived at the time represented in the books bearing the names; that the ritual of worship laid down in Leviticus was observed long before the time of Ezra, and therefore was not originated by him; that since the Aramaic of these documents shows that Aramaic documents quoted in Ezra, and the Aramaic passages in Daniel, do not indicate a later origin than that traditionally assigned to these books, critics are forced to find other reasons for discrediting them; and that such characters as Sanballat and Jehohanan, mentioned in Nehemiah, and Bagoas, the Persian governor, are not mythological beings, as Winckler asserts, but real men, some living in the time of Ezra and Nehemiah, and some but little later.—*D. W. Thomas.*

3848. HOYLE, R. BIRCH. *Spirit in the writings and experience of Philo.* *Biblical Rev.* 13(3) Jul. 1928: 351-369.—"Spirit" in the writings of Philo covers a wide range. It is the physical breath and power of God which sustains and vitalizes the material world and

animals, and, in a higher degree, man. It is a part of man physiologically; for man has a "blood-soul" like the animals and also a "Logos-soul" which is materialistically regarded as a fragment of the divine spirit. It makes God known to man; for knowledge of God cannot be obtained through the lower part of man's soul but only through the intuitions of the spirit.—*E. C. Colwell.*

3849. MARMORSTEIN, A. Die Quellen des neuen Jeremia-Apocryphons. [The sources of the new Jeremiah apocryphon.] *Z. f. d. Neutestamentl. Wissenschaft.* 1928: (3-4) 327-338.—The new Syriac Jeremiah apocryphon published by Mingana (*Bull. John Rylands Library*, 11(2) Jul. 1927) can be fully understood only if it is compared with Jewish tradition. Many passages are similar to those found in the Haggadah; a list of these with references to the rabbinical literature is given. The language and content of the work indicate that it was written by a Jew in the West, perhaps in Egypt; and that it was intended for private reading on the 9th of Ab, the fast day commemorating the destruction of the temple in Jerusalem. The date cannot be determined at present.—*Ralph Marcus.*

3850. MÜNDLE, W. Das religiöse Problem des IV. Esrabuches. [The religious problem of IV Ezra.] *Z. f. d. Alttestamentl. Wissenschaft.* 6 (3) 222-249.—This is an exposition of the religious ideas of the 4th Book of Ezra. It surveys the idea of God, of the Messiah, of revelation, of sin, of the law, of faith, and of the future. The deep religious consciousness and the serious sense of the need of atonement present in the Old Testament were also active in late Judaism. The disasters of later Jewish history did but make the Jew more in earnest in his effort to keep the law. There was no overcoming of legalistic piety in Judaism, so far as our documents reveal. Nor was there any suggestion of doubt as to the ideal of legalistic righteousness. There are no parallels to Rom. 7 or Gal. 3 in 4th Ezra.—*J. M. Powis Smith.*

3851. POWER, E. The shepherd's two rods in modern Palestine and in some passages of the Old Testament. *Biblica.* 9 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 434-442.—A modern Palestinian custom, which existed in Old Testament times, suggests a satisfactory solution of the well known difficulties of Psalm 23. The modern Palestinian shepherd carries two rods—a staff to keep order within the flock, and a club to protect his sheep from robbers and wolves. In Zach. 11:7 f. and I Sam. 17:43, the generic term "rods" denotes simultaneously the staff and the club. In Psalm 23 they are mentioned separately under different names. The reference to this custom in verse 4 of the Psalm gives a natural reason for the mention of enemies in verse 5, and suggests that the new figure of host and guest owes its origin to an error of dittoigraphy in the Helvetic text, where "weapons" is to be read for "table." Verse 5 b develops the idea of comfort derived from the shepherd's staff. This custom establishes the unity of the shepherd metaphor throughout the psalm, and suggests also the probability that the house of Yahweh in the last verse means here, as in a few other Old Testament passages, not the temple, but the land of Yahweh, the home of his flock.—*D. W. Thomas.*

3852. PRETZL, O. Die griechischen Handschriftengruppen im Buche Josue untersucht nach ihrer Eigenart und ihrem Verhältnis zueinander. [The

Greek MSS groups of the book of Joshua examined as to their characteristics and their relationship to each other.] *Biblica.* 9 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 377-427.—In this article the attempt is made to group the Greek MSS of the Book of Joshua according to the LXX edition of Brooke-McLean and, as far as possible, to determine their relation to each other. From a study of the proper names in chapters 12-19 the following five groups can be definitely distinguished: (1) bhqrū; (2) ejjsvz; (3) dgnptw; (4) A N Θ aiklmoya₂b₂; (5) Gbex. There are great differences between the original Greek translation and MT; the Greek is superior and not slavishly bound to the original Hebrew. The recension of Origen in G(a)bc(k)y SH agrees quantitatively with MT as all gaps left by the older Greek text have been filled in. (A complete list of these additions and omissions is given.) The following are observations of LXX problems of a general nature: (1) the Lucian recension busied itself with the improvement of the style, grammar, and thought of an older Greek text; (2) the recension of Origen asserts itself as hexaplaric, with but few tetraplaric corrections; (3) the MS of Origen's use is to be sought in a text which is most closely related to the group A M N (a)i(k)mo(u)-ya₂b₂; (4) the oldest textual form of the LXX is to be found mostly in Cod. B and its groups.—*Daniel H. Schulze.*

3853. TAYLOR, W. R. Modern criticism and the Book of Daniel. *Canad. J. Religious Thought*. 5 (6) Nov.-Dec. 1928: 426-437.—This is an extended and critical review of Montgomery's *Commentary on Daniel* in the *International Critical Commentary*. Aside from summarizing the contribution of Montgomery's work, Taylor makes one contribution of his own—a discussion of the question as to whether chapter 7 should be aligned with chapters 1-6 or with chapters 8-12. He takes the former view as against Montgomery citing various facts to show that the basic material in 7 seems to be of a piece with 1-6.—*J. M. Powis Smith.*

3854. VAN HOONACKER, A. Notes sur le texte de la "Bénédiction de Moïse" (Deut. XXXIII.) [The text of the Mosaic blessing, Deut. 33.] *Muséon.* 42 (1-2) 1929: 42-60.—*J. M. Powis Smith.*

3855. WATERMAN, LEROY. Some proposed Assyrian-Hebrew parallels. *Amer. J. Semitic Lang. & Lit.* 45 (4) Jul. 1929: 281-285.—This is a criticism of an article by R. H. Pfeiffer in *J. Biblical Lit.* 47. Waterman takes issue with each of three propositions made by Pfeiffer. First, he denies Pfeiffer's contention that the Assyrian plural *ilani*, meaning "gods," is ever used in the Assyrian letters as a plural of majesty with a singular verb. The second suggestion of Pfeiffer is likewise modified. Pfeiffer restores a certain mutilated text which gives a list of tribute from Moab, Ammon, Judah, and Gebal so as to read "unto the King my lord have sent." For this phrase Waterman substitutes a different reading and gets, "the governors of the King, my lord have brought." The third suggestion of Pfeiffer is that a certain passage proves the usage of turning the face toward a holy place in prayer just as Jews faced toward Jerusalem. Waterman changes the punctuation and gets a much more natural reading, viz. "The gate we have locked and just as in a former day we have set our faces toward the land of Assyria (i.e. looking to Assyria for help). In petitioning the gods of the King, mine men I have assembled . . . in the temple of Zamana."—*J. M. Powis Smith.*

CRETE AND GREECE

(See also Entries 3678, 3769, 3772-3788, 3816, 3818, 3819, 3824, 3826, 3829, 3838, 3881, 3890, 3893, 3905, 3926, 4099)

3856. ANDREADES, A. *Les finances de guerre d'Alexandre le Grand.* [The war finances of Alexander the Great.] *Ann. d'Hist. Écon. et Soc.* 1(3) Jul. 15, 1929: 321-334.—Finances, so vital in modern wars, were not without their influence upon the course of ancient history. Early chroniclers concentrated upon the brilliant military exploits of Alexander and as a result his fiscal and economic statesmanship must always remain obscure. After the death of Darius, with the wealth of the Persian empire at his command, the problem was less pressing. Interest, therefore, centers about the first period of the war which he undertook with nothing but debts and hopes. While it is difficult to estimate the total annual budget of the expedition, the pay of soldiers and sailors, the cost of catapults, rams, and towers, and the expenses of feasts, games, burials, and monuments could not have been less than from 5-7,000 talents. Instead of plundering the vanquished after his first victories in Asia Minor, he freed them from the Persian tribute, and supported by their resources and their contributions as allies, he made each success the basis of a greater.—*M. L. Hansen.*

3857. BERVE, HELMUT. *Sparta.* *Hist. Viertel-jahrschr.* 25(1) Oct. 1929: 1-22.—Our literary sources for Spartan history are distinctly weak; nevertheless, the attempt to use archeological evidence has not been successful, and we must investigate more closely what we already have. The 8th and 7th centuries seem to have seen a considerable reorganization at Sparta; the rearrangement of tribal divisions, the establishment of equality among citizens, the rise of the ephors as a political force, the formation of the hoplite army, the development of certain primitive customs into the stern Spartan system—all these were due to the need of Sparta, as a non-maritime power at a time when other states were expanding by colonization, for an effective organization for defense and conquest; as a result Sparta succeeded in organizing itself while the other states were still struggling in that direction. The process was a natural development, and the literary activity of foreigners at Sparta and the perhaps non-Spartan artistic remains found there are not enough to establish the contrary theory of a sudden change about 550 from a more cultural Sparta to the later system. The greatness of Sparta and its decline follow in natural sequence, and the whole history is not out of touch with the general stream; e.g., other Dorian states have parallels to the ephors, and the rise of tyrants in the 6th century is comparable to a renewed activity of Spartan kings at the same period. The interest taken by philosophers in the Spartan system is enough to redeem the Spartans from the charge of intellectual weakness.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

3858. BILL, CLARENCE P. *Tracking the Greeks.* *Classical J.* 25(1) Oct. 1929: 29-48.—In this presidential address delivered before the American Philological Association, Bill discusses the influence of the Greeks upon subsequent civilization.—*Donald McFayden.*

3859. BONNER, CAMPBELL. *A Dionysiac miracle at Corinth.* *Amer. J. Archaeol.* 33(3) Jul. 1929: 368-375.—Some peculiar structural features of a temple at Corinth (temple B) suggests that a Dionysiac miracle may have been performed here as a pious fraud. The essential parts are a drain pipe running under the floor, and discharging into a stone basin outside through an opening in the triglyph wall, and an underground channel with an elaborately hidden entrance. The channel was large enough to admit a man, and from it one would have access to the drain-pipe. It would be

entirely possible to produce a Dionysiac miracle, consisting in a flow of wine from the sanctuary. The tunnel and underground channel could be used for pouring in wine, which would be caught in a basin outside, where it could be seen, smelt, and tasted by the pious believers. This does not vitiate an earlier suggestion that the underground channel could be used in connection with a megaphone-like opening in the floor of the temple to make possible oracular responses.—*Rolf Johannesen.*

3860. FLACELIÈRE, R. *Rémarques sur les Soteria de Delphes.* [The Soteria of Delphi.] *Bull. de Correspond. Hellénique.* 52(7-12) Jul.-Dec. 1928: 256-291.—Beloch's theory must be discarded, and that of Roussel accepted, i.e., that the Soteria existed before 260 b.c. and hence before the archonship of Polyuktos, when they were reorganized by the Aetolians. Hence Beloch's classification of the existing catalogues must be revised. In the first period the Soteria were annual; in the second the annual celebrations probably continued, but on a smaller scale than the more important pentaaetetic celebration, held perhaps in the Pythian years. A new classification of the nine lists of concurrents in the Soteria is proposed, assuming the first celebration of the "Aetolian" Soteria to have taken place in 254 b.c., and the reorganization between 257 and 254 b.c., agreeing with the date of the archonship of Polyuktos. The date of Polyuktos is considered in connection with the Attic chronology of the period. Chronological questions connected with the Soteria cannot be absolutely proved at present, but the reconstructions here offered are believed to be in agreement with a larger number of the documents than those formerly suggested by Beloch.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

3861. GASELEE, STEPHEN. *Greek culture in Egypt.* *Edinburgh Rev.* 250(510) Oct. 1929: 318-328.—After the conquest of Egypt by Alexander the Great the country assimilated Greek culture with a surprising rapidity until by 300 b.c. it seemed dominant. The Ptolemies provided a Greek culture at the top of Egyptian society, and the Greek language, architecture, social life, and gods superseded the Egyptian. Outside Alexandria, however, the masses were not thoroughly hellenized, and this fact prepared the way for Christianity, a religion coming from below. This new religion brought about a revival of Egyptian national spirit, especially manifested in monasticism. By 450 A.D. half the Egyptian population outside Alexandria was monastic. Their language was mainly Coptic, Egyptian words written in Greek letters. Among the scholars of this Greek Egypt were notable the two poets Nonnus of Panopolis, one of the "greatest metrists in Greek literature," and Dioscorus, a decadent imitator of Nonnus, who thought in Coptic but wrote in Greek. The arts were decadent except for textiles, in the patterns of which the old Greek deities "melt imperceptibly into figures of Christian saints." The Persian and Arab invasions destroyed most of this Greek influence.—*Chester Kirby.*

3862. GWYNN, A. *Xenophon and Sophænetus.* *Classical Quart.* 23(1) Jan. 1929: 39-40.—The account of Xenophon's speech at Cotyora in Book V of his *Anabasis* contains a long self-glorying digression on the riot at Cerasus. This story is not told in its proper place. Xenophon has changed the order of his diary in writing his history, probably to answer charges which had been made against him in the story of the campaign told by Sophænetus, his superior officer.—*Robert L. Stroock.*

3863. JOHNSON, F. P. ΧΩΑΜΑΗ ΙΩΑΚΗ. *Amer. J. Philol.* 50(3) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 221-238.—The

interpretation of the passage, Od. IX, 21-27, especially with reference to the meaning of the word *χθαυαλός* is reconsidered. The author rejects the meaning suggested by Rebert and some other scholars as "close to land," and upholds the old interpretation as "low" on the basis of both Homeric and classical usage. He accounts for such an epithet being applied to a mountainous island by the fact that Ithaca presents this appearance, in contrast to Cephallenia, when one approaches it by ship. Line 24 is clearly spurious, and with this omitted, the "many islands" fits well the Echinades in relation to Ithaca. The author is inclined to accept Brewster's thesis that the usual way of reaching the home of Odysseus, on Polis bay in Thiakai, was by a route that led past the Echinades, and around the north end of Ithaca, as in accord with his own interpretation of the above passage, and as permitting a more satisfactory explanation of the return from Pylos than has been given previously. The excavations of Doerpfeld in Leucas furnish the strongest evidence against, rather than for, the plain of Nidri as the Homeric site.—A. A. Trever.

3864. JOHNSON, JOTHAM. A note on the Corcyra expedition. *Amer. J. Archaeol.* 33(3) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 398-399.—Notes on the reading of inscription *I. G.* II, 295. The words at ends of lines are divided by syllables, and this causes some revisions in the restoration of the text. The archon of the year must be Aphseudos instead of Krateos.—Rolf Johannessen.

3865. KEYES, CLINTON W. Papyrus fragments of extant Greek literature. *Amer. J. Philol.* 50(3) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 255-265.—The texts, with critical comments and description of papyri of fragments of the *Iliad*, Plato's *Phaedrus*, Isocrates, *Against the Sophists*, and Apollonius of Rhodes, *Argonautica* are presented. The papyri found in the library of Columbia University are all from the 2nd and 3rd centuries A.D.—A. A. Trever.

3866. KEYES, CLINTON W. Two papyrus fragments of Homer. *Amer. J. Philol.* 50(4) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 386-389.—The author presents the text, with comments, of two papyrus fragments of Homer that were added to the Columbia University collection in July, 1929, *Iliad*, V, 857-78 and *Odyssey*, XVII, 331-55. The *Iliad* fragment is from the 3rd century A.D., the *Odyssey* from the 2nd century A.D. The passages seem to be contained in no other published papyri.—A. A. Trever.

3867. KONSTANTIN, HORNA. Der Jerusalemer-Palimpsest. [The Jerusalem palimpsest.] *Hermes*. 64(4) Oct. 1929: 416-431.—This is the first thorough examination of the readings of the 10th century MS of Euripides preserved at Jerusalem, the oldest MS of Euripides known.—Donald McFayden.

3868. McCURDY, GRACE H. The political activities and name of Cratesipolis. *Amer. J. Philol.* 50(3) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 273-278.—On the basis of Diodorus, Plutarch, Polyaeus, and other ancient sources, the personality and political activities of Cratesipolis, the wife of Alexander, son of the Macedonian regent Polyperchon, are discussed. The author disagrees with Hoffman, *Die Makedonen*, (p. 219), that the name was given her as appropriate to her political activities, since such names were usual in Macedonia, as is evident from inscriptions from Larissa, and especially from the inscription in the Macedonian chamber in Euboea.—A. A. Trever.

3869. NORDEN, EDUARD. Lessing als klassischer Philologe. [Lessing as classical philologist.] *Neue Jahrb. f. Wissensch. u. Jugendbildung*. 5(3) 1929: 257-271.—Among Lessing's contributions were the elucidation of two passages in the Life of Sophocles, a defense of the Horatian imitation of Greek verse forms, the introduction of comparative study in litera-

ture (e.g. Phaedrus and Aesop), and a sympathetic treatment of the epigram. Most important was his insistence that the dramatic theory of Aristotle should be studied anew in the light of the Stagirite's complete works.—J. J. Van Nostrand.

3870. POWELL, J. U. Papyri of Thucydides and the translation of Laurentius Valla. *Classical Quart.* 23(1) Jan. 1929: 11-14.—Robert L. Stroock.

3871. RINGWOOD, IRENE C. Local festivals of Euboea, chiefly from inscriptional evidence. *Amer. J. Archaeol.* 33(3) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 384-392.—The chief festival of Euboea was the Artemisia at Amarynthus near Eretria. The inscriptions strikingly confirm the literary references to this. The inscriptions are from the 4th to the 1st century B.C. The procession was war-like in character, and in the contests the pyrrich was most important. Beside the Artemisia, Heraclaea Heraea, Dionysia, and among games in honor of rulers, Demetria, occur in the inscriptions. The island shows comparatively few local characteristics. The programs were similar to those of the great pan-Hellenic contests, but with most emphasis on musical programs. Peculiarities of these were the contests of the παρωδοι probably not burlesque artists, but rather auxiliary singers, the παρθένων θυμον, and τεχνιτῶν κούνη, the last-named explained as an outgrowth of the preliminary chorus of the sacrifice, in which all the contestants were to participate. The agonistic history of Euboea has closest affinities with Boeotia and Attica, as might be expected.—Rolf Johannessen.

3872. ROBERT, LOUIS. Études épigraphiques. [Epigraphic studies.] *Bull. de Correspond. Hellénique*. 52(7-12) Jul.-Dec. 1928: 407-425.—A detailed discussion of several misunderstood or misread inscriptions from Pisidia and other states of Asia Minor, Sparta, Aizanoi, Miletus, and Delphi.—Eva M. Sanford.

3873. ROBERT, LOUIS. Notes d'épigraphie hellénistique. [Notes on Hellenistic epigraphy.] *Bull. de Correspond. Hellénique*. 52(7-12) Jul.-Dec. 1928: 426-443.—A Messenian inscription copied at Thouria by Vischer and since lost gives valuable information on the conduct of the public granaries; instead of being an honorific inscription as are most of those referring to the grain supply, it shows the normal administration of the public grain in ordinary years, and the provision for a small group of cultivators of grain repayable in kind after the harvest. An inscription from Cyzicus mentions daily indemnities from one to four obols allotted to those who bought priesthoods. Inscriptions from Illyria, Pergamon, and Astyplaea are also discussed.—Eva M. Sanford.

3874. TAEGER, F. Zum Verfassungsdiagramm von Kyrene. [The constitution of Cyrene.] *Hermes*. 64(4) Oct. 1929: 432-457.—A revised text of the great inscription of the Ptolemaic period which sets forth the constitution of Cyrene, with a discussion of its contents.—Donald McFayden.

3875. TOD, MARCUS N. Nugae epigraphicae. [Notes on inscriptions.] *Classical Quart.* 23(1) Jan. 1929: 1-6.—(1) The statutes of the Iobacchi. If lines 71-72 of the inscription, *I.G.* (2) 1368, the laws of the Athenian religious guild of the Iobacchi, are read as they stand and without the usual emendations, they make much better sense: the priests shall decide whether extraordinary circumstances have kept a man from paying his dues, so that an exemption may be allowed. (2) A Greek epigram from Phrygia.—Robert L. Stroock.

3876. WESTERMAN, WILLIAM L. New historical documents in Greek and Roman history. *Amer. Hist. Rev.* 35(1) Oct. 1929: 14-32.—A digest of (published) findings in classical archaeology,—mainly Cyrenean and Egyptian,—made since the World War.

Robert E. Dengler.

ROME

(See also Entries 3784-3785, 3787, 3792, 3794, 3797, 3800, 3803, 3804, 3806, 3807, 3810, 3811, 3817, 3823, 3869, 3876, 3906, 3907, 3921, 3924)

3877. ALFÖLDI, ANDRÉAS. A római császárok hivatalos frazeológiájának megértéséhez. [Toward understanding the official phraseology of the empire.] *Numizmatikai Közlöny*. 25 1926 publ. 1928: 81-89.—The collection of coins Cohen #72-682 of Gallienus celebrates "the restoration of freedom" by the emperor which in reality signifies the defeat of an emperor. The accompanying legend on the reverse side of *conservationem salutis* possibly refers to the rescue of the emperor out of mortal danger. If this be so the coin issued by the mint of Rome in 263 might refer to the war with Postumus. The author therefore makes a critical survey of the literary sources which clearly show that tradition knows only of one conflict between these two enemies which probably took place in this very year 263.—A. Alföldi.

3878. ALFÖLDI, ANDRÉAS. Anyaggyűjtés a római pénzek Magyarországon készült egykorú utáztainak osztályozásához. [The classification of the contemporary imitations of Roman coins from Hungary and the neighboring lands.] *Numizmatikai Közlöny*. 25 1926 publ. 1928: 37-48.—Of these ancient imitations there are chiefly four kinds, the most outstanding being the considerable number of imitations which accompany the enormous mass of copper coins in the inflation period ca. 320, then again ca. 350 and shortly thereafter under Julian—a situation similar to that under Tetricus in Gaul. These are the work of counterfeiters who worked on a large scale. The more modest and sporadic falsifiers usually avoided the difficult minting technique and generally poured their counterfeits. Finally, there are also great numbers of coins which were evidently left by barbaric peoples. A long series of imitations from the Danube countries between 317 and 330 A.D. is here discussed. They may be arranged in historical order and are undoubtedly of common origin. (Six plates.)—A. Alföldi.

3879. ALFÖLDI, ANDRÉAS. Gallienus császár győzelmi számai és legiós pénzei. [The victory number of Emperor Gallienus and the number of his legions.] *Numizmatikai Közlöny*. 25 1926 publ. 1928: 63-80.—The coins of Gallienus enumerate his victories in special numbers. The chronological reconstruction of the coin series shows that all these victory numbers, as well as the number of his troops which run parallel to them, may be traced back to two systems of counting, the first of which begins with his accession to the throne together with his father, the second of which counts only such victories as were achieved by him personally. In this way it is possible to fix the dates of the usurpation of Postumus as December, 260; the wars with Ingenuus and Regalianus as summer and fall of 260; the invasion of the Alamanni into Italy as 257-259.—A. Alföldi.

3880. BAYNES, NORMAN H. Geschichte des spätromischen Reiches. Band I. von Ernst Stein. [The history of the Late Roman Empire. I. by Ernst Stein.] *J. Roman Studies*. 18(2) 1928: 217-225.—The reviewer finds that Stein "has limited his conception of history to the sphere of administration and politics." When the limits set by the author are remembered, the book is excellent, and is a book that must be read.—Jakob A. O. Larsen.

3881. BÉQUIGNON, Y. Études thessaliennes. [Thessalian studies.] *Bull. de Correspond. Hellénique*. 52 (7-12) Jul.-Dec. 1928: 444-465.—An identification is here given of the route followed by Philip V in 198 in his retreat from Thessaly, which agrees with the account given by Livy and proves that the latter is topographically accurate. The Aetolian invasion of

Thessaly after the defeat of Philip offers serious difficulties, for Livy has not given precise information about the cities he names. The route is traced in this article on a topographical basis, depending on the three cities whose location is surely known, Metropolis, Thaumacus, and Xyniae. The incursion was a rapid one, very much in the nature of a razzia with surprise attacks on the cities which Philip could no longer protect. These attacks made no substantial delay in the march. The study shows that the system of defense in the region west of Lake Xynias was no less coherent than that in the eastern portion of the country. (Photographs.)—Eva M. Sanford.

3882. BROUGHTON, T. R. S. The inscription of Phileros. *Amer. J. Philol.* 50(3) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 279-285.—This article reconsiders the problem once discussed by Kornemann and Barthel whether "Carthage, after its refounding in 44 B.C., in accordance with the instructions of Julius Caesar, was dowered, like Cirta, with extensive territory containing many attributed centers." "The problem of the interpretation of the inscription depends chiefly on the meaning of the word *castellum*. It was either "an indigenous village, usually on a hill or some easily fortified site, which provided a center and a place of refuge for the people who cultivated a small area of the surrounding country," or possibly "many of these *castella* were the central villas of estates with the population which dwelt about them." Neither of these definitions is excluded in the inscription. The author's conclusion is that "the territory of Carthage in 39 B.C. may have extended beyond Thugga. Within this territory, the native villages and the private estates were probably administered from Carthage. Phileros as prefect had the duty of letting in 83 centers of whichever kind within the control of Carthage the contracts for the local collection of revenues to the persons who assessed them upon the particular individuals, estates, and plots of land within these unitary areas." The extension of local autonomy under Augustus to the indigenous communities broke up this attribution to Carthage.—A. A. Trevor.

3883. BURRAGE, DWIGHT G. A visit to Hadrian's villa at Tivoli. *Classical J.* 24(5) Feb. 1929: 338-345.—Donald McFayden.

3884. COLLINGWOOD, R. G. Town and country in Roman Britain. *Antiquity*. 3(11) Sep. 1929: 261-276.—The second edition of the Ordnance Survey Map of Roman Britain makes possible an estimate of 500,000 as the population in this period. The Romano-Britons lived on the most easily cultivated soils and practiced agriculture in a primitive way. The Romans were not interested in improving methods or in increasing productivity, but instead tried to build up towns and develop an urban culture. The attempt ultimately failed because there was no corresponding agricultural expansion and the economic basis was too weak to support the super-structure. After the towns decayed the rich villas flourished but most of these were destroyed by invading raiders about 367 A.D. Thereafter only the peasants remained and they were ready to welcome the Saxons as settlers and learn from the newcomers how to clear the forest and cultivate more productive lands, a step that made possible an increase in the hitherto static population.—Lida R. Brandt.

3885. COWLES, FRANK HEWITT. Cicero's debut as a prosecutor. *Classical J.* 24(6) Mar. 1929: 429-448.—An analysis of the Verrine orations.—Donald McFayden.

3886. DUNLAP, JAMES E. A new inscription from Pozzuoli. *Amer. J. Archaeol.* 33(3) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 393-397.—This inscription is now at the University of Michigan. It is the funerary monument of one Celsus, a triarch of the Roman fleet at Misenum. Celsus' wife was a freedwoman, but his son was a Roman citizen, who attained high municipal honors in Pozzuoli. Most interesting is the length of Celsus' service, 44 years. The editor dates the inscription between 71 and 107 after Christ.—*Rolf Johannessen*.

3887. FRANK TENNEY. Three obscure passages in Cicero's letters. *Amer. J. Philol.* 50(3) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 239-241.—*A. A. Trevor*.

3888. HADAS, MOSES. Oriental elements in Petronius. *Amer. J. Philol.* 50(4) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 378-385.—Petronius is a realist in that he suits his speeches to his characters; so the Greeks in the *Cena* may be recognized by their turns of expression and their attitudes. But the oriental element was preponderant in Rome and Italy of the first century, and we should expect a reflection of oriental characteristics in the guests at the *Cena*. A score of such characteristic reflections in linguistic expression and in habits of thought are in fact to be found.—*Moses Hadas*.

3889. HADAS, MOSES. Roman allusions in Rabbinic literature. *Philol. Quart.* 8(4) Oct. 1929: 369-387.—Rabbinic literature is important to the student of the Roman Empire as providing the only non Graeco-Roman literary record of the period. The literature illustrates attitudes of subject peoples if not historical events. Rome is considered inferior to Greece. Her laws are excellent, but their enforcement frequently corrupt. Her buildings, social institutions, wealth, are admirable, but the purposes to which they are put are base. Her amusements are vile. Hatred of Rome is a result of enforced idolatry and grasping greed. Rome's power is therefore bound to fall, possibly at the hands of the Parthians. The emperors are imposing figures though sometimes of lowly origin and capricious. They make promises to provincial communities, but their promises are not always kept, for their own tenure of office is not secure. They are strict in exacting respect for their images.—*Moses Hadas*.

3890. HARDER, RICHARD. Einbürgerung der Philosophie in Rom. [The naturalization of philosophy in Rome.] *Antike.* 5(4) 1929: 291-316.—Before the time of Scipio the Younger Roman interest in Greek philosophy is best expressed by the fragment, "Philosophize, but not too much." Scipio made its study more thorough and more popular, but in a personal way; Cicero first undertook to naturalize philosophy at Rome. The issue is not what the Romans contributed to philosophy, but what philosophy contributed to Rome. *Humanitas* was one of the traditional attributes of the early Romans; now it took on a wider meaning. Philosophy and politics, identical to Plato, had been divorced from one another in the Hellenistic period. In Rome in Cicero's time men fundamentally political in character are again concerned with philosophy as a part of statecraft. Both for Lucretius and for Cicero philosophy was far less a search after the full knowledge of the *Logos* than a source of new strength for Rome. Through the conception of *humanitas* gained from his study of the Greek philosophies Cicero awakened the whole Roman theory of culture, and therefore that of the modern world, and naturalized philosophy in Rome and in the entire West.—*Eva M. Sanford*.

3891. HILL, H. Equites of senatorial rank. *Classical Quart.* 23(1) Jan. 1929: 33-36.—Despite the widespread opinion to the contrary there was no class of knights (equites) of senatorial rank under the Roman Empire, with the exception of those expressly permitted

by the emperor to prepare for a senatorial career (i.e. the *Laticlavii*) and a few exceptional cases.—*Robert L. Stroock*.

3892. JÓNÁS, ELEMÉR. Adatok Viminacium állami pénzveréséhez. [The Roman mint at Viminacium.] *Numizmatikai Közlöny.* 25 1926 publ. 1928: 49-54.—The article deals with the Roman double denarii, the place of origin of which has been established as the province of Moesia, on the basis of a large new find of coins and the characteristics of Moesian coins. (Two plates.)—*A. Alföldi*.

3893. KLINGER, FRIEDRICH. Gedanken über Horaz. [Thoughts on Horace.] *Antike.* 5(1) 1929: 23-44.—The epodes, satires, and earlier lyrics of Horace studied together illustrate clearly his dependence on the works of Archilochos and other poets of the early Greek lyric period, and on those of Lucilius, in contrast to the strong Hellenistic influence in the works of his contemporaries and predecessors in general. Even in the more political of the poems of this period, Horace is first and foremost a humanist, seeking to aid the development of Roman poetry with the inmost characteristics of classical Greek poetry against the disruptive barbarism of the civil wars.—*Eva M. Sanford*.

3894. LAFFRANCHI, LODOVICO. Sul denari della tetrarchia mancanti dell'indice di zecca. [The denarii of the Diocletian tetrarchy which have no mint mark.] *Numizmatikai Közlöny.* 25 1926 publ. 1928: 55-62.—Denarii without mint marks and without indication of origin were made at six different places in the early period, namely Treviri, Rome, Aquileia, Siscia, Cyzicus, and Carthage. Later only Carthage produced such coins. The author maintains over against Voetter, that Londinium and Lugdunum did not coin any denarii at this time. (Plate.)—*A. Alföldi*.

3895. LAST, HUGH. Autour des Gracques: études critiques. Par Jérôme Carcopino. [Jerome Carcopino, Critical studies on the Gracchi.] *J. Roman Studies.* 18(2) 1928: 228-232.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen*.

3896. LAWLER, LILLIAN B. Married life in C.I.L. IX. *Classical J.* 24(5) Feb. 1929: 346-353.—Assembles the evidence regarding married life in southern Italy in Roman times to be found in volume IX of the *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*.—*Donald McFayden*.

3897. LAWLER, LILLIAN B. Two portraits from Tertullian. *Classical J.* 25(1) Oct. 1929: 19-23.—Describes how a flapper and a beau dressed in Tertullian's day.—*Donald McFayden*.

3898. NAGY, LUDWIG. Egy pannóniai terra sigillata gyár. [The Pannonian terra sigillata factory.] *Archaeológiai Értesítő.* n.s. 42 1928: 96-113.—This article is built up on two small fragments of gray vessels from the first century A.D., on the basis of which it is shown that there existed in Pannonia a hitherto unknown ceramic factory which imitated the decorations of the southern Gallic masters of the Domitian period. The publication of other similar discoveries is announced. These finds are of enormous importance, not only for the dating of the Roman period but also for the history of commerce and culture in this region.—*A. Alföldi*.

3899. SPAETH, JOHN W. Jr. Martial looks at his world. *Classical J.* 24(5) Feb. 1929: 361-376.—Collects Martial's comments upon the professional men of his day, especially the doctors, the teachers, the lawyers, and the poets.—*Donald McFayden*.

3900. SEGRÈ, ANGELO. A proposito di peregrini che prestavano servizio nelle legioni romane. [Regarding the foreigners who served in the Roman legions.] *Aegyptus.* 9(3-4) Dec. 1928: 303-308.—Peregrini who enlisted in the legions did not receive Roman citizen-

ship until they obtained the *honesta missio*. This grant of citizenship seems not to have extended to the descendants.—*Wm. F. Edgerton*.

3901. SOLAZZI, SIRO. *Di una pretesa legge di Augusto relativa all'Egitto.* [The supposed law of Augustus in regard to Egypt.] *Aegyptus*. 9 (3-4) Dec. 1928: 296-302.—The alleged *lex* of Augustus regard-

ing the powers of the *praefectus Aegypti* (D. 1, 17, 1) was in reality not a *lex* but a *constitutio*, identical with the *constitutio* referred to by D. 40, 2, 21 and Tacitus Ann. 12, 60. The erroneous term *lex* was not used by Ulpian (from whom the passage is derived) but by a Byzantine jurist, at a time when imperial constitutions were commonly called *leges*.—*Wm. F. Edgerton*.

OTHER PARTS OF EUROPE

(See Entries 3793, 3795, 3796, 3799, 3801, 3808, 3828, 3878)

OTHER PARTS OF ASIA

(See also Entries 3710, 3759, 3813-3815, 3818, 3916, 4298, 4300)

3902. HALDER, R. R. A note on an inscription of the fourth or fifth century B.C. *Indian Antiquary*. 58 (1735) Dec. 1929: 229-236.—An inscription in Brahmi lipi characters, which for palaeographic reasons may be referred to the 4th or 5th century B.C. The language is Prâkrit mixed with Sanskrit. From the words, *Virâya Bhagavate*, occurring in the first line of the inscription, it becomes apparent that the in-

scription belonged to some Jaina temple. As is shown by the plate attached to the note on the inscription, it has been preserved in a very fragmentary condition.—*G. Bobrinskoy*.

3903. WYNNE, J. N. The Japanese Empire as a mineral producer. *Far Eastern Rev.* 25 (6) Jun. 1929: 257-263.—The history of metals is an ancient one in Japan and goes back to the Emperor Jimmu in 660 B.C., when the manufacture of swords and metal mirrors was recorded. By the 8th century copper, alum, antimony, cinnabar, realgar, tin, silver, and gold had been discovered, though coal was not found until the 17th century. Although, to-day, Japan produces a wide variety of metals which are being worked under modern conditions, it is necessary for her to seek elsewhere for adequate sources of raw materials, particularly iron. For this reason Korea is of great importance to her.—*E. B. Dietrich*.

EARLY CHRISTIANITY

(See also Entries 3897, 4084)

3904. ABEL, A. Étude sur l'inscription d'Abercius. [A study of the inscription of Abercius.] *Byzantion*. 3 (2) 1928: 321-411.—The inscription of Abercius is an epitaph written by the saint himself, giving in language full of symbolism obscure hints as to his life and work. The sources for the inscription are (1) a fragment of the original, (2) the inscription of Alexander, the son of Antonius, (3) the manuscripts of the *Acta* of Abercius, and (4) translations of the latter in Latin, Russian, and Armenian. In the introduction to his study, Abel discusses the discovery and publication of the two original inscriptions, both of which were found by W. M. Ramsay in Asia Minor. The inscription of Abercius is badly mutilated, but is still of the utmost importance as the original document. The Alexander inscription is a copy of the other. In chapter two the author establishes the text on the basis of all the available material. A translation and a detailed commentary follow in chapter three. Abel believes that Abercius was a Christian, one of the leaders of a Christian community in the 2d century, and interprets this mystical language of the epitaph on the basis of Christian symbolism. In the last chapter he examines the legendary life of the saint and concludes that the *Acta* took shape in the very region in which Abercius lived and shows how the various mythical details were added to explain obscure passages in the inscription. The monograph is accompanied by a bibliography of 142 titles.—*C. G. Lowe*.

3905. BACON, B. W. History and dogma in John. *Hibbert J.* 28 (1) Oct. 1929: 112-123.—A critical analysis of the fourth Gospel intended to show that its basis is a body of tradition current from earliest times in the Hellenistic branch of the church. The employment of this in the present Gospel, which emanates from Ephesus c. 100, aims to counteract Gnostic heresy. The evangelist, like the second century heresiologues, makes the Samaritan Gnostics, Simon and Menander, the authors of false teaching, and seeks to make it plain that they misquote the Baptist, from

whom their teaching was alleged to be derived. History, though in late and legendary form, can be traced in its pages, particularly in the Samaritan section which follows the story of John's baptism. It is subordinated to dogma of the anti-Gnostic type shown in the Johannine Epistles.—*B. W. Bacon*.

3906. BAYNES, NORMAN H. Die Kaisergeschichte in Laktanz "De mortibus persecutorum," von Karl Roller. [Karl Roller, the Roman emperors in Lactantius "De mortibus persecutorum."] *J. Roman Studies*. 18 (2) 1928: 226-228.—A study aiming to refute the thesis of Roller that Lactantius has incorporated in his work material from a pagan history published in the same year as his book. As an apologist, Lactantius wished to prove "that only bad emperors—emperors condemned by the judgment of the pagan world—had persecuted Christians. Thus to prove that a persecutor was in other respects a bad ruler of the Roman world . . . is strictly relevant to the Christian case." An analysis of Lactantius' treatment of several problems shows that Roller was wrong in accusing him of inconsistencies and contradictions.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen*.

3907. BRISTOW, ERNEST. Christianity in Roman Asia in the light of epigraphy. *Congregational Quart.* 6 (3) Jul. 1928: 297-311.—The labors of the apostles Paul and John made Asia, by the end of the first century, the leading Christian area in the Roman world. Letters of Ignatius mention seats of Christian life in addition to those listed in the Apocalypse. The controversy over Easter between Polycrates and Victor, bishops of Ephesus and Rome, reveals a long line of bishops, and a self-conscious dignity in the former church. We have some 30 names of ancient eastern bishops, of whom 7 are cited by Polycrates, 2 added by Harnack, and 9 others listed as present at the Council of Nicaea. Letters give evidence of other churches some of unknown origin. One, probably of the early second century, flourished at Eumeneia with little persecution. Epitaphs reveal, in the religious formulae

of adjuration which protected its tombs from vandals, variations with Christian significance, such as cryptic indications of the religion of the dead, Pauline phrases, the monogram of Christianity, etc. Details are given. Ramsay explains the cessation of epitaphs in the third century by a massacre, which Calder believes took place rather at Pepouza. Judged by the frequency of inscriptions, the 3d century was the high tide for Christianity in Apameia. Eight epitaphs from Pentapolis indicate healthy Christian life and church development along Pauline lines from the beginning of the first century. Interest here centers about two inscriptions discovered by Ramsay in 1881 and 1883, which identify Avicius of Hierapolis with Saint Abercius of "Hierapolis"; he lived at the end of the second century, was a staunch disciple of Saint Paul, and opposed the vaguer, less organized, mystic teaching of the Montanists. This movement, banished from Phrygia, took refuge in the Tembris valley; and the epitaphs of its members boldly announce their Christianity. The work of Anderson (1906) best describes these. One further seemingly very pagan epitaph to Domnus is construed to symbolize baptism, congregational burial, and a congregational theory of direct union with Christ.—E. M. Lynskey.

3908. BULTMANN, R. Untersuchungen zum Johannesevangelium. [Studies in the gospel of John.] Z. f. d. Neutestamentl. Wissensch. (2) 1928: 113-163.—Ralph Marcus.

3909. DOBSCHÜTZ, ERNST von. Matthäus als Rabbi und Katechet. [Matthew as rabbi and catechist.] Z. f. d. Neutestamentl. Wissensch. (3/4) 1928: 338-348.—The gospel of Matthew shows a noteworthy preference for repetition of proof-texts and interpretations and sayings, as well as formulae of introductions to sayings and stereotyped expressions. This is carried to the length of introducing into the baptismal sermon of John certain ideas and expressions found in the similar sermon of Jesus. This stylistic peculiarity is to be explained in two ways: (1) as a rabbinical mannerism, since many things lead to the supposition that the author of the gospel was once a member of a rabbinical school, perhaps that of Johanan ben Zakkai; hence his tendency to make biblical citations not on the basis of the Septuagint but on the original Hebrew; (2) as a catechistic mannerism. The gospel seems to have been meant as a rule of faith for early Christians; the catechism shows a similar preference for repetitions as a pedagogical device. These two explanations are not contradictory but supplementary.—Ralph Marcus.

3910. DOBSCHÜTZ, ERNST von. Zur Erzählerkunst des Markus. [The narrative art of Mark.] Z. f. d. Neutestamentl. Wissensch. (2) 1928: 193-198.—Mark employs at least two literary devices which reveal his skill in narrative. The first consists in filling a gap between two events separated spatially or temporally, by an interesting interlude in order to give the effect of a long interval of space or time. This is illustrated by the passage in 6, 12 on the sending of the apostles; chapter 14 on the anointing of Jesus in Bethany; and chapter 5 on the healing of the woman with an issue. The second consists in inserting in the beginning of the first of two narratives recounting successive incidents a reference to the second, the meaning of which becomes clear after the second incident is related. This is illustrated in chapter 3 on the contrasting attitudes of Jesus' relatives and the scribes toward his supernatural powers, and again in chapter 11 on Jesus' entry in Jerusalem, where Jesus is described as surveying all about him. This is to prepare the reader for the account of the cleansing of the temple on the following day. To Mark and not to his oral or written sources this literary skill should be attributed.—Ralph Marcus.

3911. DOBSCHÜTZ, E. von. Zur Liste der NTlichen Handschriften. [The list of New Testament manuscripts.] Z. f. d. Neutestamentl. Wissensch. (2) 1928: 217-222.—The discovery of papyri containing large parts of the Greek Old Testament encourages one to hope that manuscripts of the pre-Constantine period may yet be found, and that the original texts of the three great biblical recensions of Hesychius, Pamphilus and Lucian may be more nearly reconstructed. The author gives a list of papyri containing fragments of the New Testament and remarks that such texts should be compared with Patristic quotations and uncial manuscripts to establish the Hesychian text.—Ralph Marcus.

3912. FAULKNER, JOHN ALFRED. The world significance of John. Biblical Rev. 14(2) Apr. 1929: 171-190.—E. C. Colwell.

3913. HALLOCK, FRANK HUDSON. Coptic Gnostic writings. Anglican Theol. Rev. 12(2) Oct. 1929: 145-154.—A resurvey of the second-century Egyptian apocrypha, *Pistis-Sophia* and *Book of Jeū*.—B. W. Bacon.

3914. MACLER, FRÉDÉRIC. Une recension Arménienne des canons du concile de Gangra. [An Armenian version of the canons of the Council of Gangra.] Rev. d. Études Arméniennes. 9(1) 1929: 73-97.—In 1923, Guerrier and Grebaut published the Ethiopic version of the canons of the Council of Gangra; the present article presents the same canon in the Armenian version. The text is based upon two MSS, one from the Mechitarist Library of Vienna, which is printed in full, and one from the Bibliothèque Nationale of Paris, variations from which are incorporated in footnotes to the Mechitarist text. The Armenian text is printed in full, followed by a French translation; notes are added both to the text and the translation, in which comparison is made with the Greek text edited by Mansi in *Sacrorum Conciliorum nova et amplissima collectio*, II.—Matthew Spinka.

3915. MEGAS, GEORGE. Das Χειρόγραφον Adams. [The signature of Adam.] Z. f. d. Neutestamentl. Wissensch. (3/4) 1928: 305-321.—The story of a contract made by Adam with the devil and signed by Adam with his blood is still told in popular versions. The modern Greek text of a version of the story as told to the author by an old man in Thrace is given together with a translation. Similar traditions are to be found among Bulgarians and Russians, with probable coloring of Bogomilian sources. The same legend is found in many medieval writings in imitation of the 4th century accounts of the martyrdom of St. Cyprian and Justina, and in Greek church hymns and liturgies with reference to the passage in *Colossians* 2, 13-15. All these stories have a bearing on the interpretation of the passage in *Colossians* which refers to the efficacy of Christian baptism as a purification from the sin of Adam and his relation with the devil, of which the Χειρόγραφον is the visible sign. The Pauline expression Χειρόγραφον means the signature to a note of indebtedness, i.e., of indebtedness to death. In early Christianity the idea of a compact with the devil is intimately related to the idea of baptism; and with the technical term σφράγις (seal) used in the baptismal formula is to be compared the tradition of the devil's seal fixed on Adam's forehead, as it is described in the modern Greek version.—Ralph Marcus.

3916. MESSINA, G. La dottrina manichea e le origini del Christianismo. [Manichean doctrine and the origins of Christianity.] Biblica. 10(3) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 313-331.—The point in controversy is whether it is possible to reconstruct, on the basis of the fragmentary Manichean texts which are extant, a popular pre-Christian religion in the Mesopotamian area from which Christianity may have taken over some of its important ideas. Manifestly Christianity did not

borrow extensively direct from the cult of Mani, which did not come into existence until the 3d century of our era. (Mani was born in or about the year 215.) But his system was a synthesis of many pre-existing elements, and it has been suggested that, in unraveling its origins, the student may also find important sources of Christian ideas. The conclusion of the author is that no such sources are indicated by the existing documents, and that Manichean texts must be left out of account in any further study of the origins of the Christian religion. Research in this field took on new interest and importance with the discovery of a number of Manichean manuscripts in various oriental languages including Chinese, in the course of investigations in Chinese Turkestan beginning in 1890. Many of these have been translated and published from time to time. The author's most important source is the work of Waldschmidt and Lentz, *Die Stellung Jesu im Manichäismus* (1926), which includes a translation of and commentary on a newly discovered Chinese "hymn" of 422 lines which was found in the cave of Tun-Huang. Though written no earlier than the 8th century, this is believed to represent a much earlier state of Manichean doctrine before Mani had been exalted to the place which he ultimately occupied in the cult. In this, as in other extant Manichean fragments, Jesus is given a place of high dignity, with titles and functions strongly suggestive of those ascribed to him in the fourth gospel. But were these complimentary references to Jesus merely rhetorical concessions made for the purpose of attracting Christians to Manicheism (as similar concessions were made to Buddha in China), or was the doctrine of Jesus an integral part of Manicheism from the beginning? The author defends the latter position. Christianity had already been widely disseminated in Mesopotamia by the 3d century, and Mani had opportunity to know it both through its adherents and through some of its literature. The overlap between his doctrines and those of Christianity represents a direct borrowing from Christianity, and neither a dependence of Christianity upon Manicheism nor of both on a common and earlier source.—*Winfred Ernest Garrison*.

3917. MUYLDERMANS, J. *Le discours de Xystus dans la version Arménienne d'Evagrius le Pontique.* [The Armenian version of the discourse of Sixtus of Evagrius of Pontus.] *Rev. d. Études Arméniennes.* 9(1) 1929: 183–201.—The article is devoted to a discussion of the Armenian version of the *Discourse of Sixtus*, a collection of 180 moral aphorisms, for the greatest part drawn from the two collections conventionally known as Σέξτον γράμμα and Πυνταγόρων γράμμα. The author wishes to prove that the present Armenian version is a translation of a Greek original, composed by Evagrius of Pontus (346–399). He cites evidence which he regards as sufficient to prove the thesis.—*Matthew Spinka*.

3918. NOLLOTH, C. F. *The fourth gospel and its critics.* *Hibbert J.* 28(1) Oct. 1929: 124–136.—Reaffirms traditional views of the authorship with slight concessions to criticism.—*B. W. Bacon*.

3919. POWER, E. *John 2:20 and the date of the crucifixion.* *Biblica.* 9(3) Jul.–Sep. 1928: 257–288.—The first important step is the interpretation of the time notes in John 2:20. The two datives ("three days," "forty-six years") are to be translated as datives of time interval, making the verse mean, "Forty-six years ago this sanctuary was built, and you will raise it up three days hence?" Since the temple was begun in 19 B.C., this would put the dialogue of John 2:20 in 30 A.D.; then the astronomical and other data would put the crucifixion in 33 A.D.—*E. C. Colwell*.

3920. PRÜMM, K. *De genuino Apocalypsis Petri textu.* [The true text of the Revelation of Peter.] *Biblica.* 10(1) Jan.–Mar. 1929: 62–80.—The determina-

tion of the relative value of the Ethiopic version and the Greek Akhmimic manuscript is of primary importance. A comparison of the order of the sections indicates that the order of the Ethiopic is to be preferred. That the Ethiopic comes closer to the archetype than the Greek is shown by the support it receives from the Bodleian fragment and the external evidence. The internal evidence indicates that while the Greek is not to be ignored for individual readings, the Ethiopic is generally to be preferred. A detailed study of what the contents of the archetype were leads to the conclusion that little is to be omitted from the Ethiopic as having been absent from the archetype, which must have been longer than the Ethiopic. (Tables which give the main differences between the two sources.)—*E. C. Colwell*.

3921. PRÜMM, K. *Herrscherkult und Neues Testament.* [Emperor cult and the New Testament.] *Biblica.* 9(3) Jul.–Sep. 1928: 289–301.—*E. C. Colwell*.

3922. STUMMER, F. *Einige Beobachtungen über die Arbeitsweise des Hieronymus bei der Übersetzung des Alten Testaments aus der hebraica veritas.* [Jerome's method of work in translating the Old Testament from the Hebrew.] *Biblica.* 10(1) Jan.–Mar. 1929: 3–30.—From a comparison of a number of passages of the Books of Samuel and Kings from Jerome's translation with other translations and the *hebraica veritas* it is quite evident that there are considerable differences. The indications point to the probability that Jerome was influenced by rabbinic teachings, especially those of Kimhi and Rashi. Traces of the influence of rabbinic traditions on Jerome's translation can be pointed out in many passages. Some of these passages cannot be understood except through the application of Jewish tradition. Further, it is very clear that Jerome adhered closely to the Septuagint in his translation, either because he did not wish to change it, and thereby irritate his readers, or because he considered the Septuagint version correct. It is probable that he made use of various recensions of the Septuagint in his work. There are also passages where Jerome agrees only with Lucian. Thus we have these three possibilities: (1) dependence on Lucian; (2) use of the Septuagint; or (3) an influence of rabbinic traditions. Which of these three is most likely to have influenced Jerome cannot be determined with certainty. There are also a number of passages in which the Vulgate agrees with the Old Latin.—*Daniel H. Schulze*.

3923. WINDISCH, H. *Die Sprüche vom Eingehen in das Reich Gottes.* [The sayings concerning "entering the Kingdom of God."] *Z. f. d. Neutestamentl. Wissensch.* (2) 1929: 163–192.—The various gospel passages in which the kingdom of God or heaven is mentioned have in common the notion that entrance into the kingdom is like entrance, by invitation, to a feast, and that the invitation is extended only to those who fulfil certain conditions or maintain a certain attitude. The older history of the idea of entrance into a blessed state is found in the Old Testament, where entrance into, or inheritance of the Promised Land, or participation in the life of the religious community or in the temple ritual is made to depend upon the fulfilment of certain moral prerequisites. In the apocalyptic literature the idea is given an eschatological reference. It is very likely that Jesus in speaking of entrance into the kingdom had in mind the *torot d'entrée* as illustrated in Deuteronomy and in the Psalms, according to Mowinckel's interpretation (*Rev. d'Hist. et de Phil. Relig.* 6 1926: 503 ff.). The juxtaposition of δικαιοσύνη (righteousness) and εἰσέπεσθαι (enter) is clear proof of the influence of Old Testament entrance-liturgy on the synoptic tradition. In an appendix to the article, are given two Hellenistic parallels to the idea of entrance into the kingdom, one from the *Tablet*

of Cebes, and the other from Lucian's *Hermotimos*.—
Ralph Marcus.

3924. ZYCH, K. A. *Miejsce i czas chrztu Konstantyna Wielkiego.* [The time and place of the baptism of Constantine the Great.] *Aieneum Kaplańskie.* 24(3) Oct. 1929: 307-13.—There are two versions of the time and place of the baptism of Constantine the Great. One version based on the Acts of St. Sylvester and supported by the opinion of Baronius states that Constantine was baptised at Rome in the year 324 by Pope Sylvester. A second version based on the writings of Eusebius of Cesarea and on many other writers states that Constantine was baptised on his death bed at Nicomedia by Eusebius of Nicomedia. The chief source for the first version, The Acts of St. Sylvester, is very unreliable; it is full of inaccuracies and deliberate falsehoods which are probably later interpolations. As for the decrees of the Roman Synod

of 324, we can attach little importance to them since they contain many inaccuracies and interpolations, and it is even doubtful whether such a synod was ever held. At any rate such writers as Hadrian I, Nicholas I, Anastasius the Librarian, Nicephorus, and Baronius refused to be led astray by these decrees. Constantine probably was baptised in the last days of his life at Nicomedia. The trustworthiness of Eusebius of Cesarea as an historian has been questioned by none of his contemporaries although he was carefully watched by the Catholic clergy for any misstatement of fact because he was an Arian. His account is confirmed also by Socrates, Zosomen, Theodore, St. Hieronimus, and a letter of the Catholic bishops to the Emperor Constantius, in which they link the death and baptism of Constantine as having taken place at the same time.—Frank Nowak.

THE WORLD 383-1648

HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entry 4096)

3925. ACHELIS, J. D. *Zur Grundstruktur der paracelsischen Naturwissenschaft.* [The fundamental structure of Paracelsian physical science.] *Kyklos.* 1 1928: 44-51.—As a physician, Paracelsus is interested in the mutual relations of Nature and man in health and in sickness. Thus his study of Nature is anthropocentric. The foundation of his theories is the creation. At the creation the elements were determined and work upon each other in ways then prescribed. Limbus and matrix, element and salt-sulphur-mercury, specific forms, astra, and many others are such structure concepts under which Nature is to be known. In the creation there was first a division between firmament or stars and earth or matter, that is, the ordained order of the seasons, good and bad periods in history, the design of each animal, the predestined fate of each man, and the vegetation which grows with the seasons, mankind on whom historical epochs work, the body of the animal or man. Not astrology but the eternal laws of Nature are what he means when he says the physician must know first the firmament. Heaven and earth are subdivided into the four elements—fire, air, earth, and water. The doctrine of the elements is closely connected with the one of the four humours. These elements, especially earth, air, and water, can be molded into definite shape as a plant, a mineral, or a disease. Even fire and air hold the possibilities of thunder, lightning, fog, rain, and all atmospheric appearances. As plants build themselves out of earth, positive organs as well as morbid growths build themselves out of the flesh of man. This is the earth in man. Other things, like thunderstorms, appear suddenly and disappear again without growth. Such storms, and in another class epilepsy, were born from the element of fire. The destination of that which has grown in the elements is then to be considered. Here enters the knowledge of the three substances, salt, sulphur, mercury, the formulae for which often seem contradictory. The general mark of mercury is virtue, that quality by which a thing is good for something: malleability in metals, skill and nimbleness in men's bodies, consciousness in men's minds, etc. Two appearances of Nature are related if they have gone through like steps. A cure and a disease are related if they have the same element as matrix. Since men are built on the same general principles, a theoretic pharmacology is possible.—Katharine B. Collier.

3926. AGOSTINI, AMEDEO. *Un commento su Diofanto contenuto nel MSS Palat.* 625. [A commentary on Diophantus contained in MSS Palat. 625.] *Archeion: Arch. di Storia d. Sci.* 11(1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 41-54.—Reexamination of MSS Palat. 625 leads to the conclusion that it is the work of Antonio Maria Pazzi who, together with Rafaële Bombelli, had studied the Greek Vatican codex of Diophantus, and began to translate it. The translation was not finished, but the Palatine manuscript is a later commentary which Pazzi made on various theorems of Diophantus, and is the fruit of the common labor of Pazzi and Bombelli. It is a critical and profound study of all the problems of the ancient mathematician.—Lida Brandt.

3927. BECK, H. C. *Early magnifying glasses.* *Antiquaries J.* 8(3) Jul. 1928: 327-330. (Illustration.) —F. E. Baldwin.

3928. GREEN, ARTHUR ROBERT. *Anglo-Saxon sun dials.* *Antiquaries J.* 8(4) Oct. 1928: 489-516. (Plates and sketches.) —F. E. Baldwin.

3929. LORENZO, GIUS di. *L'astronomo-poeta-pensatore.* [Astronomer, poet and philosopher.] *Gergarchia.* 9(1) Jan. 1929: 34-42.—Omar Khayyām (born about 1037 in Persia) is commonly known as poet and thinker, yet he was also a great scholar in astronomy and mathematics. In 1079 he worked out a calendar reform which equals, if it does not surpass, the Gregorian reform of 1582. He wrote treatises on the seasons and the cause of their oscillation, on problems of algebra, an essay on some different points of Euclid, on natural sciences, etc. However, his reputation is due chiefly to his poems known, in Europe, mainly through the translation of Edward Fitzgerald.—O. Eisenberg.

3930. SINGER, D. W. *Michael Scot and alchemy.* *Isis.* 13(40) Sep. 1929: 5-15.—C. H. Haskins in *Isis* (10(34) Jun. 1928: 350-359) referred to the interest in alchemy of Michael Scot and cited 14th and 15th century copies of his supposed work. Now there is shown to be a 13th century version at Caius College, Cambridge, which may be, like the later copies, a compilation from various writers, including Michael Scot. This text shows the cultural affinities of the Near East and West. Textual comparisons of the Palermo, Corpus, and Caius treatises are given. There are interesting verbal differences in the texts and the Caius treatise finally

diverges from alchemy into a consideration of chemical craftsmanship and natural magic. This part is given in a three-page appendix. The Caius text seems to demonstrate the earliest belief of his time in the alchemical achievements of Michael Scot. Apparently he also wrote an alchemical poem of which two 15th century copies are extant. The symbolism of the toad is given in the prose prologue and this is followed by two poetic sections dealing first with the virtues of alchemical elixir and second with praise of gold, silver (?) with mercury as their attendant.—A. B. Partridge.

3931. THORNDIKE, L. Of the cylinder called the horologe of travelers. *Isis*. 13 (40) Sep. 1929: 51-52.—This is a reference to a Vatican manuscript giving perhaps a new version of the portable cylindrical sundial of the 11th century and later, apparently, used to determine latitude, the hour, and altitude of the sun.

—A. B. Partridge.

3932. THORNDIKE, LYNN. Vatican Latin manuscripts in the history of science and medicine. *Isis*. 13 (40) Sep. 1929: 53-102.—This is a summary of the work done in the Vatican Library in the summer of 1927 with respect to the scientific materials in the Latin language. Little has been accomplished thus far toward printing catalogues of these. The old long-hand catalogues are too brief, inaccurate, and are generally inadequate. For example, a contribution of Bartholomaeus Anglicus which has been printed more than once is erroneously attributed to Rabanus Maurus with the statement that it has never been published. Also the Vatican has at least two manu-

scripts of the work of William of England, but in one case the catalogue erroneously ascribes the work to Analdo Di Negro. The manuscripts are, however, valuable for the 14th and 15th centuries in science and medicine, but only those are mentioned which have not previously been considered. There is little notice taken of works on astrology, alchemy, logic, and magic. The works are listed alphabetically according to authors and subjects, e.g., under Albertus Magnus some unfamiliar titles are given in the old catalogues which may be incorrectly ascribed to him or may be excerpts from his works; some are later than those in the British Museum or the Bibliothèque Nationale. Latin manuscripts of the works of Aristotle in part, Avicenna, Averroes, Michael Scot receive mention. The interests of Pope Paul III in astrology are indicated. The more advanced work attributed to John Holywood may be found in the Ottobonian collection. Some of the subjects listed are: charms, superstitious prayers and conjurations, comets, poisons, and optics. The investigator found two Vatican codices which may be added to the list of manuscripts of *De natura rerum* of Thomas of Cantimpré in his *History of Magic and Experimental Science*, vol. II, pp. 396-398. The 91st and last paragraph of entries is made up of items which had been overlooked or omitted for special reasons, but were finally included for the sake of further completeness. The article concludes with an Index of Names and Subjects, pp. 94-98; Index of Manuscripts, pp. 98-101; Index of Incipits, pp. 101-102.—A. B. Partridge.

HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entries 3770, 3825, 3975, 3983, 4108, 4115)

3933. BALOGH, JOLÁN. Jacopo Sansovino műhelyéből való szobor a Szépművészeti Múzeumban. [A statuette out of the workshops of Sansovino in the Museum of the Fine Arts at Budapest.] *Az Országos Magyar Szépművészeti Muzeum Évkönyvei*, 5 1927-1928: 79-88.—A marble St. Anthony formerly considered a work of Federighis, is now ascribed to the workshop of Sansovino.—J. Kapossy.

3934. BITTERMANN, HELEN ROBBINS. The organ in the early middle ages. *Speculum*. 4 (4) Oct. 1929: 390-410.—The organ was known and used by musicians in the Roman Empire, and had been employed in connection with church services in Gaul in the 6th century, so was no innovation when sent as a gift to Pepin from Byzantium in 757. In the early period two different types were known, the hydraulus, using water pressure, and the pneumatic, using bellows. At first it was a solo instrument only, for its tonal quality was uncertain and shrill, and a sprightly tempo impossible. The invention of a keyboard made possible a much greater range, giving the medieval instrument a double octave, and permitting variations in rhythm. At Byzantium the organ was used in civil ceremonies only, but the western church employed it at first for processional and extra-liturgical choruses. The spring-box mechanism which was introduced in the last quarter of the 11th century allowed a much smoother tone, so by the 12th century Honorius of Autun refers to the organ as a part of the service.—Cyril E. Smith.

3935. CASSON, STANLEY. Influences in post-Byzantine icon painting. *Burlington Mag.* 55 (318) Sep. 1929: 115-121.—The term "post-Byzantine" is used to indicate works of art produced under Byzantine influence outside of Constantinople after the Turkish conquest in 1453. For the history of this art we are driven to inferences based upon criteria of style. The 14th century revival of painting in Constantinople under the influence of Italian art was characterized

by a more humane and sympathetic spirit, contrasting markedly with the austere style of the older work. The rivalry between the two schools—the one conservative and oriental, the other experimental and western—has left definite traces in later work. The conflicting influences of the two styles are illustrated by the writer with various icons from Russia and parts of the Greek world. (Plates.)—C. G. Lowe.

3936. CLAPHAM, A. W. An early hall at Chilham Castle, Kent. *Antiquaries J.* 8 (3) Jul. 1928: 350-353. (Plates).—F. E. Baldwin.

3937. CONSTANT, KENNETH JOHN. Medieval Academy excavations at Cluny. *Speculum*. 4 (4) Oct. 1929: 443-450.—The fourth of a series of articles, this treats of the significance of the abbey church. The study of Romanesque architecture is not yet in the textbook stage, but enough dating of individual monuments has been done to allow a sketch of the chief periods. Two 9th century edifices, the abbey church of St. Riquier and the Palatine chapel at Aachen, are the earliest exemplars. Although inspired by the early Christian basilica and superficially Byzantine in the case of the latter, both have modifications to suit northern taste. Western architects did not favor the domed, central-plan structure of the East but clung to the basilica type, so vaulting was the chief problem. By the 10th and 11th centuries this was solved successfully in Catalonia and Burgundy, and the German double-ended church was brought to a high point in St. Michael at Hildesheim. The ambulatory with radiating chapels had originated in the 10th century, perhaps at Clermont-Ferrand, while the use of cut stone was extended to exteriors in western France by the beginning of the 11th century. By the mid-century Spanish, Auvergnat, and in places Byzantine and Armenian features were being combined in single structures. In the late 1080's the Cluniac monks began their church which was indeed a "sum of Romanesque architecture."

The plan drew upon the early Christian, five-aisled basilica for its nave, the German, double-ended basilica with western apse omitted for its choir, the Auvergnat church for ambulatory and radiating chapels, northern France and Germany for the square crossing tower, and perhaps Armenia and Georgia for the octagonal transept towers. The decoration within centered upon a frescoed Christ in the principal apse and a marvelous profusion of sculpture in the newly formed Romanesque tradition.—*Cyril E. Smith.*

3938. DIVALD, KORNEL. A kassai dóm mesterei. [The cathedral of Kaschau and its builders.] *Az Országos Magyar Szépművészeti Múzeum Évkönyvei*. 5 1927–1928: 19–58.—Among Gothic monuments in Hungary the cathedral of Kaschau is perhaps the greatest. E. Henszlmann's monograph (1846) made it known to European scholarship. Because of the relationship of its ground plan with the church at Brain, it has been generally ascribed to Villard de Honnecourt, who, according to his own diary, was in Hungary in 1244. But the construction of the present church was not begun until 1380, after the first single-naved church of the 13th century had burned to the ground. Thus the ground plan could scarcely be of French origin. It is rather merely a changed and simplified imitation of the dome of Erlauer for which Villard de Honnecourt made a plan. The construction of the church was largely completed in 1420–1430. The various architects and masters, active in the construction and renovation are discussed in the article. The very latest restoration has created a five-nave basilica with a very depressing general effect.—*J. Kapossy.*

3939. EBERSOLT, JEAN. Trois nouveaux fragments de mosaïques à Kahrié-Djami. [Three new fragments of mosaics in Kahrié-Djami.] *Rev. de l'Art*. 56 (309) Sep.–Oct. 1929: 163–166.—Kahrié-Djami, a mosque in Constantinople, was formerly a Byzantine monastery and is famous for its beautiful mosaics of the 14th century. A great many of these mosaics were discovered under the later coat of stucco several years before the World War. Further work in restoring this mosque is going on and some new mosaics have recently been discovered which are an important contribution to our knowledge of Byzantine art.—*G. Vernadsky.*

3940. FERNALD, HELEN E. Two sections of Chinese fresco newly acquired. Belonging to the Great Kuan Yin Wall. *Museum J.* 20 (2) Jun. 1929: 119–129.—The University of Pennsylvania Museum has just acquired two missing portions of a huge wall painting from the famous Buddhist monastery known as Yueh Shan Ssu, near Ch'ing Hua Chen, in Honan province, China. Thus is completed a very large handsome, impressive, and interesting fresco, some 30 feet long and 18 feet high, cleaned and restored as it originally appeared in the Moon Hill Temple, some five centuries ago. The major part, containing the central figure of Buddha, was obtained by purchase in 1926. One of the newly-acquired portions, 15 ft. high by 5½ ft. wide, contains the 12 ft. figure of a seated Bodhisattva, probably Maitreya, the "Coming One" and also, on smaller scale, the Moon goddess. The other fragment, 5 ft. by 2 ft., shows the Sun goddess wearing a sun-disc on her headdress and holding in her hands a guitar. The colors show certain enamel-like properties and are well-preserved; blues, tans, emerald-greens, reds, and creams make a strikingly artistic scheme and evidence unusual craftsmanship. In composition and conception the painting is in the T'ang style, but other features date it during the Ming revival, early in the 15th century. The Bodhisattvas, even Kuan Yin, are male not female figures. (Two full-page pictures and two maps.)—*W. H. Stuart.*

3941. FICKER, RUDOLF. Polyphonic music of the Gothic period. *Musical Quart.* 15 (4) Oct. 1929: 483–505.—Research in the music of the Romanic

period has been confined to the notation left by the composer, regardless of the fact that elaboration upon the given notes was quite as important as the original composition. The sudden appearance of artistically wrought polyphonic music in the Gothic period (late 11th and early 12th centuries) is due to the fact that the composers began to supply a part of the elaboration. Utilizing the conventional *cantus firmus* (principal melody), over which the mobile coloratura part was written, expression was given to some of the sensuous exuberance of the Crusaders. The Parisian Notre-Dame school (notably Leonin and Perotin) led in giving voice to the influence brought into France from the Near East. Perotin drew the *cantus* into the rhythmic scheme of the accompanying parts. The *cantus* thus treated, together with a skillful use of *organum* and a number of instruments, produced much more moving music than is attributed to the period. The *motet*, subsequently developed into double and triple *motets* with each of the upper parts supplied with its own text, was largely an innovation by Perotin. A later development of the *motet* in France dispensed with the *cantus* and improved the work poetically and musically. The influence of the period is shown by the fact that Dunstable and Dufay (15th century) wrote in the style of the Gothic period.—*Hermann T. Decker.*

3942. KLAIBER, LUDWIG. Die Bibliothek des Velázquez. [Velázquez' library.] *Zentralb. f. Bibliotheks Wesen*. 46 (7) Jul. 1929: 333–339.—The discovery of the catalogue of the library of Velásquez proves the contention that he was a student of the professional literature of his day and purchased for himself some valuable volumes. The catalogue lists 150 numbers which is remarkable for a non-scholar of that time. One-half of the books are in Italian, the other half in Spanish; 4 or 5 are in Latin (Thucydides, etc.). It is not surprising to find such a large number of Italian books, for Italy had impressed Velásquez strongly. There are hardly any books on poetry and religion, but many works on travel, cosmography, astrology, and mathematics, and a few on history. The books on art technique comprise 45 numbers, many of them dealing with painting proper. The importance of the library lies in its composition. The lack of poetry and religious literature is as characteristic as the predilection for the exact sciences. The predominance of professional literature, both instructive and critical, was seldom witnessed in those days. This shows that Velásquez was an intelligent, well-bred man with scholarly leaning.—*Oscar E. Mollar.*

3943. LUKINICH, EMMERICH. Dürer Albert származása. [Albrecht Dürer's genealogy.] *Századok* 62 (7–8) Jul.–Sep. 1928: 721–732.—The genealogy of Albrecht Dürer has been under discussion since the 18th century. Most of the German art historians have tried to show that the father of the artist who left Hungary for Germany was a German, the descendant of a German family which had migrated to Hungary. Lukinich points out that this thesis is untenable and built up solely on hypotheses. He proves that the father of the artist was of a noble Hungarian family named Ajtós from the village of the same name. The name Dürer which the father assumed in his new home is the German translation of the family name Ajtós.—*E. G. Varga.*

3944. MÖLLER, STEFAN. Erdély nevezetesebb műemlékeiről. [The important artistic monuments of Transylvania.] *Magyar Műemlékek*. 1 (2) Oct. 1928: 51–96.—*A. Pleidell.*

3945. MOREY, CHARLES RUFUS. The covers of the Lorsch gospels. *Speculum*. 4 (4) Oct. 1929: 411–429.—This is the conclusion of an article, the first part of which appeared in January, 1928, describing the posterior cover now conserved in the Museo Cristiano of the Vatican Library. The anterior cover

at present in the Victoria and Albert Museum of London is treated in this issue. This plaque consists of five panels of carved ivory decidedly similar in workmanship to the Vatican cover. It was probably made to correspond to the restored posterior cover. The iconography of both is derived from an East Christian model but the medieval carver has left clues to his period especially in the lower panels, where draperies are decidedly unclassical, and in the architectural details. The ivories of these covers are related to several 10th century exemplars, and the suggestion is offered that perhaps the Lorsch gospels were among the three books known to have been sent to the Reichenau atelier for repair in the time of the abbot Salmann of Lorsch. A manuscript from the Reichenau scriptorium about this epoch has obvious copies of miniatures from the Lorsch gospels. Presumably, the late 5th century ivory covers of the 9th century Lorsch Gospels had worn out by the end of the 10th century and were sent (between 972 and 976) to Reichenau for repair. There all save the upper panel of the posterior cover and the entire anterior cover were renewed using the originals as models. (Nine photographic plates.)—Cyril E. Smith.

3946. PETRUCCI, ALFREDO. *Le origini dell'incisione in rame: Il valore de una favola.* [The origin of etching: the persistence of a legend.] *Nuova Antologia.* 267 (1379) Sep. 1929: 93-103.—Maso Finiguerra, reported by Vasari as the earliest etcher, no longer can be given this priority. The copy of his *Coronation of the Virgin*, executed at the age of 26 points to earlier perfection of this art. Matteo di Giovanni Dei has been suggested as a possible precursor. The origin of this art in Italy is still uncertain.—J. F. L. Raschen.

3947. POURTALES, GUY de. *Les chantiers de Michel-Ange.* [The works of Michel Angelo.] *Nouvelle Rev. Française.* 17 (193) Oct. 1, 1929: 489-504.—The work of Michel Angelo as a whole is the most gigantic effort of man to express himself.—K. McKenzie.

3948. RUSHFORTH, G. McN. Seven sacraments compositions in English mediaeval art. *Antiquaries J.* 9 (2) Apr. 1929: 83-100.—The religious art of the 15th century, instead of being mainly symbolical, became didactic. We find in this period a whole series of subjects dealing with Christian faith and practice in a pictorial form. These compositions seem to have been

intended to illustrate the medieval catechism. Among the contents of the catechism we find many representations of the seven sacraments. There are a number of examples of this kind in England, all but one in stained glass, and all belonging to the 15th century.—F. E. Baldwin.

3949. SALMONY, ALFRED. Delimiting questions in Indian and Chinese sculpture. II. *Eastern Art.* 1 (4) Apr. 1929: 225-233.—The Udayāna type of Buddha figure, with concentric drapery-folds and ridges, persists in Chinese sculpture from Yün Kang to late T'ang times. It gives no dating indications. The source of this type is to be seen in the school of Mathurā rather than in that of Gandhāra. In contrast with this local formalistic tendency arising from the early Mathurā group, is the more free and naturalistic Indian tendency most clearly represented in Nepalese work which manifests itself also in T'ang sculpture in China. This is most conspicuous in the choice of pose. Both the formalistic and naturalistic tendencies are combined in the Tibetan formula, and persist there to modern times.—D. V. Thompson Jr.

3950. VISSER, W. J. A. Een moeilijkheid in de verklaring van Dürers Dagboek der Nederlandsche Reis. [A difficulty in the interpretation of Dürer's diary of his Dutch journey.] *Tijdschr. v. Geschiedenis.* 43 (3) 1928: 256-262.—New publications enabled the author to rectify the old interpretation given by Leitschuh, Lange-Fushe, and Veth-Muller of Dürer's notes on the Portuguese factors in Antwerp. The factor mentioned between Aug. 12 and 19, 1520, was Francesco Pessoa, not Brandan or Brandao; the "new factor" mentioned in Jan.-Feb. 1521 was Joao Brandao. Dürer was a friend of Pessoa, not of Brandao, and as he was introduced to the latter only in 1521 it is impossible that Dürer's picture of 1520 in the Louvre (*Catalogue des Peintures*, 1922, III, p. 76, XVI) should be the portrait of Brandao, as was suggested by Veth-Muller.—P. J. van Winter.

3951. von YBL, ERWIN. Lorenzo Bregno már-ványdomborművei a Szépművészeti Muzeumban. [Lorenzo Bregno's marble reliefs in the Museum of Fine Arts.] *A Szépművészeti Múzeum Évkönyvei.* 5 1927-1928: 59-67.—A marble relief acquired in 1894 as the work of Antonio Tullio Lombardo is now revealed as the work of the Venetian Lorenzo Bregno.—J. Kapossy.

CHURCH HISTORY

(See also Entries 3520, 3770, 3982, 3983, 4004, 4009, 4012, 4014, 4015, 4032, 4045, 4048, 4084, 4127, 4134)

3952. ALDÁSY, ANTON. Lovaggáutés és eskiüvő az avignoni pápai udvarban. [A knighting and a marriage at the papal court of Avignon.] *Történeti Szemle.* 14 (1-4) 1929: 55-74.—On the basis of financial accounts from the time of Pope John XXII the author discusses the expenses of a knighting and a marriage at the papal court.—Emma Bartoniek.

3953. ALLEN, HOPE EMILY. On the author of the *Ancren Riwle.* *Publ. Mod. Lang. Assn. (PMLA).* 44 (3) Sep. 1929: 635-680.—As shown in a previous article (*PMLA*, 33, 474-546. See Entry 1: 6016.), the rule was written in 1134 when the hermitage of Kilburn was granted by the abbot and convent of Westminster. The author was almost certainly Godwin, hermit of Kilburn, who was probably a secular priest in late middle life. He displays an intimate and complete knowledge of both the domestic and spiritual incidents of the lives of the anchoresses. The rule shows a broad non-sectarian sympathy typical of the liberal party of the church at the time of the founding of Kilburn.—J. F. Dilworth.

3954. ANASTASIÉVIĆ, D. La date du Typikon de Tzimiscès pour le Mont Athos. [The date of the Typikon of Tzimiscès for Mt. Athos.] *Byzantion.* 4 1927-1928: 7-11.—The *Typikon* of Tzimiscès defining the status of the various monastic institutions on Mt. Athos should be dated in 970 instead of in 972, as has heretofore been done. The *Rule of St. Athanasius* approved by Tzimiscès in 970 presupposes the existence of the *Typikon*. The latter must accordingly have been promulgated after Tzimiscès' succession to the throne in December, 969, and before the publication of the *Rule*.—C. G. Lowe.

3955. BECKER, BRUNO. De "Theologia Deutsch" in de Nederlanden der 16de eeuw. [The "Theologia Deutsch" in the Netherlands of the 16th century.] *Nederlandsch Arch. v. Kerkgeschiedenis.* n.s. 21 1928: 161-190.—The author mentions the translations (oldest, also first translation in a foreign language: 1521), tells about translators and printers, gives facsimiles, and detailed bibliographical notes.—A. Eekhof.

3956. BECKER, BRUNO. Nederlandsche Vertalingen van Sebastiaan Franck's Geschriften. [Dutch translations of the works of Sebastian Franck.] *Nederlandsch Arch. v. Kerkgeschiedenis*, n.s. 21 1928: 149–160.—A summary and description of the translations, with detailed bibliography, and indication of the libraries where copies are to be found.—*A. Eekhof.*

3957. BELMOND, S. Duns Scot metaphysicien. [Duns Scotus—metaphysical philosopher.] *Rev. Philos.* 24 (4) Jul.–Aug. 1929: 405–525.—*W. Pauck.*

3958. COSTE, P. Le premier monastère de la Visitation de Paris de 1619 à 1660. [The first Monastery of the Visitation in Paris from 1619 to 1660.] *Rev. d. Études Hist.* 95 Apr.–Jun. 1929: 129–150.—The monastery encountered various vicissitudes—ranging from excessive poverty to great prosperity—from the time of its foundation (in 1619) by Saint Francis de Sales and Sainte Jeanne de Chantal down to 1660. Among its most outstanding experiences were those connected with the royal house of Austria—especially those concerning Queen Anne and the vocation of Louise-Angélique de La Fayette.—*C. H. Harrison.*

3959. CROCKETT, C. BERNARD. John Bunyan, pastor and preacher. *Biblical Rev.* 13 (4) Oct. 1928: 491–505.—Intimate account of Bunyan's personal life and church associations. He refused any denominational label and was an apostle of church unity.—*J. T. McNeill.*

3960. DIEKAMP, F. Neues über die Handschriften des Oekumenius-Kommentares zur Apokalypse. [New information concerning manuscripts of Ecumenius' Commentary on Revelation.] *Biblica.* 10 (1) Jan.–Mar. 1929: 81–84.—Four MSS are discussed. The most important textually is codex 53 of the monastery *ton Blatadon* in Saloniki, a paper MS of the 13th century containing catena from Andreas and Ecumenius on the text of Revelation. It contains, except for two small lacunae, the entire commentary of Ecumenius, and furnishes a valuable supplement to the text found in codex 99 of the University Library in Messina. The second MS is codex *Vatic. Chisianus R. V. 33*, a paper MS of the 14th century containing catena from Andreas and Ecumenius. But as the quotations are neither extensive nor carefully made, it is of little service. The two other MSS: Codex *Vaticanus 2062*, 10th century, and codex *Parisinus 491*, 13th or 14th centuries, contain 23 marginal quotations from Ecumenius on the text of Rev. 2:10–6,8.—*E. C. Colwell.*

3961. ELERT, WERNER. Luther in Marburg. *Zeitwende.* 5 (10) Oct. 1929: 315–324.—Luther's doctrine on the Lord's Supper must be appreciated in its religious character. His teachings on the incarnation of Jesus Christ and on the ubiquity of his body must be understood in connection with his conception of faith. The Swiss objection to Luther's doctrine on the Lord's Supper was based on the naive supernaturalism of the Ptolemaic world-view, which, for Luther, was of no religious significance.—*W. Pauck.*

3962. HASHAGEN, JUSTUS. Zur päpstlichen Ehepolitik im Mittelalter. [Papal policy on marriage in the Middle Ages.] *Zeitwende.* 5 (9) Sep. 1929: 246–255.—The medieval papal policy in regard to marriage and divorce was dictated by the laws of Christian morality and also by politics. The medieval popes deserve credit for having maintained the idea of parity of the two sexes, thereby preparing the way for the modern recognition of the rights of women. They also attempted to confirm the family in contrast to the ascetic tendencies of medieval social life as inspired by monasticism. Their chief interest in marriage law, however, was a political one. Their rise into the *plenitudo potestatis* gave them the opportunity to formulate ecclesiastical laws in such a way that their political advantages were well-guarded. Illustration for this

fact can be found in their statutes concerning marriage among relatives.—*W. Pauck.*

3963. HERMANN, TH. Patriarch Paul von Antiochia und das Alexandrinische Schisma vom Jahre 575. [Patriarch Paul of Antioch and the Alexandrian schism of the year 575.] *Z. f. d. Neutestamentl. Wissensch.* (3/4) 1928: 263–304.—This is a complete synopsis of those parts of MS in the British Museum (Add. 14602) which relate the part played by Patriarch Paul of Antioch in the dispute between Theodore and Peter over the election to the Alexandrian patriarchate in 575. A careful study of the source reveals Paul in a more favorable light than the hostile Alexandrian church has made him appear.—*Ralph Marcus.*

3964. HESSE, H. KLUGKIST. Adolf Clarenbach. Ein Beitrag zum Verständnis des Rheinischen Protestantismus. [Adolf Clarenbach. A contribution to the understanding of Rhenish Protestantism.] *Zeitwende.* 5 (9) Sep. 1929: 204–218.—In memory of the martyr death of the teacher, Adolf Clarenbach, which occurred in Cologne, on Sep. 28, 1529, the author gives a description of the life, the views and the persecution and trial of this early leader of Rhenish Protestantism.—*W. Pauck.*

3965. HAUSHERR, IR. Un grand mystique Byzantin: Vie de Syméon le Nouveau Théologien (949–1022) par Nicetas Stethatos. [A Great Byzantine mystic: The Life of Simeon, the New Theologian (949–1022) by Niketas Stethatos.] *Orientalia Christiana.* 12 (45) Jul.–Sep. 1928: 1–95, 255.—This is the first publication of the biography of the noted Byzantine mystic, Simeon the New Theologian, a hegumenos of the monastery of St. Mamas, written by his disciple and admirer, Niketas Stethatos. Father Hausherr prepared an exhaustive introduction to the work (p. I–XCV) and furnished the Greek unedited text with critical notes; Father Gabriel Horn collaborated in the translation of the text into French (1–229). Simeon helped greatly in the development of that mystical tendency which later resulted in the hesychastic movement, and as such is the real inspirer of Cabasilas and Gregory Palamas. There are only two manuscripts of the Life in existence, both at the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris. Niketas wrote the work between 1053 and 1054, and it is really a defense of Simeon's sanctity against his detractors. Hausherr undertook to reconstruct the chronology of the life of Simeon. As for the biography itself: Simeon was born in Paphlagonia and entered the monastery of Studion, but soon passed over to that of St. Mamas, of which he became hegumenos. But a group of his monks revolted against him, and their cause was ably supported by an outsider, Bishop Stephen of Nicomedia. This resulted finally in the deposition and exile of Simeon, but later his case was revised; nevertheless, Simeon remained in a voluntary exile where he died in 1022.—*Matthew Spinka.*

3966. KANTAK, K. Die Entstehung der polnischen Konvente der Böhmischo-Polnischen Franziskaner-Provinz. [The origin of the Polish convents of the Bohemian-Polish Franciscan province.] *Franziskanische Studien.* 16 (1/2) Jul. 1929: 81–119.—An account of the origin of the Polish convent of the Bohemian-Polish Franciscan province, a map of the territory, the location of the Franciscan convents, and a history of the work of the Franciscan order, its convents, and their accomplishments in Bohemia, Poland, Lithuania, and Russia. A statement of unpublished documents is added.—*T. Bruce Birch.*

3967. KÖHLER, WALTHER. Warum sind Luther und Zwingli 1529 in Marburg nicht einig geworden? [Why did Luther and Zwingli not reach an agreement in Marburg?] *Nederlandsch Arch. v. Kerkgeschiedenis.* n.s. 22 1929: 73–90.—*A. Eekhof.*

3968. KUMANIECKI, K. Des Nektarios von Casole Verse über seine Vorgänger in der Abtwürde. [The verses of Nektarios of Casole on his predecessors in the office of abbot.] *Byzantinische Z.* 29 (1-2) 1929: 1-3.—Nine iambic epigrams in a critical text based upon four manuscripts.—C. G. Lowe.

3969. LAU, ROBERT FREDERICK. Lutheran worship in Germany after the Reformation. *Amer. Church Monthly.* 24 (1) Sep. 1928: 60-68.—There was no official Book of Common Prayer for Germany; there were literally hundreds. The Latin language persisted in the ordinary Sunday services of many parishes. The chancels remained, in most cases, as they had been, with crucifix and lights on altars of stone. Sanctus bells were not unknown, and censers were in use in a few places. Eucharistic vestments persisted well into the 18th century. The liturgical year was maintained. The tradition of the Eucharist as the normal Sunday service was stronger in Lutheranism than in Anglicanism.—Charles H. Harrison.

3970. LEVASTI, ARRIGO. Jacopone da Todi. *Catholic World.* 128 (766) Jan. 1929: 452-462; (767) Feb. 1929: 575-587.—The writer presents a study of asceticism and mysticism as expressed in the poems of Jacopone, copious selections from which are arranged and interpreted to indicate the successive phases of inner religious experience, from the tragic sense of sin to the peace of complete union with God.—Winfred Ernest Garrison.

3971. LIDZBARSKI, M. Alter und Heimat der mandäischen Religion. [The date and place of origin of the Mandaeen religion.] *Z. f. d. Neutestamentl. Wissensch.* (3/4) 1928: 321-327.—This is an answer to the article of Peterson (*Z. f. d. Neutestamentl. Wissensch.* (1) 1928: 55 ff.) criticizing Lidzbarski's theory of the origin of Mandaism. Peterson is wrong in placing the origin of the religion as late as the 8th century, and in attributing so much importance to the last tractate of the *Right Ginza*, which contains little that is genuinely Mandaean and is concerned with historical rather than religious traditions. Peterson's argument is furthermore based on an erroneous conception of the relations of the Mandaeans to other sects, notably the Kantaean mentioned in Bar Koni and in the *Ginza*. It is impossible to explain the close resemblances of Mandaism to the Johannine theology on the theory of so late a date for the origin of the former as Peterson assumes. The archeological material published by Montgomery, Lidzbarski, and others also indicates a date as early as 600 A.D., and in some cases, earlier than 400 A.D. Peterson is also wrong in denying that Mandaism arose in Palestine on the ground that the Mandaean writings are written in Babylonian Aramaic. This fact can be explained by the theory that the language of the original writings was simply adapted to the understanding of a later period. The prominence of the river Jordan in Mandaean theology can only be explained by a Palestinian origin and not simply as the borrowing of a Christian metaphor.—Ralph Marcus

3972. MACKINNEY, LOREN CAREY. The laity in French church councils of the eleventh century. *J. Religion.* 9 (4) Oct. 1929: 568-588.—Historians have long recognized the importance of the lay element in church councils of Carolingian, Anglo-Saxon, and early Spanish times. Between this era and that of the popular crusading councils lies a comparatively unworked field in which there are noteworthy evidences of public interest in church councils. This was apparent in 11th century Spanish synods where at times the influence of mob psychology is clearly evident. From the middle of the 10th century in France such tendencies appeared to be on the increase. Councils held in conjunction with cathedral dedications, such as that at Rheims in 1049, must have been strongly influenced by the enthusiasm of the "villagers and citizens . . . of

all ranks and of both sexes" who crowded the streets and jammed the doors and windows of the churches in which the ceremonies were being conducted. During the reign of Robert the Pious, peace councils were held "everywhere and often . . . with the participation of all ranks of the laity." By 1034 in some places they were taking the form of popular mass meetings of "multitudes of the common folk" who "with palms extended to God cried with one voice 'Peace, Peace, Peace.'" Flemish peace councils exhibited similar tendencies, but in Normandy, Southern France, and Spain the princes skillfully directed the activities of the "faithful populace" and evolved the more orderly institutions of the "true" and the "kings' peace." It is clear that, long before 1095, popularly attended church councils were common in France. Urban II's crusading councils were lineal descendants of earlier peace and truce meetings. In the French peace and crusade councils, although the "people" were a passive force, a sort of "silent partner," they were, nevertheless, potentially powerful. There were strong undercurrents of public opinion in 11th century Europe; strangely modern for a period still called "dark" by some scholars.—L. C. MacKinney.

3973. MÜLLER, KARL. Kleine Beiträge zur alten Kirchengeschichte 14. Kirche und Reich Gottes bei Augustin. [Early church history 14. The church and the kingdom of God in Augustine's writings.] *Z. f. d. Neutestamentl. Wissensch.* (2) 1928: 202-211.—There has been much discussion as to whether or not Augustine identified the visible church with the kingdom of God. Reuter holds that Augustine had in mind not the visible hierarchic church but the communion of saints; with this view Seeberg and others substantially agree. Holl on the other hand maintains that Augustine clearly identified the visible earthly church with the kingdom of God. The author agrees in part with the former view but believes that Augustine's phrase *regnare cum Christo* (to reign with Christ) means more than the spiritual activity of the saints on earth; it means that the saints constitute the kingdom of God by taking Christ as their model and actually living in the kingdom of God while on earth, in a spiritual sense. "In short, the church is called the Kingdom of Christ first because its nucleus, the saints, live in heaven with him in spirit, and rule over sin; and second because to the church is entrusted the highest office in the giving of the heavenly king, namely the remission or punishment of sin." The earthly church is not in itself the kingdom of God, any more than the state is in itself the kingdom of sin, but each tends to assume more or less completely these aspects respectively.—Ralph Maccus.

3974. OBREEN, HENRI. Oorkonden uit de 13^e eeuw betreffende Zeeland. [Unpublished documents from the 13th century concerning Zeeland.] *Bijdragen en Mededeelingen v. h. Hist. Genootschap.* 50 193-237.—Documents on ecclesiastical possessions in the province of Zeeland, to be found in the archives of the great seminary of Bruges and in the municipal archives of Antwerp.—P. J. van Winter.

3975. PANNIER, J. Deux documents à joindre à l'iconographie de Luther et de Calvin. [Two additions to the iconography of Luther and Calvin.] *Bull. Soc. de l'Hist. du Protestantisme Français.* 78 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 182-186.—The discoveries in this field increase, though with respect to John Calvin one might have thought that Doumergue had exhausted them. The author describes an enamel plaque made by the Protestant artist, Colin (II) Noailher, the *Five Reformers* (Luther, Viret, Calvin, Wycliffe, Hus), now in the Louvre. On it is also a petition from the Lord's Prayer, the curious thing being that this is the eighth plaque of this sort discovered, all now in the Chabrières Collection. Only the doxology is still wanting. The second "document" described by Pannier

is a medal, found in the James Simon Collection at Berlin (1918), containing a bust of Calvin done in colors.—*Q. Breen.*

3976. PERQUIN, NIC. *De theologische gedachtenwereld van Walther von der Vogelweide.* [The theological world reflected in Walther von der Vogelweide.] *Neophilologus*. 14(4) Jul. 1, 1929: 262–274.—Walther von der Vogelweide probably had a monastic education because he reflects so many of the theological controversies of his time, for example the dispute over the atonement between Abelard and Richard of St. Victor, the doctrinal pronouncements of the Fourth Lateran Council of 1215, and the views of St. Bernard with regard to the Virgin.—*Roland H. Bainton.*

3977. POWER, E. *A new pre-Crusade sanctuary of St. Stephen?* *Biblica*. 10(1) Jan.–Mar. 1929: 85–93.—In a recent number of the *Revue Biblique* Father Abel announced the “discovery” of a hitherto unknown pre-Crusade sanctuary of Saint Stephen, in the vicinity of the Cenacle at Jerusalem. But none of the proofs seems to give any support to the assertion. The purpose of the article is to indicate the danger of detaching souvenirs which are historically united and thus “discovering” hypothetical sanctuaries.—*Charles H. Harrison.*

3978. SCHURHAMMER, G. *Unpublished manuscripts of Fr. Fernão de Queiroz, S. J.* *Bull. School Orient. Studies, London Inst.* 5(2) 1929: 209–227.—The treatise, *Informação sobre a redução do Império Abecina pera Sua Alteza vêr e seus Ministros*, constituting Appendix III of *School Orient. Studies* MS 11966 (cf. *Bull. School Orient. Studies, London*, 2, 513–538.) and treating of the reopening of Abyssinia to Roman Christianity, was written by Fernão de Queiroz, author of the *Conquista temporal e espiritual de Ceylão*. The article also contains a list of this author's known works (p. 210) and a documented chronological table of his life (pp. 210–215). An appendix consists of two hitherto unpublished documents relating to de Queiroz, one a letter by him to Fr. Ast. Francisco de Almeida, the other de Queiroz's Necrologue.—*Arthur Carl Piepkorn.*

3979. TAWTAL, F. *Dayr al-balmand.* [The Balmand monastery.] *Al-Machriq*. 27(10) Oct. 1929: 748–760.—This medieval monastery overlooks the city of Tripoli, Syria, and is now in the hands of Greek Orthodox monks. Its name, Belmont, indicates its crusading origin. The building was completed in 1157 as a Cistercian abbey. We find in the crusading literature many references to *Abbatia Belimontis*. A great many repairs have since been introduced but the cupola of the bell, some of the interior decorations, and certain capitals and pillars are still as they were in the 13th century. (Illustrations.)—*Philip K. Hitti.*

3980. THÉRY, P. G. *Recherches pour une édition grèque historique du Pseudo-Denys.* [Studies for a Greek edition of Pseudo-Dionysius.] *New Scholasticism*. 3(4) Oct. 1929: 353–442.—The works of Pseudo-Dionysius were known to Western theologians of the 9th to 12th centuries principally through the translation made by John Scotus Erigena from a faulty manuscript. This was an un-glossed Greek parchment of 216 leaves written in an uncial hand; it had been sent to Louis the Pious in 827 by Emperor Michael II (Balbus) of Constantinople; it is now known as MS 437 (fonds grec) of the Bibliothèque Nationale. This single French manuscript is historically of greater importance than the entire family of Florentine and Roman manuscripts, due to the fact that it was the original for all translations and theological studies of Pseudo-Dionysius during the early middle age. Its influence did not even end with the 12th century when new translations and commentaries were made by Jean Sarrazin, and later by Robert Grossteste, from the more accurate Italian manuscripts. Many mistakes and uncertainties in the older versions were thus eliminated, but eminent scholars such as Albertus Magnus and Thomas Aquinas still used Erigena's translation for certain of the works of Pseudo-Dionysius. Consequently, one is forced to the conclusion that the manuscript of least philological merit is the one of greatest historical importance. In presenting his subject Théry considers (1) the principal editions of Pseudo-Dionysius; (2) the two great families of manuscripts; (3) the textual criticism of the French MS 437; (4) the historic value of the “Roman” manuscripts; and (5) the 15th century manuscript which Emperor Manuel Paleologus sent to the monastery of St. Denis by Manuel Chrysoloras. This manuscript, though of no importance for Pseudo-Dionysiana, is a beautiful example of the art of the miniaturists, book-binders, and makers of ivory diptych-covers. Théry presents outlines of its contents, tables of variant readings and comparisons, and 9 full-page plates, including 3 photographs of the French and Roman manuscripts.—*L. C. Mac Kinney.*

3981. WUNDT, MAX. *Max Zepf, Augustins Confessiones.* *Z. f. d. Neutestamentl. Wissensch.* (2) 1928: 199–202.—In answer to the objections raised by Zepf (in *Heidel. Abh. z. Phil. u. ihrer Gesch.* (9) 1926) to Wundt's dating and analysis of Augustine's *Confessions*, the author points out that Zepf has not given convincing proof for his own theories as to date and as to the literary form of the work which he follows Böhmer in calling a hymn of praise or thanksgiving. In spite of these shortcomings, Zepf's essay contains valuable comments on the literary and psychological aspects of the *Confessions*.—*Ralph Marcus.*

INTERNATIONAL AND INTERCULTURAL RELATIONS

(See also Entries 3990, 3991, 3992, 3995, 3999, 4023, 4063, 4074)

3982. NAU, F. *De quelques sources arabes de la scolastique.* [Some Arabic sources of scholasticism.] *Rev. Philos.* 29(4) Jul.–Aug. 1929: 424–430.—This article is a review of the Spanish translation (by Miquel Asin, Madrid, 1929) of the Compendium of dogmatic theology, written by the medieval Moslem Algazel. Algazel, one of those Arabic thinkers who influenced high scholasticism, was a theologian who accepted the fundamental articles of the Christian faith with the exception of the doctrine of the Trinity. The progress of the scholasticism of the 13th century must therefore not only be attributed to a better knowledge of Greek philosophy, but it results also from the introduction of several theological works of Arabic dogmatics into the Occident. The article contains an

abstract of Algazel's book in its Spanish translation.—*W. Pauck.*

3983. SOULIER, GUSTAVE. *Le moine arménien Hethoum et les apports d'Extrême-Orient à la fin du XIII^e et au commencement du XIV^e siècle.* [The Armenian monk Hethoum and the relations with the Far East toward the end of the 13th and the beginning of the 14th centuries.] *Rev. d. Études Arméniennes*. 9(1) 1929: 249–254.—The article deals with the cosmopolitan Armenian monk, Hethoum, known in Europe under the name of Brother Jean Hayton or Aiton, and the interchange of cultural influences between the East and the West which existed in the 13th century. Hethoum, who was related to an Armenian king, became a Premonstratensian monk at Cyprus, and

went to the Holy Land where perhaps he became attached to the court of the Mongolian emperor Ghazan. Pope Clement V sent Hethoum to Poitiers, where he wrote his *History of the Mongols*. The Bibliothèque Nationale also possesses a MS of Hethoum's work deal-

ing with the *History of the Holy Land*. The article traces the possible influence which the art of the Far East—China—had upon the West, especially Italy, as these relations are exemplified by the history of Hethoum.—Matthew Spinka.

EASTERN EUROPE

(See also Entry 3562)

GENERAL

(See Entry 1:5928)

BYZANTINE EMPIRE TO 1453

(See also Entries 3861, 3924, 3934, 3935, 3939, 3965, 3968, 3999, 4017, 4286, 4289)

3984. GRÉGOIRE, HENRI. *Inscriptions historiques byzantines*. [Byzantine historical inscriptions.] *Byzantion*. 4 1927-1928: 437-468.—Grégoire publishes the corrected text of a group of seven historical inscriptions from Angora and adds a detailed commentary. The first three deal with the relations of Ancyra (Angora) and the Arabs during the reign of Michael III. The fourth is an acrostic epitaph of an unknown Eustathius, the *turmarc* or sub-prefect. The fifth is an epitaph of Artemidoros, an ambassador and imperial cubiculary. It is interesting, because it gives the date according to the local era of Ancyra. The sixth deals with the establishment of the cult of St. Christopher. The seventh is a short poem in elegiac distichs in honor of Auxentius, a distinguished architect and builder of the 4th century.—C. G. Lowe.

3985. GRÉGOIRE, HENRI and KUGENER, M. A. *Quand est né l'empereur Théodose II?* [When was the Emperor Theodosius II born?] *Byzantion*. 4 1927-1928: 337-348.—Historians and chroniclers give Apr. 10, 401, as the birth-date of Theodosius II; the chronology given in the *Life of Porphyrius* by Mark the Deacon according to the text of the Jerusalem manuscript would date his birth in Oct.-Nov., 400. Aug. Nuth (*De Marci diaconi vita Porphyrii*, Bonn, 1897: 11-17.) tried to vindicate the accuracy of Mark as far as the time of the year is concerned by assuming that the birth took place in Oct.-Nov. 401. This hypothesis is rendered untenable by a dedicatory inscription recently discovered in Asia Minor (Grégoire, H: *Recueil des inscriptions grèques chrétiennes d'Asie Mineure*, No. 309.). This inscription must have been composed between the birth of Theodosius and his proclamation as Augustus on Jan. 10, 402, since he is addressed in it as *nobilissimus*, a title given only to members of the royal family who had not yet received the dignity of Augusti. The date suggested by Nuth would not admit a sufficient time for the dedication of the inscription. We must accordingly abandon the chronological evidence of Mark and accept the date as given by other sources.—C. G. Lowe.

3986. LAURENT, J. *Byzance et Antioche sous le europalate Philarète*. [Byzantium and Antioch at the time of Philaretus.] *Rev. d. Études Arméniennes*. 9(1) 1929: 61-72.—Laurent narrates an episode in Byzantine history of the late 11th century which is characteristic for the growth of the feudal power of local officers in the Byzantine Empire. Philaretus, a Byzantine officer commanding in the East, Armenian by birth, succeeded in building up a principality of his own on the Taurus. For some years he even kept Antioch which was subsequently taken by the Moslems (1085).—G. Vernadsky.

3987. TOSCANELLI, NELLO. *Gli Italiani all'assedio di Costantinopoli del 1453*. [The Italians at the siege of Constantinople in 1453.] *Nuova Antologia*.

267 (1381) Oct. 1, 1929: 310-326.—At Constantinople in 1453 about one-half of the 10,000 defenders were Italians: Genoese, Venetian, and Roman soldiers, there in the interests of trade and religion. Against these the Turks sent at least fifteen times as many men. Under the leadership of a Genoese, Giovanni Giustiniani, the city held out heroically for 53 days, awaiting more help from the West. As some Turks entered a small breach in the wall, Giustiniani was fatally wounded, and the leadership was in confusion. Among the Italians at the siege were Cardinal Isidore, the papal representative, the three Paolo brothers of Genoa, Giacomo Minotto, Niccola Gudélis, and Battista Gritti of Venice, and several well-known shipmasters, among them, Gabriel Trevisan and Zaccaria Giomi.—J. C. Russell.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE TO 1648

(See also Entries 3987, 4057, 4289)

3988. SARKAR, JADUNATH. *Shahji Bhansle in Mysore*. *Modern Rev.* 46(1) Jul. 1929: 7-12.—An account of the affairs of Mysore in the light of two official (Persian) histories by Zahur bin Zahuri and Nurullah whose work was not available to Ibrahim Zubairi when he wrote his *Busatinus-Salaten* in 1824. These materials render the process of Muslim encroachment in the ruins of the empire of Vijayanagar in the years 1638-1648 much clearer, revealing a process in the South parallel to that in the North in the 12th century. The paper deals with the details of military movements and Shahji's intrigues down to the arrest in 1648.—F. W. Buckler.

3989. VLACHIDES, G. Εφράμποντες. (Seven Moslem women in a black veil.) *Ηπειρωτικά Χρονικά* 4(3) 1929: 255-262.—This curious article derives its title from the seven Greek virgins of a local legend at Joannina, according to which the Turks, when they captured the city in 1430, concluded a treaty with the inhabitants, confiding the castle to the Greek magnates, while the Turkish garrison under seven officers established itself in a camp outside. These seven chiefs carried off seven virgins of good family, whose parents had to consent to the rape of their daughters. After their death the seven were buried, together with their Turkish husbands in a little cemetery, called after them: "the seven black-veiled Turkish women," which existed down till 1916. The author compares the tale as told by the historian of Epirus, Aravantinos, with the Turkish version, and comes to the conclusion that the seven virgins preserved their religion.—William Miller.

SLAVIC EASTERN EUROPE

(See also Entries 3805, 3966)

3990. BOBČEV, STEPHAN S. *Bulgaria under tsar Simeon (II)*. *Slavonic & East Europ. Rev.* 8(22) Jun. 1929: 99-119.—The absolute power of the Bulgarian ruler was limited first by councils, later by the nobles and the popular assemblies. His title was at first Khan. Simeon called himself "Emperor of all Bulgarians and Greeks." He thus asserted the full independence of Bulgaria, legalized his projected great

Balkan Empire with Constantinople as its capital, and impressed the Balkan people including the Greeks. The ruler led the army, protected the interests of the state, and decided disputes according to customary law or, if necessary, by proclaiming a new one. Simeon made use of the civil and ecclesiastical laws of Byzantium, prepared by Cyril and Methodius for his predecessor Boris. The emperor was the supreme administrator, acting through the boyars, župans, and other officials. He often negotiated through envoys. The powers of the National Assembly were not strictly defined, but it proclaimed or elected the ruler, decided religious questions, and legislated. Some self-government existed from earliest times, based on collective responsibility. After conversion, care was taken that the Bulgarian church should be independent and autocephalous with a Bulgarian priesthood and liturgical books in the Bulgarian tongue. The church fostered education, art, and music. Police organizations existed. Provision was made for the poor. Revenue probably came from lands belonging to the ruler, services rendered free, plunder, and various taxes and tributes, and later from the minting of coin. Large armies were mobilized as needed, the standing army being only the ruler's bodyguard. Prisoners were not killed, but could be ransomed or work themselves free. With Christianity came new standards, especially as regards crime and personal liberty. (See Entry 1249.)—*Arthur I. Andrews.*

3991. BRIAN-CHANINOV, N. Études sur la littérature médiévale russe. Les œuvres en prose. [Studies in Russian literature of the Middle Ages: Prose works.] *Mercure de France*. 215 (752) Oct. 15, 1929: 366–382.—*G. Vernadsky.*

3992. IORGA, N. Venezia ed i Romeni. [Venice and the Rumanians.] *Europa Orientale*. 9 (1–2) Jan.–Feb. 1929: 1–24.—Rumanians and Venetians are of common origin. From early times contacts were established between these two peoples. As early as the 10th century, the Venetians extended their conquest along the western shore of the Adriatic to Albania. The Rumanians penetrated into the Greek and Albanian territory and Montenegro, where even now they form an element of the population. The Venetians also came in touch with the Rumanians in Greece and Thessaly, on the Black Sea and the mouth of the Danube, where they frequently bought grain in the 14th century. Rumanian art of the 16th century shows undeniable traces of Venetian influence. Likewise Rumanian travellers often sojourned in Venice. At the beginning of the 18th century these relations came to an end. Venice decayed and Rumania came more and more under Turkish influence.—*O. Eisenberg.*

3993. LUPPOV, P. ЛУППОВ, П. О жалованной грамоте каринским и верхочепецким остыкам 1588 г. [The letters patent granted to the Ostiaks of the Kara and upper Cheptsa river in 1588.] Труды Вятского Научно-Исследовательского Института Краеведения. [Works of the Uyatka Research Institute for Regional Study.] 4 1928: 110–113.—The author makes various corrections and explanations as to the letter granted by Czar Feodor Ivanovich in 1588 to the Ostiaks of the North. That letter set them free from the authority of the Kara princes. We do not have the original letter, but only the copy of it made in the 17th century in Moscow.—*S. Mogilanskaya.*

3994. MAROT, GEORGES. Saint Wenceslas et les Tchèques. [Saint Wenceslas and the Czechs.] *Rev. Hebdom.* 38 (42) Oct. 19, 1929: 344–355.—Basing on the researches of the Czech, Joseph Pekar, Marot depicts King Wenceslas (d. 929) as a Bohemian Louis IX. Although ruling only four years at a time when the Bohemians were hardly a century removed from barbarism, he accomplished so much that even today, as noted by the 1929 millennial celebration, he remains the great Czechish national hero. By an alliance he became the vassal of Henry the Fowler of the Holy Roman Empire, thus saving the national dynasty, the institutions, the customs, the independence, and even the national existence of Bohemia. This act definitely linked this Slav state with Europe. Held a traitor and a dangerous innovator because of his religious life and his advanced ideas, he was murdered by his brother. But almost immediately he was considered a saint by his adoring subjects (yet he was not canonised until the 17th century). His memory lived on. The Husites sang, "Saint Wenceslas, do not leave us to perish us and our descendants." His influence checked the Austrian attempts to germanise the Slavs in the three centuries following the Counter-Reformation. And now Czechoslovakia, so situated in Europe that it is buffeted by all the diversified influences of its neighbors, looks back to Wenceslas, as personifying the national spirit, for instruction and guidance.—*George G. Horr.*

3995. ЗАЙКОВСКИЙ, В. ЗАЙКОВСКИЙ, В. К вопросу о происхождении кистеня. [Regarding the question of the origin of a dagger called "kisten."] Известия Общества Археологии, Истории и Этнографии при Казанском Университете. 34 (3–4) 1929: 113–118.—On the basis of archaeological material—graves in Pokrovsk and near Kamyshin—proof is offered that the "kisten" is wrongly regarded as a weapon brought into Europe from the East through Mongolians. It is in fact connected with arms used in the wars of independence (*volnitsa*) fought by the free city of Novgorod, which had extensive trade relations with the Kama Bulgarians.—*E. Kagarov.*

WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE

EARLY MIDDLE AGES TO 962

(See also Entries 3802, 3809, 3867, 3884, 3928, 3934, 3992, 3994, 4011, 4021, 5021, 5022)

3996. ERSLEV, KR. Dronning Tyre og Danevirke. [Queen Tyre and the Danevirke.] *Hist. Tidsskr.* (Copenhagen). 9 (6) 1: 1–53.—The legend that good Queen Tyre, wife of Gorm the Old, built the national rampart *Dannevirke*, must remain a legend. There are no contemporary sources save the inscriptions on the two Jelling stones. The passages in Saxo and Sven Aggesøn are two and one half centuries later. But these accounts are not reliable and the historians have recognized this fact much too reluctantly,—as the spirited Danish newspaper controversy in 1927 showed. Archaeologists like Müller and Neergaard

have shown that the rampart was built about 800 by Godfred, while through the approach of philology, Brix has come to the suggestion that the runic inscription on the smaller Jelling stone actually may signify that Gorm himself was the builder (the author does not agree with this latter view). Nor can the queen's name be associated with the later section of the wall, called Kampstensmuren, because this must have been built after her day, perhaps by Harold Bluetooth. It is time that the historians also begin to recognize that the 12th century writers tried, in good faith, to explain the queen's career by resorting to guesses and combinations that came readily to mind.—*Oscar J. Falnes.*

3997. GOHL, EDMUND. Barbár aprópénzeink és darabolási rendszereik. [Early small coins and the system of fractional currency.] *Numizmatikai Közlöny*. 25

1926 publ. 1928: 31–36.—The author examines the weight relationship between the larger gold, silver, and copper coins of various kinds with the small coin of the same series. He comes to the conclusion that throughout the entire period small coins were minted together with the normal types of Celtic coin. The system of subdivision was not uniform but the most frequent form was the quartering.—A. Alföldi.

3998. KISS, STEPHAN. Trónbetötés és ducatus az Árpád-korban. [Succession to the throne and the Ducatus at the time of the Árpáds.] *Századok*. 62 (7) Jul. 1928: 733–765; (10) Dec. 1928: 849–868.—On the basis of various explanations of the circumstances attending the Hungarian succession to the throne in the middle ages, the historians have reached different results in regard to the question: According to which law was the succession regulated in the first Hungarian dynasty, the Árpáds. The author declares that the oldest rule which may be traced to the 9th century was succession according to rank, that is, a practice according to which the throne passed to that member of the dynasty who was most closely related to the Árpád family without consideration of age. Lineal succession was only introduced later, in the 11th and 12th century, through the influence of German and French practice. The Ducatus, an almost sovereign power which was given to the successor to the throne as a matter of custom, originally served as a guarantee that his hereditary rights would not be harmed by the king in the interest as his own sons.—E. G. Varga.

3999. VERCAUTEREN, F. Notes sur les rapports entre l'Empire Franc et l'Orient à la fin du IX^e siècle. [Notes on the relations between the Frankish empire and the Orient at the end of the 9th century.] *Byzantion*. 4 1927–1928: 431–435.—A passage in the *Gesta Karoli* (I, 26, ed. Jaffe, p. 657), probably a work of Notker Balbulus, shows that there was an almost complete absence of intercourse between the West and the East during the reign of Charlemagne. Saracen piracy and the occupation of many islands and harbors by the Arabs rendered the Mediterranean impassable and severed all commercial relations between the Byzantine Empire and the kingdoms of the West.—C. G. Lowe.

4000. WOLTERECK, K. Zur Gründung von Goslar und Braunschweig. [Concerning the establishment of Goslar and Brunswick.] *Hist. Vierteljahrssch.* 25 (1) Oct. 1929: 23–44.—Hugo C. M. Wendel.

FEUDAL AND GOTHIC AGE 962 TO 1348

(See also Entries 3770, 3791, 3930, 3931, 3937, 3941, 3944, 3945, 3953, 3972, 3974, 3976, 3982, 3983, 3992, 3998, 4050, 4056, 4080, 5021, 5022)

4001. AMORETTI, GIOVANNI VITTORIO. Il precursore del poeta del Gral. [The forerunner of the Grail poet.] *Nuova Antologica*. 267 (1380) Sep. 1929: 190–215.—A study of Hartmann von der Aue forerunner of Wolfram von Eschenbach.—K. McKenzie.

4002. ANDERSON, R. C. English galleys in 1295. *Mariner's Mirror*. 14 (3) Jul. 1928: 220–241.—This article contains a transcript of the accounts for building galleys in the port of Southampton in 1294–5. Other accounts for Newcastle and London have already been published. These transcripts constitute a valuable source of information about medieval English oared craft.—F. E. Baldwin.

4003. BELL, H. IDRIS. A Solinus manuscript from the library of Coluccio Salutati. *Speculum*. 4 (4) Oct. 1929: 451–461.—A description is given of a manuscript of the *Polyhistor* of Solinus in the British Museum (Egerton MS 818) believed to date from around 1100, but which was overlooked by Mommsen in his edition of 1895. From marginal notes this work evidently

had belonged to Salutati, the 14th century chancellor of Florence. The *Polyhistor* is followed in this manuscript by *De Septem Miraculis Orbis*, a text often attributed to Bede, and a letter in a 13th century hand conjectured to be one directed to Ezzalino da Romano by some servant of Frederick. Collations with test passages from the second edition of Mommsen follow.—Cyril E. Smith.

4004. BRACKMANN, A. Kaiser Friedrich II in "mythischer Schau." [Emperor Frederick II mythically interpreted.] *Hist. Zeitschr.* 140 (3) 1929: 534–549.—In his 1928–1929 seminar Brackmann subjected Ernst Kantorowicz's *Kaiser Friedrich der Zweite* to a criticism of which this is a partial report. Kantorowicz gives too free a rein to his imagination when he interprets Frederick's crusade as a "neue Weltanschauung orientalischen Charakters," and when he sees his triumphal entry and self-coronation in the Holy City as the launching of a grand program of anti-papal world imperialism. Sober historical analysis shows that at this time Frederick was still governed by the exigencies of western imperial and papal politics. He crowned himself king of Jerusalem not in the spirit of a world-conquering Napoleon, but because, being excommunicate, he dared not risk a regular ecclesiastical coronation. Again Kantorowicz wrenches his texts out of their historical setting when he claims that in Sicily his Second Justinian worked out the new idea of an autonomous state based on non-Christian theories. He interprets the words *ipsa rerum necessitate cogente* in the Constitution of Melpi as an expression of a new unorthodox theory of the origin of government, arising from *Naturnotwendigkeit*; whereas Frederick merely referred to the "necessity" due to man's fall. Another passage from Frederick's Sicilian law books is used as evidence of his new *Kult der Justitia* under a *neue weltliche Trinität*; whereas similar expressions can be duplicated from the codes of earlier emperors. Frederick, like his predecessors, stood solidly for the patristic doctrine of the divine origin of all government. Neither was the battle of Cortenuova part of a program for making Rome "the seat of his Roman empire." Like Frederick I, he was a faithful son of the church even when opposing the pope; as such he fought the Lombards who were guilty of heresy; as such he made his crusade. Extravagant expressions do not prove the existence of permanent ideals or of political programs. In short, the method of Kantorowicz, and of the entire George school of biography runs strongly to "imagination-creation" and must be checked with the historical background of fact.—L. C. MacKinney.

4005. BROOKS, ERIC ST. JOHN. Chaucer's mother. *New England Hist. & Geneal. Register*. 83 (332) Oct. 1929: 391–393.—From a transcript in the Guildhall Library, London, of the cartulary or ledger-book of the Priory of Holy Trinity, Aldgate, London, it appears that Agnes, wife of John Chaucer and mother of the poet, was the daughter of John de Copton, brother of Hamo de Copton, citizen and moneyer of London. It has long been known that she was a niece of Hamo de Copton, but it was unknown till this discovery whether she was related to him through her father or her mother.—J. W. Pratt.

4006. BROOKS, F. W. Naval administration and the raising of fleets under John and Henry III. *Mariner's Mirror*. 15 (4) Oct. 1929: 351–390.—F. E. Baldwin.

4007. BROOKS, F. W. The Cinque Ports. *Mariner's Mirror*. 15 (2) Apr. 1929: 142–191.—While a good deal has been written about the individual cities comprising the Cinque Ports, their collective entity has been left in obscurity. The 13th century seems to have been a landmark in their history, a period when the ports were at the zenith of their power.

It was during this century that a series of important charters was issued to them. This article contains transcripts of some of these charters.—*F. E. Baldwin.*

4008. BROOKS, F. W. The king's ships and galleys, mainly under John and Henry III. *Mariner's Mirror.* 15 (1) Jan. 1929: 15–48.—*F. E. Baldwin.*

4009. BRÜNNER, E. C. G. De ontwikkeling der partyschappen in het bisdom Luik inde Middleleeuwen. [The development of parties in medieval Liège.] *Tijdschr. v. Geschiedenis.* 43 (3) 1928: 233–255.—Liège up to 1250 was divided into two strictly separate parts: the *urbs*, the episcopal district, inhabited by *ministeriales* and by the small industrial workers, the guilds, especially the so-called drapiers; and the *civitas*, the district of the chapter of St. Lambert, where since the 12th or 13th century the halliers, the merchants exporting linen and wool, were at home. The *urbs* was governed by the bishops with scabini and knew the *insurandum*; in the *civitas* a *praepositus* with two *magistrati* gave verdicts according to a form of justice, still practicing the *dei iudicium*. The bishop was successively a creature of the emperor, the Lotharingian princes, and the papacy (after about 1200). The *ministeriales* were the bishop's partisans. The chapter of St. Lambert, afraid to lose influence and secular authority, was the bishop's natural antagonist. But soon it became clear that neither emperor nor pope could dominate the country. The princes of Hainault and of Brabant struggled for influence in Liège. In the meantime the halliers, exporters with extensive trade relations in Italy, opposed the chapter with the aid of the bishop and the clergy at Rome; the guilds aimed at popular government and resisted the bishops and at the same time were adversaries of the halliers. Henry VII, the Roman King, supported the popular movements in the cities; without results, however, for after a single year of democratic government in Liège according to the drapiers' wishes, the episcopal authority in secular matters was even extended (1231). Papal influence again predominated in the diocese, but papal diplomacy had to look for supporters against the emperor and so neighboring princes had to be drawn to the Guelph party by offering them the episcopal dignity in Liège: Henri of Guelders became bishop. The new bishop, soon saw himself opposed by the united forces of the entire population. The privilege of 1252 was the result, the city of Liège had become a unity and the episcopal authority was restricted. The greatest enemies of the bishop were now the people of his capital, who organized a federation of the cities in the diocese under the leadership of Henri of Dinant, one of the halliers, commanding the commercial and industrial interests and the working classes. Though supported by Guelph, the bishop was unable to make a stand, for the Duke of Brabant, in opposition to Guelders, sided with the cities. Pope Gregory X suspended the bishop and in the future the third estate of the diocese was a recognized power.—*P. J. Van Winter.*

4010. DAZZI, MANLIO. Nel VI centenario della morte di Albertino Mussato. [Upon the sixth centenary of the death of Albertino Mussato.] *Nuova Antologia.* 266 (1376) Jul. 16, 1929: 154–175.—Mussato may be placed by remembering that he wrote upon the deaths of Ferreto Ferreti and Dante and was commented upon favorably by Petrarch and Boccaccio as a poet and historian. A Paduan ambassador to pope, emperor, and other communes, Mussato delighted in politics. His analysis of character, treatment of unusual phenomena, philosophy of history, and knowledge of antiquity place him among the humanists. Of his works, 16 books deal with the deeds of Henry VII and 14 with Italian affairs after Henry VII. Like Dante he was thoroughly Italian, but he saw a place for both the empire and the church. His well-written and accurate descriptions of men, battles, and places

were drawn apparently from personal experience or very good sources.—*J. C. Russell.*

4011. ECKHARDT, ALEXANDER. A pannóniai hún történet keletkezése. [The origin of the history of the Huns in Pannonia.] *Századok.* 62 (1) Jan. 1928: 465–491; (4) Apr. 1928: 605–632.—The memory of Attila and the Huns lives in the legends and chronicles of all peoples of middle and western Europe. The author tries to discover how these legends and local traditions which were current in Pannonia, in the valley of the Danube and in German territory, were brought together by the Hungarian chronicler, Simon Kézai, in his history of the Huns. This chronicle (1282) shows a rather strong variation from the Hungarian and the Italian Hunnish cycle. On the one hand, Kézai has supplemented his story with materials taken from older Italian chronicles. On the other hand, his work was used as a source by other Italian chroniclers (e.g. the Doge Dandolo) so that the Italian Hunnish cycle was also enriched by Hungarian legends.—*E. G. Varga.*

4012. FASSBINDER, KLARA M. Der Troubadour Raimbaut von Vaqueiras. [The troubadour Raimbaut of Vaqueiras.] *Z. f. Roman. Philol.* 49 (2–3) Jun. 1929: 129–190.—The troubadour Raimbaut of Vaqueiras is one of the most interesting persons of his time. For the sources of his life one turns to the *vida* of the provençal MSS of songs to which some anecdotes are added, and to his poems. He is mentioned by no chronicler, by no contemporary. "He was born in Vaqueiras about 1155, apparently of a non-noble family. He becomes a minstrel, and learns thoroughly the songs and poems about heroes which were part of the stock-in-trade of the wandering minstrel, roams all about his homeland, then crosses the Alps to northern Italy. Here, after many sorts of journeys which led him to Pavia, he comes to the court of Monferrat. He becomes the companion of the young Boniface, in whose adventures he takes an active part. When the latter goes to Constantinople in 1183, Raimbaut leaves him and travels back to southern France. He arrives at the court of Orange and enters into close relations with William IV of Baus with whom he forms a *paria*. In a poem he sides with this house in their wars. Simultaneously, he tries his hand at the courtly love lyric. He does not remain here long, but extends his wanderings seemingly to Barcelona. About 1190 he again crosses the Alps and the Genoese territory to the court of Obizzo II of Malaspina, or into the territory of Tortona, where for a year he bestows favors on a woman, who then deserted him despicably. Once more he betakes himself to Monferrat, where Boniface, meanwhile, has become margrave. At the latter's side he takes part in the wars with the Lombard cities and is created a knight (and thus became the subject of a tenzon by Albert of Malaspina). He accompanies Boniface in 1194 to Sicily and there saves the latter's life. Again he goes to Provence, and then establishes himself for some time in Monferrat where he enters into a love affair with Beatrice, daughter of the margrave. Next another transitory visit to his home. In 1202 he leaves Monferrat to accompany Boniface on the 4th crusade. For his part he participates in the siege of Constantinople, receives a fief in Boniface's new kingdom of Saloniķi and apparently falls with him in 1207." In addressing some of his poems to an unmarried woman, Raimbaut shows Italian influence, for this was unusual in Provence, though occurring in northern Italy. It is difficult to understand the *Frauenkultus* unless it was impossible for young women to enjoy public sociability. As yet there is no definitive text of his poems, although one from Vincenzo Crescini has been expected since 1890. (Bibliography in notes.)—*H. P. Lattin.*

4013. FEHR, HANS. Thesen als Grundlage für eine Aussprache über den Bund der Urkantone von

1291. [Basis for a discussion on the coalition of the cantons in 1291.] *Z. f. Schweizer. Gesch.* 9 (3) 1929: 335-340.—These theses are not intended to be a final interpretation of the Charter. They are only a basis for a scientific discussion. A knowledge of the legal and economic aspects is taken for granted. The Charter is briefly analyzed from a judicial point of view and the following points are emphasized: (1) The expression *antiquam confederationis formam* is to be interpreted as being a renewal of an old alliance; (2) the Charter conforms partly to the conditions set up in the general peace of Mainz, and partly it elaborates its norms. Did the confederates have the competence to do this? (3) the confederates' refusal to acknowledge foreign magistrates goes back to the old customary law or perhaps to the old Charter given by King Rudolf in 1282; (4) the three valleys are mortgaged to Habsburg agents who were considered by the inhabitants of the three cantons as being *judices servilis conditionis*. It is illegal to have unfree magistrates exercise any judicial power; (5) since these "governors" are trying to become the masters of the three cantons, the alliance and the revolt are directed against them rather than against the Habsburg. The confederates exercise their right to resist; (6) the oldest Swiss Charter is a charter sworn to by the three cantons; it is not a personal secret society.—*Rosa Ernst.*

4014. HAMPE, K. *Kaiser Otto III und Rom.* [Emperor Otto III and Rome.] *Hist. Z.* 140 (3) 1929: 513-533.—Otto's reign was a tragic attempt to realize the Augustinian ideal of a Christian world-state. From his accession in 995 he had the vision of a City of God under joint imperial and papal leadership. The following year, after an expedition to Rome, he put his German chancellor, Heribert, in charge of Italy, and before long the papal throne was occupied by another German, Gregory V. With the accession of Gerbert to the papacy the program was still further advanced. This brilliant exponent of 10th century Gallicanism, now a defender of papal prerogatives, had become the ally of his former pupil. Thus the Second Sylvester and the New Constantine joined forces for the *renovatio imperii Romanorum* and the conquest of the western world for church and empire. Adalbert of Prague, a friend of the young emperor, had already died a martyr death on the Slav frontier while laboring for the success of the militant *Idealpolitik*. The appreciative Otto founded churches in his memory at Rome and Aachen and established his brother in the new archbishopric of Gnesen, where Adalbert was enshrined as the national saint of Poland. Meanwhile Prince Boleslav became the "friend and ally of the Roman people" and took over the task of conquering the heathen Wends. In Hungary also, papal interest in the coronation of King Stephen advanced the cause. In Italy, Otto himself, from his Aventine palace, put forth earnest efforts. He considered himself the *Diener der Apostel*; he made pilgrimages to Monte Gargano, to the grave of St. Adalbert, and to the monastery of Nilus, "the Christlike Diogenes." Toward the end he became even more pious under the stress of troubles and Romuald's influence. After death, strange to say, this ardent religious idealist failed of canonization, while the practical-minded Henry II is numbered among the saints of the church.—*L. C. Mac Kinney.*

4015. HUGHES, HELEN. A medieval scholar in action. *Discovery.* 10 (120) Dec. 1929: 393-396.—The life of Richard FitzRalph, 14th century student, writer, archbishop, university administrator, diocesan dean, and ecclesiastical diplomat, as gleaned from his sermons and other writings, was indeed a strenuous career. After 15 years as a poor student-tutor at Oxford, during which time he won the friendship of the influential bishop Grandison of Exeter, he became university chancellor. This position gave him three

unpleasant and even dangerous years of drastic but vain efforts at putting an end to student riots. In 1338 he became dean of Lichfield. Here, besides preaching (which he considered his chief work), he spent much time overseeing the repairing of the cathedral. Soon, however, he was sent to Avignon where he resided for years at the papal court as a representative for the English secular clergy. Many of his sermons were *ex parte* criticisms of mendicant rivals. By 1356 he had written his *De Pauperie Salvatoris*, a drastic condemnation of the friars. As a result of their charges against him, Richard spent his three last years at Avignon, where a papal commission was conducting hearings; this was the period of his widely published sermon, *Defensio Curatorum*. Meanwhile, he was not forgotten at home. In 1346 he preached at the special London services of prayer for Edward III's success at Calais. In the same year he was made archbishop of Armagh, his native diocese. Among his 29 Irish sermons one finds references to his rivalry with the archbishop of Dublin over the primacy of the Irish Church. In other places he mentioned such events as the Jubilee Pardon for "the Isles of the Sea" in 1350, and the Black Death in Ireland, especially "prevalent in seaside places and among fishermen and sailors." However, he attributed some of his people's woes to the fact that Scotch, English, and Irish in Ireland were "always at loggerheads," and that "everything they can get hold of goes into their stomachs." His writings furnished the heretic Wycliffe with much anti-clerical campaign material.—*L. C. Mac Kinney.*

4016. JOLLIFFE, J. E. A. The hidation of Kent. *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 44 (176) Oct. 1929: 612-618.—Modern Kent is divided into five lathes of unequal size and of no administrative significance, though two lathe courts exist to testify to the fact, made clear by other evidence, that they were once some sort of administrative unit. Domesday statistics show that the present lathes are aggregates of smaller units, some of which were themselves called lathes in 1066. Grouping the hundreds assigned to each lathe, and adding the number of sulungs reported from each hundred, it appears that the lathes of Domesday were made up of more or less regular eighty-sulung groups. These groups were once units of government and are to be identified with the *regiones* of early Kentish charters. "The primitive lathe was probably one of 80 sulungs in east Kent and 160 in west Kent." They are pre-feudal aggregates of land, assigned to a "cinges tun" for fiscal, administrative, and judicial purposes—*regiones suburbanae regis oppido*. They had a real economic unity, like that of the sokes and the shires of the north.—*Warner F. Woodring.*

4017. KANDEL, M. Quelques observations sur la Devastatio Constantinopolitana. [Some observations on the "Devastatio Constantinopolitana."] *Byzantion* 4 1927-1928: 179-188.—Among the sources for the history of the Fourth Crusade the anonymous *Devastatio Constantinopolitana* is important. By a minute and careful analysis of its content and language the author arrives at the following conclusions: (1) that the work is based upon contemporary official documents, among which were the two letters of Baldwin to Innocent III; (2) that it was written by a Frenchman, probably a member of the minor clergy, belonging to the retinue of the counts of Flanders.—*C. G. Lowe.*

4018. KARÁCSONYI, JOHANN. Hogyan jutott szent Eduard angol király unokaöcsce a magyar királyi családdal rokonságba? [How the nephew of King Edward the Confessor of England became related to the royal house of Hungary.] *Turul.* 42 (1-2) 1928: 39-43.—The two sons of Edmund Ironside, Edmund and Edward, driven out of England by Cnut into Sweden, went from there to Russia where they made the acquaintance of the Hungarian prince Andrew

and with him returned to Hungary. Andrew, now king of Hungary, had a Russian wife and her sister, Agathe, married the younger English prince Edward. The older, Edmund, died in Hungary.—*Emma Bartoniek.*

4019. KERN, LÉON. Notes pour servir à un débat sur le pacte de 1291. [Notes as a basis for a debate on the Charter of 1291.] *Z. f. Schweizer. Gesch.* 9 (3) 1929: 340–346.—The parties to this pact renew an old alliance and promise assistance to each other with the understanding, however, that they continue to serve their masters faithfully. They will not accept as magistrates or as judge anyone who is a stranger to them or anyone who has bought the right to judicial power. They agree to bring any conflict to arbitration; they agree to punish murder, arson, theft, and robbery. They will give each other judicial help, and they will forever adhere to this pact. There is nothing in this document that is revolutionary. The interpretation, however, of certain passages is subject to discussion. The text should be compared with that of other earlier and contemporary agreements. Different expressions have been used to indicate the same people, for instance, the parties to this pact are sometimes called *conspirati*, sometimes *coniurati* and at times *iurati*. The language of the middle ages is variable and at times it is very difficult to get the exact meaning of a word. Two interpretations are sometimes given to one and the same sentence. Very often the clause of the continuance of this agreement is misunderstood. It does not mean that this alliance is "eternal, undissolvable and irrevocable." It only means that this pact has been made for an indefinite period. The idea of the perpetuity of the state of anything is a modern idea, it does not exist in the middle ages. The analysis and critical interpretation, although it helps to clarify certain points, does not solve all the problems.—*Rosa Ernst.*

4020. KOVÁTS, FERENCE. A magyar pénzforgalom az Anjouk korában. I. Az 1301–1350. évi pénzforgalom általános jellemzése. [Hungarian money economy in the age of Anjous. 1. General characterization of money economy 1301–1350.] *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, 25 1926. publ. 1928: 90–109.—Kováts continues the studies of Valentin Hómans in regard to the history of money economy in Hungarian cities and markets of the middle ages, on the basis of very extensive source materials. Development of Hungarian city economy begins in the main after the recession of the great Tartar invasions in the second half of the 13th century. At the time of its origin the city market had at its disposal a very inadequate coin for carrying on business, namely the royal denarius which was minted in innumerable types, constantly changed as to its metal content, and annually called in and reissued. Cities were therefore compelled to create their own money or to take over the coins of another country. One of the first business practices which developed was the weighing out of silver money as to its silver content and to establish weights (*Marken*) for this. But this clumsy means of exchange was not suited to the commerce and trade of the towns and after 1260 there is another attempt to secure a more convenient and stable standard of measurement. The Hungarian towns adapted the denarius of Vienna and the *Banaldenar*, which shows the great influence of Vienna and Venice. At the same time a very peculiar and specifically Hungarian silver mark was developed which later, together with the *Gulden*, became the basis of late medieval gold coinage. After further discussion of the distribution of foreign coinage and its relations to native coinage there is an appendix with 269 titles of unpublished documents from the period 1301 to 1350.—*A. Alföldi.*

4021. LATOUCHE, ROBERT. Le notariat dans le comté de Vintimille au XI^e et au XII^e siècle. [The office of notary in the county of Vintimille in the

eleventh and twelfth centuries.] *Moyen Âge*. 29 (2) May–Aug. 1928: 171–189.—This article, based on 11th and 12th century documents in the archives of Turin, is a supplement to the same author's "The notary's office in the county of Nice," *Moyen Âge*. 28 (2) May–Aug. 1927: 129–169.—The counts of Vintimille probably as early as the 11th century had established in their county notaries like those in Lombardy and perhaps Genoa. The early form of the attested document was awkward because the *ego* of the text referred to the grantor or disposer while the *ego* of the concluding confirmation referred to the notary. The confirmation in form was like that in use in Lombardy since the 8th century. Both the text and the confirmation were written by the notary. In time the form was simplified and unified. In a clear phrase the notary merely attested that he was present and had written the document at the request of the parties concerned. Symbolic signs replaced names and the notary's signature developed into the monogram. These changes took place in the latter half of the 12th century and were adopted in Provence in the beginning of the next. The notaries of the county of Vintimille do not seem to have had minute books. The 10th century notarial institution of Lombardy and the 13th century notarial institution of Provence were closely connected, probably through the county of Vintimille. Three illustrative documents dated 1063, 1125, 1166 are appended.—*Milton R. Gutsch.*

4022. LEDERER, EMMA. A legrégebb magyar iparososztály kialakulása. [The development of the oldest crafts in Hungary.] *Századok*. 62 (1–3) Jan. 1928: 492–528; (4–6) Apr. 1928: 633–645.—According to the special situation in Hungary the author is inclined to accept the manorial (*hofrechtlische*) theory which has gained new currency in our day. The great migrations also destroyed in Hungary most of the Roman cultural institutions. It is therefore impossible to accept the existence of a considerable number of free craftsmen at the time of the foundation of the Hungarian state. Industry could only develop on a larger scale on the great manorial estates. The author shows how the differentiation between agricultural and industrial serfs could have originated already in the 12th and 13th centuries, what the social and economic position of this oldest Hungarian working class was, how it improved its status at first materially and then legally, simultaneously with the growth of the towns in the 13th and 14th centuries. Then she discusses the factors which united these workers in corporations or guilds once they had reached the cities.—*E. G. Varga.*

4023. LUCAS, HENRY S. The Low Countries and the Hundred Years' War, 1326–1347. *Univ. of Michigan Publ. Hist. & Pol. Sci.* 8 1929: pp. 18 + 696.—The author has endeavored to trace, on the basis of a new study of all available printed sources and some in manuscript, the political movements in the Low Countries at the opening of the Hundred Years' War. The very important marriage of Philippa of Hainault and Edward III, the significance of which has generally escaped historians, is made the point of departure. The political role of her father, William, count of Hainault, Holland, and Zeeland, is traced in great detail. As father-in-law of Edward III, William, count (later duke) of Juliers, and Lewis the Bavarian, and brother-in-law of Philip VI of France, he enjoyed unique prestige. Through his influence Eleanor Plantagenet, sister of Edward III, married Reginald, count of Guelders and Zutphen. His far-reaching influence was distrusted by Philip VI in spite of his great services at the battle of Cassel in August, 1328. Philip sought to control the political situation in the Low Countries during the next eight years, but greatly antagonized his brother-in-law. The two wars against the duke of Brabant in

1332–1333 and in 1334 are traced in detail in order to illustrate the growing tension. Finally, when English and French antagonisms threatened to produce a crisis, the relations between Philip VI and Count William became worse. William's numerous connections became the basis of Edward's alliances on the continent made in 1336 and 1337. Edward's endeavor to raise money by means of a monopoly on wool is described in detail. This, with the embargo on foodstuffs as well as on hides and wool-felts, was used to force the Flemings to become his allies. Van Artevelde rose to champion a policy of neutrality in December, 1337, which was recognized by Philip. The crafty duke of Brabant joined Edward because of solid economic advantages offered. Edward's financial bungling and the duke's astuteness prevented the former from invading France in 1338, and he had to remain inactive in Brabant until 1339. The battle of Sluys in 1340 gave Edward command of the sea, but his failure before Tournai proved a serious setback for himself and his allies. Edward was now bankrupt and Philip VI was able to dislodge his allies one after another until 1347 when the whole network of alliances was dissolved. The death of van Artevelde exercised no influence on the course of events.—*H. S. Lucas.*

4024. MAGOUN, FRANCIS P. Jr. Football in medieval England and in Middle English literature. *Amer. Hist. Rev.* 35(1) Oct. 1929: 33–45.—The earliest references to games which may have been football are in Nennius, *Historia Britonum* (9th century), and Fitzstephen's *Descriptio Nobilissimae Civitatis Londiniae* (1174), and (ca. 1200) in Layamon's *Brut*. The *Calendar of Inquisitions Miscellaneous* (Chancery) contains a reference to the death in 1280 of Henry, son of William de Ellington in a game which is not named. The game was clearly a violent one in which a group of players participated. The first unambiguous reference to football is contained in a proclamation of 1314, and thereafter the game is most often cited as a public nuisance. In Edward III's reign when an effort was being made to encourage archery the playing of football was discouraged. Allusions to the game occur in 14th century literature, especially in Chaucer, and at about his time, there was some attempt made to regulate sports in church yards. There are several evidences of the popularity of the game in the next century in guild account books, in a popular ballad, in the Macro morality, *Mankind*, and in ordinances attempting to discourage other sports and encourage archery. Very little is known of the rules which governed medieval football although there are several descriptions of the game which flourished in spite of numerous statutes forbidding it both in Scotland and in England.—*Helen Muhlfeld.*

4025. MONTI GENNARO, MARIA. Nagy Lajos magyar király törvényhozási intézkedései a nápolyi királyságban. [The administrative work of King Ludwig the Great of Hungary in the Kingdom of Naples.] *Történelmi Szemle*. 14(1–4) 1929: 96–136.—The author discusses the administrative work of King Ludwig I of Hungary in Naples, 1347–1348, on the basis of some hitherto neglected materials and publishes these documents as an appendix to the article. Ludwig demanded above all a general oath of fidelity from all Neapolitans. He also reorganized the entire administration of the state and especially the administration of the Royal Chamber. Finally he reorganized the higher schools in Naples.—*Emma Bartoničká.*

4026. MIDDLE TEMPLAR. A famous skull. *English Rev.* 49(3) Sep. 1929: 323–328.—Geoffrey de Mandeville was buried (or reburied) in the Temple graveyard in 1165, and in 1185 his bones were placed in a sarcophagus under the portico before the west door of the Temple church. In 1840 they were rediscovered, and the skull was deposited in a cabinet of

catalpa wood in the Temple Library, where it still remains.—*S. M. Scott.*

4027. MISKOLCZY, STEPHAN. András herceg tragédiája és a nápolyi udvar. [The tragedy of Prince Andrew and the court of Naples.] *Századok*. 62(7) Jul. 1928: 766–800; (10) Dec. 1928: 869–887.—After the premature death of his son, Robert, king of Naples, married his granddaughter Joan to the second son of his nephew Charles I, king of Hungary, prince Andrew. This he did because the direct male line of the Neapolitan Angevin dynasty was dying out. Thus the kingdom of Naples would have fallen to the Hungarian Angevins, disregarding entirely the principal families of Tarento and Durazzo and the sideline of the Neopolitan Angevins. But when king Robert died, young Andrew was murdered before his coronation during a hunt in Aversa near Naples. Historians have disagreed as to the perpetrators of the murder. Miskolczy re-examines the circumstances which surrounded this tragic event, and in contrast to Baddeley, Steele, and others he comes to the conclusion that Queen Joan herself had no knowledge and did not take part in the murder, which was planned by the princely family of Tarento.—*E. G. Varga.*

4028. NØRLUND, POUL. De aeldste Vidnesbyrd om Skyldtaxationen. [The earliest evidences of Skyldtaxationen.] *Hist. Tidsskr.* (Copenhagen) 9(6) 1: 54–95.—The nature of the poorly understood medieval financial obligation in the jurisdiction of Zealand, known as *Skyldtaxationen*, is discussed anew in the light of the *Sorø Gavebog*. The older section of this source is shown to be in existence before 1213 and the authorship of it is ascribed to the Abbott Gaufrid. Arup, building on the work of Erslev, has connected the *Skyldtaxation* with a transformation of the old *Ledingsbyrder* into the later *Ledingsskat*. But this connection is mistaken for the *Ledingsskat* cannot be traced farther back than 1214, while the *Skyldtaxation* can be shown to have existed as early as 1160. As a matter of fact the *Skyldtaxation* is the origin of the later *Landgilde*.—*Oscar J. Falnes.*

4029. OBREEN, HENRI. Onuitgegeven Oorkonden uit de 13e eeuw, betreffende Zeeland. [Unpublished documents of the 13th century relating to Zealand.] *Bijdragen en Mededeelingen Hist. Genootschap*. 49 1928: 237–269.—This is the second series of documents published by Obreen on this subject, the first having appeared in vol. 47. The dates range from 1244 to 1282, and the territory in Zeeland to which they refer is the island of Zuid-Beveland. The three pieces drawn up in May, 1263, mention the projected construction of dikes, and for that reason they form an important source. Valuable also is the document signed in 1279, in which Floris V, Count of Holland, approves the plans for draining a part of the island.—*A. Hyma.*

4030. RASSOW, PETER. Urkunden Kaiser Alfons VII von Kastilien 1126–1155. [Documents relating to Alfonso VII of Castile, 1126–1155.] *Arch. f. Urkundenforsch.* 11(1) 1929: 66–137.—The author lists altogether 57 documents, the first of which is dated December 12, 1126, and the last December 9, 1155. Most of the documents refer to donations of royal estates or parts of estates to various abbeys and persons. Prior to March 26, 1128, no mention is made of a royal consort.—*Oscar E. Mollari.*

4031. SALTER, H. E. The city of Oxford in the Middle Ages. *History*. 14(54) Jul. 1929: 97–105.—The regular plan of Oxford stamps it as one laid out in advance by some landlord, and indeed its limits did not change between 1100 and 1800 in spite of large fluctuations in population. The houses were always built at the street line and were contiguous—frequently having common walls. Comparatively little stone was used and no brick, while the ordinary roof covering was slate. Two stories and a basement were the general

rule, with frequently a different freeholder for each. Near Carfax small shops or *selds* with a *solarium* above were built along the street with the ordinary tenement behind them. Sanitary conditions were not of the best. The merchant gild apparently exerted an extraordinary control over the craft gilds within the city.—*Cyril E. Smith.*

4032. SCHMID, PAUL. Die Entstehung des Marseiller Kirchenstaates, II. [The origin of the episcopal state of Marseilles.] *Arch. f. Urkundenforschung*. 11(1) 1929: 138–152.—Consists of excursus on six documents, designated as J-L. 5134, 5211, 5213, 5215, 5796, 5797. The first two are adjudged on internal evidence to be inaccurate copies of originals though made with honest intent. The others, on similar grounds, are branded as forgeries. There is also a section of the Latin text of a chronicle (Paris Bibl. Nat. MS lat. 14301 p. 94) dealing with the dispute over sepulture and active property between the monks of Saint-Victor and the chapter of Aix under Abbot Peter (1047–1060).—*Irving W. Raymond.*

4033. SOÓS, ELEMÉR. A morvamezei csata. [The battle of the Marchfeld.] *Honisme és Helytörténet*. 1(1) Jun. 1928: 3–35.—The Hapsburgs founded their family power on the Marchfeld. The author shows on the basis of new documents that the battle of Rudolph von Hapsburg and Ottokar, King of Bohemia, was decided by the vigorous interposition of the Hungarians.—*A. Pleidell.*

4034. THIBEAU, PATRICK W. The medieval university. *School & Soc.* 30(775) Nov. 2, 1929: 585–590.—The beginnings of modern societal organization as well as university forms of procedure, studies, titles, methods, and practices in dealing with certain administrative problems are found in the medieval university. The medieval university, however, never enjoyed full self-government. The theoretical right of the town to interfere with the students was apparently never questioned. The desire for protection and support was responsible for most of the external legislation. A conscious effort was made by external authorities to avoid undue interference in matters strictly academic, an attitude similar to that of the modern university board of trustees. The chancellor of the University of Paris obtained his authority solely because he was the authorized educational representative of the cathedral chapter. If the university became a papal institution, it was not because of any arbitrary interference on the part of the pope. The institution was originally a guild and like any other Christian guild could appeal to the pope for support and protection; each appeal, however, confirmed and increased papal authority.—*Milton R. Gutsch.*

4035. WHITEHILL, WALTER MUIR, Jr. A Mozarabic psalter from Santo Domingo de Silos. *Speculum*. 4(4) Oct. 1929: 461–468.—A description is given of an 11th century manuscript (MS 2) of the Bibliothèque Smith-Lesouëf at Nogent-sur-Marne. Three photographic plates accompany the article showing specimens of the hand and interesting initials and marginal decorations.—*Cyril E. Smith.*

LATER MIDDLE AGES AND EARLY MODERN TIMES, 1348 TO 1648

(See also Entries 3520, 3870, 3925, 3932, 3938, 3943, 3946, 3947, 3948, 3950, 3959, 3961, 3964, 3967, 3969, 3975, 3978, 3987, 3992, 4015, 4024, 4031, 4115, 4134, 4187, 4190, 4207, 4253, 4259, 4282, 4316, 4321, 4332)

4036. ALBRIGHT, EVELYN MAY. Spenser's cosmic philosophy and his religion. *Publ. Mod. Lang. Assn. (PMLA)*. 44(3) Sep. 1929: 715–759.—A tendency of late has been to classify Spenser as preemi-

nently pagan or even atheistic. Spenser was never an atheist nor a reasoned agnostic. Apart from a certain interest in astronomy it is doubtful if he had any stronger scientific bent than the average cultivated 16th century English gentleman well read in the Greek and Roman classics. The interpretation of Spenser as materialistic and scientific depends largely on the critics' decision that the poet sided with the losing debater in "Mutability." It seems likely that Spenser remained for years in a state of deliberate faith in spite of some intellectual doubts. Spenser is often compared to Lucretius. It would be difficult in the whole history of philosophic and scientific thought to find an author who held more views contrary to Spenser than did Lucretius. Spenser has a saner combination of philosophical notions than has sometimes been attributed to him.—*J. F. Dilworth.*

4037. ANTSCHERL, OTTO. Italienisch-europäische oder nationale Renaissance. [Italian-European or national Renaissance.] *Germanisch-Romanische Monatsschr.* 17(9–10) Sep.–Oct. 1929: 372–386.—Since Bureckhardt, who derived the word from Michelet, we are accustomed to call the revival of classical learning and the change from the collectively-thinking and feeling man of the middle ages, the Renaissance. But Renaissance might mean the newborn of the modern spirit as that spirit manifested itself in the various nations since the collapse of the Gothic *civitas dei*. This question is now being investigated. Recently L. Pfandl published his *Spanische Nationalliteratur in ihrer Blütezeit* (Freiburg, i. B., 1929) in which he discussed the development of the Spanish spirit from 1550 to 1700. He traces the awakened Spanish spirit back to its own medieval foundations rather than to Greece and Rome. Spain rejected the pagan Renaissance. However, Plato and Aristotle are really not models and stimulators, but rather symbols of specific intellectual-spiritual attitudes, which can manifest themselves at any time and at any place. Spain and Germany with their mysticism appear to show a special aptitude for the Platonic approach, while France and Italy lean toward the Aristotelian. Only Spain and Germany could produce such religious crises as the Mystical Movement (Loyola) and the Reformation. Pfandl in many respects still operates with the idea of an Italian-European Renaissance.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

4038. BATAILLON, MARCEL. Les sources espagnoles de l'*Opus Epistolarum Erasmi*. [Spanish sources of the *Opus Epistolarum Erasmi*.] *Bull. Hispanique*. 31(3) Jul.–Sep. 1929: 181–203.—The *Opus epistolarum Des Erasmi Roterdami denuo recognitum et auctum per P. S. Allen et H. M. Allen*. (Oxford, 1906–1928, 7 v.) is of signal importance to the study of Erasmus' influence in Spain. The distinctive Spanish sources and problems may be considered under the following divisions: (1) Papers of the Imperial Chancery and the Manuscripts of the Royal Academy of History. (2) The papers of Juan de Vergara, the *Miscellanea* of Alvar Gómez and MSS 17460 of the National Library. (3) Copies: MSS 18675 of the National Library and the Heine collection (Munich). (4) Researches to be made: The original of the *Epistolario* of Vergara. The fate of the Olivares library. Hispanists owe much to the editors for collecting this previously scattered material. The real problem is to trace the *Miscellanea* of Alvar Gómez after the dispersion of the Olivares library. It is possible that this was included in purchases by the government about 1750, the material being shared by the Escorial and the National Library. The problem of what became of the 18 volumes lost is still to be solved. (5) The copies of Madrid (MSS 18675) and Munich. A careful search must be made in the Madrid libraries, especially of the Burriel papers in the National Library, and in the Velázquez collection in the academy of history;

also Cerdó Rico's manuscripts should be traced and examined as well as the collection of Simón de Santander, now in the Library of Brussels.—C. K. Jones.

4039. BELLINGER, V. L'Amiral de Coligny sire de Tinténiac, en Bretagne. [Admiral de Coligny, lord of Tinténiac, in Brittany.] *Bull. Soc. de l'Hist. du Protestantisme Français*. 78(1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 63-77; (2) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 173-180.—A circumstantial account of the family-trees of Admiral de Coligny and of Madame de Coligny, which traces them back to the first Crusade. Such themes as the pomp and glory of life at Tinténiac, their loyalty to the Catholic religion, their enlightened rule over their estates in Brittany are presented. In describing the conversion of the admiral to Calvinism, his study of the Protestant doctrines is credited, and no social-economic factors conditioning it are named. Coligny's labors in promoting the cause of Protestantism politically and socially till his assassination, Aug. 24, 1572, are indicated. The second article has three parts: (1) notes on the beliefs, the brilliant connections, and the possessions of le Comte de Montfort, brother of Admiral Gaspard de Coligny; (2) some events in the life of François de Coligny, oldest son of the admiral, who became proprietor of the estate of Tinténiac; (3) a record of the clashes between the pope and the abbess of Saint-Georges at Tinténiac, together with an account of the financial difficulties of the convent, all of which proved to be grist to the mill of Protestantism.—Q. Breen.

4040. BRÜNNER, E. C. G. De voedselvoorziening van de Bevolking in de Nederlanden te regelen. [Regulating the food supply of the population of the Netherlands.] *Bijdragen en Mededeelingen v. h. Hist. Genootschap*. 50 141-192.—An edition of documents from various sources all concerning government measures for the supply of food in the Netherlands, 1565. The material is arranged according to the following points of view: (1) research as to the quantities of grain available; (2) reservation of all foodstuffs for the use of the population; (3) distribution and ransoming of bread in the various cities.—P. J. van Winter.

4041. BUSH, D. Chaucer's "Corinne." *Speculum*, 4(1) Jan. 1929: 106-107.—An explanation is proffered for an obscure allusion in Chaucer's *Anelida and Arcite*. By analogy with a passage from Lydgate's *Troy-Book* it is suggested that a traditional catalogue less detailed than that used by Lydgate may have been the source of Chaucer's reference to "Corinne," for it has not been proved that he knew Ovid's *Amores*.—Cyril E. Smith.

4042. BUSHES, ALICE H. A Cid drama of 1639. *Hispania*. 12(4) Oct. 1929: 339-346.—In December, 1636, Corneille's *Cid* was presented in Paris with tremendous success. As a result, two other plays were produced in 1637 *La suite et le mariage du Cid*, by Urbain Chevreux, and *La vraie suite du Cid* by le Sieur Desfontaines. Both plays exalted a Spanish hero. In the political situation in France in 1636-1639 there was a party headed by Cardinal Richelieu that was decidedly anti-Spanish, and a pro-Spanish party led by the Spanish queen, Anne of Austria, wife of Louis XIII. In the three plays produced in 1636-1637, the emphasis was on the struggle between love and honor. The hero was in each case a Spanish hero. The anti-Spanish party resented deeply the appearance of the *Cid* plays. In 1639, there was published by Timothée de Chillac *L'Ombre du Comte de Gormas, et La Mort du Cid*. Chillac represented the views of the anti-Spanish party and wrote his play so as to deprive the hero of an enemy country of his glory. Thus in Chillac's play Spain's hero is killed and the country is saved only through the exertions of a French nobleman. The French count's glory reaches its high point

as the Spanish king places the hand of the Infanta in his while the assembled court looks on.—T. S. Currier.

4043. CARACI, GIUSEPPE. Un italiano nell'alto Egitto ed in Nubia sul finire del secolo XVI. [An Italian in upper Egypt and Nubia toward the end of the 16th century.] *Archivio Storico Italiano*. 11(1) Apr. 30, 1929: 29-76; (2) Jul. 30, 1929: 231-268.—The National Library of Florence possesses a small volume in manuscript entitled *Viaggio dal Cairo in Ebrein per il Nilo*. The anonymous writer was an Italian who made the journey by way of the Nile to Upper Egypt and Nubia in 1589; he was probably a merchant or an architect, certainly not a savant. He states that the journey was not from any motive of financial gain, but from a desire to see the country and the relics of antiquity. In the breaking up of the Roman empire, when Egypt fell into the hands of Arabs and Turks, most of the knowledge of Egyptian antiquity had been lost to the occidental world. Merchants visited the delta; some pilgrims and missionaries went as far as Cairo and wrote of the pyramids, which they called "Pharaoh's granaries." Even a hundred years after the voyage under discussion, missionaries were unable to reach the first cataract. Their accounts of anything beyond Cairo were mostly stories told by the Arabs. Medieval and early modern literature on the subject is extensive in volume but limited in content. This unknown Italian wrote with sincerity and veracity concerning what he saw, and so vividly that his book could almost be used as a guide today. It is the oldest known description of Egypt, the country, people, and monuments, written by an occidental, who went as far as Nubia seeking traces of ancient civilization. (There are lengthy excerpts with comments.)—Mary Wilkins Holt.

4044. CHANTERAC, BERTRAND de. Odet de Foix, vicomte de Lautrec. *Rev. d. Quest. Hist.* 57(2) Apr. 1, 1929: 257-317.—With the decline of feudalism the "art" of war changed. Infantry and artillery played more important parts in conflicts. Thus personal valor was no longer the essential factor. Instead, the best leaders were those able to use most effectively the troops carrying firearms. Unfortunately most of the nobles could not understand these changes, and as a result, the efficient military leaders rose from the lower classes. The House of Foix, however, furnished famous military leaders. Of these Odet de Foix, born in 1483 or 1484, was the most outstanding. The author then shows how this vicomte de Lautrec demonstrated his military and diplomatic abilities in the wars in Italy during the first part of the 16th century.—F. C. Palm.

4045. CIAN, VITTORIO. Il Conte Baldassar Castiglione (1529-1929). [Count Baldassar Castiglione 1529-1929.] *Nuova Antologia*. 266(1378) Aug. 16, 1929: 409-423.—Castiglione, was born in happy circumstances. The literary, philosophical, and artistic attributes of the *Cortegiano* reveal him as one well-versed in Greek and Latin. His birthplace was Mantua, a city filled with the humanistic traditions of da Feltre and Filelfo. In the service of the dukes of Montefeltre he secured the breadth and knowledge requisite to the future author of the *Cortegiano*. A sojourn in Rome brought him into the circle of Raphael, Bembo, and other luminaries of the Renaissance. In 1516 he married beautiful Ippolita Torelli, entering the service of the church four years later on her death. From 1525 to 1529, as papal nuncio to Charles V, his diplomacy was frustrated by the deceit of the emperor and the vacillation of Clement VII. Obstinate fevers and the hopelessness of his terrible task killed him in 1529. Contrary to modern opinion a contemporary wrote of him as "renowned both for his sufficiency and for the esteem he commanded in the emperor."—E. M. Pastore.

4046. CIAN, VITTORIO. Il Conte Baldassar Castiglione (1529-1929). [Count Baldassar Castiglione

(1529–1929).] *Nuova Antologia*. 267 (1379) Sep. 1, 1929: 3–18.—Castiglione's active rather than contemplative life prevented the *Cortegiano* from becoming heavy with pedantry and doctrine. Neither Cicero nor Xenophon were his models but concrete reality as he had experienced it. Passionate devotion to his tiny fatherland, Urbino, and to his two friends, Elisabetta and Raphael Sanzio, strongly stamp his work. Aesthetic, psychological and moral elements converge into a beautiful harmony, all guided by his instinct of reality. The diversity of the company—cultured and gentle women, cavaliers, men-at-arms, churchmen, politicians, literary men, artists, and even buffoons—make the *Cortegiano* a true representation of contemporary court life. His characters are from Urbino, Florence, Genoa, Venice, Piedmont, Lombardy, Mantua, Verona, and southern Italy. He seems to offer a unified synthesis of the great Italian family which may be likened to a garden, with the tacit understanding, however, of a preference for Tuscan flowers. The *Cortegiano* attests the difference between Italian chivalry and that beyond the Alps, chiefly in that in the climate of Italy it assumes the character of a civic militia, fighting not only under the standard of Mars but also of Venus, Apollo, and all the other Muses. Thus he portrays Italian chivalry as an evolution and not a degeneration as De Sanctis would have one believe. The *Cortegiano* reconciles the ancient heroic pagan with Christianity. The ideal courtier is just, temperate, continent, strong, wise, liberal, religious, and patriotic. The prose is Tuscan and unlike the heaviness and artificiality of that of Bembo which is discolored by its evident preoccupation with imitation.—E. M. Pastore.

4047. CULVER, HENRY B. A contemporary fifteenth century ship model. *Mariner's Mirror*. 15 (3) Jul. 1929: 213–219.—F. E. Baldwin.

4048. DAU, W. H. T. Luther and the Turkish invasion of western Europe. *Biblical Rev.* 14 (1) Jan. 1929: 71–94.—Luther's treatise on war against the Turks, 1529, and his Campaign Sermon against the Turks, 1530, were written partly in self-defense, partly from patriotic motives. He had been charged in Leo X's bull, *Exsurge Domine*, 1520, with opposition to war on the Turks, a charge which rested on his reference to the Turkish invasion as a scourge of God. Instances are given of the fact that such language had been used by others without incurring papal displeasure. Unwillingness in the German Diets to vote money for the campaigns against the Turks reflects distrust of the political maneuvers of the papacy. In correspondence with the Elector of Saxony, the pope early charged Luther with favoring the Turks. Chieregato in 1523 described Luther as a greater enemy to Christendom than the Turks. An anonymous rhymed tract accused him of lending opportunity to the Turks and being the cause of their invasions. The disaster of Mohacz in 1526 was laid to the division caused by Luther; even Cuspinianus of Vienna, with whom he had been in correspondence, wrote him a reproachful letter on this event (quoted), in which he refers to Luther's prophecies of ruin at the hands of the Turks unless the pope should be cast down. Luther's friends saw with dismay the disingenuous treatment accorded his views by his enemies and urged him to write an explanation. The two treatises are here outlined.—J. T. McNeill.

4049. ÉMARD, PAUL. Jacques Amyot, grand aumonier de France. [Jacques Amyot, grand almoner of France.] *Rev. du Seizième Siècle*. 15 (1–2) 1929: 1–42.—From 1583 to 1586 Amyot was at the Enclosure. He had many difficulties of administration, as the members were very quarrelsome. He initiated the policy of demanding medical examinations of all applicants for admission to the Quinze-Vingts, so as to keep out pretenders. He also stopped the practice of auctioning the stations at the various churches, and granted the place

by seniority. Near the end of 1586 Amyot drew up a statement of rules for the administration of the order. In 1588 a case of adultery occurred within the Enclosure, and Amyot punished the culprits with great severity. Ordinarily he governed with moderation, but he felt severe punishment was necessary in this case. There is proof that Amyot was no longer at the Enclosure after August, 1589. He was with Henry IV, who was besieging Paris. During his absence the Quinze-Vingts suffered. The turbulent members gained control, and they removed the reforms of Amyot. The latter did not return to the Enclosure after this time, and he died Feb. 6, 1593. Amyot held the office for over 30 years, and zealously performed his duties, something his successor did not always do.—Frederick E. Graham.

4050. ERDÉLYI, JULIUS. Újabb adatok Nagy Lajos tüzérségéhez. [New information on the artillery of Ludwig the Great.] *Hadtörténeti Közlemények*. 29 (2) 1928: 137–141.—E. G. Varga.

4051. ERNYEY, JOSEPH. Kisérletek a körmöci pénzverő áthelyezésére (1524–1640). [An attempt at placing the Körömöcbánya coins in the period 1524–1640.] *Numizmatikai Kölöny*. 25 1926. publ. 1928: 110–133.—A. Alföldi.

4052. ERSLEV, KR. Det Stockholmske Blodbad. [The Stockholm massacre.] *Hist. Tidsskr.* [Copenhagen]. 9 (6) 2: 249–263.—One by one a number of assertions advanced by Weibull in a new treatment (*Scandia*, 1 (1)) of the massacre are reexamined and rejected.—Oscar J. Falnes.

4053. GYALOKAY, EUGEN. A biarmegyei hadjárat 1604-ben. [The campaign in the county of Bihar in 1604.] *Hadtörténeti Közlemények*. 29 (3) 1928: 259–318.—As result of the absolutist government of Rudolph, as well as the oppression of the Protestants and the savagery of the foreign mercenaries, a great unrest developed in Hungary which resulted in rebellion and the defection of Transylvania. The author discusses these events from the point of view of military history. When Belgiojoso, Rudolph's governor in Hungary, learned that Stephen Bocskay, one of the wealthiest land owners beyond the Theiss, was allied with the discontents, he entered Bihar with his troops in the fall of 1604 in order to make Bocskay prisoner. But Bocskay gathered about himself a troop and routed one of the lieutenants of Belgiojoso. Thereupon the governor lost courage and retired to his camp at Kaschau. Thus he made it possible for Bocskay to start the war of independence with the aid of the other discontents.—E. G. Varga.

4054. HAAS, M. de. Een vijftiental Brieven van Maurits Huygens aan zijn broer Constantijn (van 20 mei 1622 tot 7 juni 1624). [Fifteen letters of Maurice Huygens to his brother Constantine (May 20, 1622 to June 7, 1624).] *Bijdragen en Mededeelingen v. h. Hist. Genootschap*. 50 1–40.—Additions to the standard edition of Huygens' correspondence by Worp, derived from a collection in the archives of Brabant. The letters are chiefly of interest for the history of the Huygens' family.—P. J. van Winter.

4055. HARRISON, A. D. Thomas Eldred: merchant. *Mariner's Mirror*. 15 (1) Jan. 1929: 54–64.—This article contains a discussion of the probable identity of a merchant of Ipswich, who is believed to have joined Cavendish in his voyage to the South Sea, and to have circumnavigated the globe. (Illustrations.)—F. E. Baldwin.

4056. HULME, HAROLD. The sheriff as a member of the House of Commons from Elizabeth to Cromwell. *J. Modern Hist.* 1 (3) Sep. 1929: 361–377.—This article deals with the 17th-century sheriff who on occasion was elected and returned to the House of Commons. His presence there was not generally welcomed by that body and sometimes caused considerable discussion in which the growing party feeling of the commons was aroused. The first legislation

which made the election of sheriffs to the House of Commons illegal was an ordinance of 1372 and an addition of the *nolumus* clause to the writs for election in 1373. It is probable that sheriffs broke this law on occasion before the reign of Elizabeth, but it is impossible to tell whether or not the commons ever punished such offenses. However, during the reigns of Elizabeth and James I, the policy of excluding sheriffs from the House was re-established. This policy was ignored under Charles I, in the struggle between king and parliament and again near the end of the 18th century. During the last 150 years the removal of corruption and the changed political situation made it unnecessary to reintroduce this prohibition. The appointment of sheriffs from among the members of the house was a fairly regular procedure until the last 40 years of the 17th century, when with the accession of William III, the commons forced the king to give up this practice.—*Harold Hulme.*

4057. JANICSEK, STEPHAN. Keleti krónikák a török-magyar világról. [Oriental chronicles on the Turco-Hungarian wars.] *Hadtörténelmi Közlemények*. 29 (3) 1928: 319–324.—On the desperate wars which Hungary as the last bulwark of the Hungarian Christian world fought against the Turks for centuries, there are also important oriental source materials not only in Turkish chronicles but also in those of other Mohammedan peoples. The author discusses the materials on these wars in the Arabic and Persian chronicles of the British Museum.—*E. G. Varga.*

4058. JANSMA, T. S. De privileges voor de Engelsche Natie te Bergen-op-Zoom. 1469–1555. [Privileges of the English merchants at Bergen-op-Zoom.] *Bijdragen en Mededeelingen v. h. Hist. Genootschap*. 50 41–106.—These documents are edited in the oldest form available. An introduction points out that Schanz, *Englische Handelspolitik gegen Ende des Mittelalters*, II, 170, while dissecting the confirmation charter of May, 1555, made the error of placing an *intitulatio* of 1519 at the head of a *dispositio* of May 16, 1470. An index is added.—*P. J. Van Winter.*

4059. JANSMA, T. S. Het Archief der Merchants Adventurers en de grote brand van Londen. [The archives of the Merchants Adventurers and the Great Fire of London.] *Tijdschr. v. Geschiedenis*. 44 (3) 1929: 282–288.—The archives of the Merchants Adventurers were eagerly sought for but neither Schanz nor Ehrenberg nor Lingelbach were able to find them. In 1548, the papers were deposited in Mercers Hall. Hence Ehrenberg felt sure that the Mercers Guild deliberately withheld these valuable documents. But Schanz had already learned from Sir John Watney, the secretary of the Mercers, that nothing of the Merchants Adventurers papers was to be found in the collections under his control. Lingelbach wrote that he had every reason to entertain the hope that before long at least some of the papers might be found. The present author now presents the evidence that the archives of the Merchants Adventurers, as well as those of the Mercers, were destroyed by the Great Fire of 1666.—*P. J. Van Winter.*

4060. KARSLAKE, J. B. P. Early London fire-appliances. *Antiquaries J.* 9 (3) Jul. 1929: 229–238.—(Plates.)—*F. E. Baldwin.*

4061. LEBEAUPIN, ALF. Jeanne d'Arc et les cheveux coupés. [Jeanne d'Arc and bobbed hair.] *Chronique Médicale*. 36 (9) Sep. 1929: 247.—It is generally, though erroneously, believed that Jeanne d'Arc cut her hair short for utility in army life, especially for ease in wearing her helmet. Apparently in 1428 at her first interview with Baudricourt her coiffure differed in no detail from that of other girls, but a year later at Chinon she was clad in dark gray and her hair was bobbed. During the interim she had returned

to Domrémy and had been forced to flee to Neufchâteau by the threats of the soldiers. While there, she had been admitted into the Third Order of St. Francis, one of the rules of which was that sisters should have their hair cut short around, thus sacrificing a vain, worldly ornament.—*Katherine B. Collier.*

4062. LEŠZIK, ANDOR. Albert király ismeretlen denárai. [Unknown denarii of King Albert of Hungary.] *Numizmatikai Közlöny*. 25 1926. publ. 1928: 89.—*A. Alföldi.*

4063. MARTELL, P. Zur Geschichte der Post im 15. Jahrhundert. [Postal service in the fifteenth century.] *Arbeit u. Verkehr*. (7–8) Jul.–Aug. 1929: 314–318.—Besides the special courier service attached to the chancery office of the Holy Roman Empire, Maximilian I. made provision for a regular delivery of official correspondence. To manage this venture the emperor brought from Italy Janetto Tassis (died 1517), later written Taxis. The service soon involved the emperor in debt which he met in part by granting Tassis certain fiefs, among them the Pamkirchner Thurn in Carinthia; hence, the Thurn and Taxis postal monopoly of later times. Tassis was able gradually to establish this monopoly in spite of the strong opposition offered him by the city courier organizations partly because he could attract Italian capital to his enterprise, partly because he provided superior service. The most important routes of the early Tassis system connected Innsbruck with Mechlin in Flanders (established 1490) via Augsburg, Bingen, Coblenz, Cologne, and with Milan in Italy. Relay stations were usually 4 or 5 (German) miles apart, which distances also were the bases on which charges for the service were computed. The couriers travelled on schedules calling for day and night riding at speeds that varied according to the difficulty of the route and the season of the year. The wages of the couriers were not fixed, and varied from route to route and from time to time.—*F. J. Tschan.*

4064. MARTIN, G. W. "Trafiques and discoveries." *Quart. Rev.* 253 (502) Oct. 1929: 357–376.—Queen Elizabeth had a share in the discoveries of her seamen by encouraging them with her favor. The mania of discovery reached fabulous heights, and with or without trade the Elizabethan seamen carried the British flag to many new lands. Some were credulous of legends, but for the most part their descriptions, as of Cairo and the Egyptian pyramids, are appreciably accurate. Asiatic religion shocked them, as in the use of the rosary by the Buddhists. The voyages were characterized by great hardship. Crews were crowded on small vessels and often the food, in the absence of refrigeration, became spoiled, or the water supply gave out altogether. The ships themselves were sometimes unseaworthy. The seamen showed a readiness to face any odds and possessed a marvelous simplicity and faith in God. The horrors of great storms, whirlpools, and the like, and of strange animals, such as the alligator and the sea-unicorn (swordfish), were very real to them.—*Chester Kirby.*

4065. MONGRÉDien, GEORGE. Un petit-neveu de Brantôme. Le Comte de Matha. Documents inédits. [A grand nephew of Brantôme. The Comte de Matha. Unpublished documents.] *Mercure de France*. 214 (749) Sep. 1, 1929: 301–317.—Brantôme's brother, André de Bourdeille, a royal official and warrior, married Jaquette de Montberon. He died in 1582, but his widow remained faithful to his memory declining all subsequent proposals of marriage. Upon her death in 1598 considerable property was bequeathed to her children. Her younger son, Claude, married Marguerite de Breuil and eight children resulted from the union, of whom five were boys. The youngest of these boys was Charles de Bourdeille, Comte de Matha,

the subject of the present study. Following in the footsteps of three elder brothers who had been killed in Italy while successively at the head of a certain company of royal guards, Charles succeeded to the same post. While in Italy the young count proceeded to dissipate much of his heritage in loose living and epicurean revelries. Returning to France he married Catherine de Nouveau in 1641. From this time on the young libertine embarked on a career of gallantry, engaging in amorous affairs with many prominent ladies of the French court. The Comte de Matha resumed his military duties, but finally resigned his position as captain in 1645. Forced into temporary exile as a result of having espoused the Fronde, he was soon pardoned and returned to Paris. His later years were passed in debauchery until his death without confession in 1674.—*Frederick E. Graham.*

4066. MONTGOMERY, ARTHUR. Till frågan om den medeltida livegenskapan och bondefrigörelsen. [Medieval serfdom and peasant emancipation.] *Ekon. Tidskr.* 31(3) 1929: 110–150.—Considerations of economic production have not been the sole determining factors in the historical development of agricultural organization. In like manner, peasant emancipation is less the result of the efforts of proprietors to increase production than of a series of miscellaneous factors. The political and economic development of towns, the plague, the colonization movement, and other factors are significant, while humanitarian considerations and the church have played scarcely any part. On the other hand, the theory of the unhappy influence of Roman law on the condition of the peasants is untenable.—*Institute of Economics and History, Copenhagen.*

4067. MÜLLER, ADOLF. Aus der politischen Werkstatt Philipps des Grossmütigen. [The political workshop of Philip the Magnanimous.] *Hist. Vierteljahrsschr.* 25(1) Oct. 1929: 98–104.—A discussion of the part played by Landgrave Philip of Hesse, who possessed one of the best corps of diplomatic agents of his time, in forcing the abdication of Charles V.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

4068. NOCK, ALBERT JAY. A day with Friar John. *Bookman.* 70(4) Dec. 1929: 407–413.—Memories of the exploits of Gargantua, Picrochole, Friar John, and others of the Rabelaisian heroes.—*Frederick E. Graham.*

4069. NOCK, ALBERT JAY. The France of Rabelais. *Bookman.* 70(2) Oct. 1929: 132–137.—*H. P. Lattin.*

4070. PATZELT, ERNA. Grundherrschaft und bäuerliches Weistumsrecht. [The manorial lord and the declaration of legal usage by the peasants.] *Arch. f. Kulturgesch.* 20(1) 1929: 1–15.—The writer, who read her paper at the International Congress of Historians in Oslo in August, 1928, promises to publish a book on the subject of the relation of the peasant to the lord of the manor on the basis of the former's right to declare recorded legal usage. This right, which at first was a duty exacted of the serfs by the seignior, throws light upon land tenure at the close of the Middle Ages. It is an integral part of the serf's efforts to free himself completely from the control of his lord by insisting upon the right to alienate his land.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

4071. POGRÁNYI-NAGY, FÉLIX. Torna vára. [Castle Torna.] *Hadtörténeti Közlemények.* 29(4) 1928: 391–418.—*E. G. Varga.*

4072. POT, J. Verhaal van het beleg voor Zierikzee (1575–1576). [The siege of Zierikzee (1575–1576).] *Bijdragen en Mededeelingen v. h. Hist. Genootschap.* 50 107–140.—An eye-witness' story of the siege of Zierikzee by the Spanish army, probably written by burgomaster Cornelis Claes, who was biased in favor of Spain. The original, copied in 1913, has disappeared.—*P. J. van Winter.*

4073. PEŠÁK, VÁCLAV. Economic and financial administration of the crown estates in Bohemia under Maximilian II. *Casopis pro dějinách venkova (Prague).* 16(1–3) 1929: 50–58, 116–134, 195–216.—During the reign of Maximilian II (1564–1572) an attempt was made to reform the administration of the large crown-estates in Bohemia, in connection with the stabilization of the crown finances in general. Pešák describes this attempt on the basis of material in the record office of the Bohemian and Court Treasury, now deposited in Prague in the archives of the Ministry of Interior and in the archives of Prague Castle. The administration of the crown-estates in Bohemia during the 16th century is described for the first time, together with the attempts to raise the agricultural output by various visits of the officials of the Court Treasury, by changes in accounting and by the reduction of the salaries of the employees in money as well as in kind. The income from the crown-estates was used to pay back some of the emperor's debts and to meet payments abroad to the Fuggers, to the banker Wolfgang Paller and to other creditors. The administration dealt also with the lease of all the crown-estates within the jurisdiction of the Bohemian Treasury. To this office was attached the central administration of these estates and during the whole reign of Maximilian II the treasury fought against the deficits of the royal economic regime in Bohemia. (Article in Czech.)—*J. Susta.*

4074. QUICKE, FR. Oorkonden aangaande de Betrekkingen tusschen de Guliksche en Luxemburgsche Vorstenhuizen op het Einde der XIV^e Eeuw. [Documents dealing with the relations between the houses of Juliers and Luxembourg at the close of the 14th century.] *Bijdragen en Mededeelingen Hist. Genootschap.* 49 1928: 341–363.—During the 14th century many wars were fought in the Low Countries and numerous alliances were formed by local dukes and counts. In December, 1383, William, duke of Juliers and Gelderland, signed an offensive and defensive alliance with Emperor Wenceslas, who was a member of the house of Luxembourg. The latter was determined to limit the growing power of Philip, duke of Burgundy, who had designs on Brabant and Limburg.—*A. Hyma.*

4075. SCHIECHE, EMIL. Die Herkunft Johanns von Neumarkt. [The origin of John of Neumarkt.] *Arch. f. Kulturgesch.* 20(1) 1929: 16–35.—The publication of four books in 1927 on John of Neumarkt has stimulated the author of this article to make a detailed critical study of the chancellor of Charles IV, who was famous as a trans-Alpine humanist.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

4076. SCHULEK, ALFRÉD. Vegyesházi királyainak pénzei és korrendjük. [The coins of the period of the mixed dynasties and their chronology.—1. Karl Robert.] *Numizmatikai Közlöny.* 25 1926 publ. 1928: 138–195.—This thoroughgoing new chronological classification of the coins of King Karl Robert (1308–1342) was made possible by the discovery that there was an annual issue of new coins and on the basis of metrological and typological materials. The results are substantiated by written documents. Five tables further elucidate the findings.—*A. Alföldi.*

4077. SENIOR, WILLIAM. The Bucentaur. *Mariner's Mirror.* 15(2) Apr. 1929: 131–138.—The Bucentaur was the ship on the deck of which took place the symbolic ceremonial by which Venice announced her right to be Queen of the Adriatic. The article contains a discussion of the ship and the ceremony.—*F. E. Baldwin.*

4078. SZÁSZ, AUGUST. Adatok a szentgellér-thegyi fellegvár történetéhez. [Materials for the history of the castles on Mt. St. Gerhard.] *Hadtörténeti Közlemények.* 29(4) 1928: 454–457.—*E. G. Varga.*

4079. TAYLOR, E. G. R. Master John Dee, Drake and the Straits of Anian. *Mariner's Mirror.*

15 (2) Apr. 1929: 125–130.—The preparations for Drake's voyage of 1577–1580 are still obscure, and the evidence as to its objectives is contradictory. The writings of John Dee on British expansion contain mysterious hints and guarded statements which the author of this article thinks refer to Drake's voyage. The straits of Anian were believed, at the time, to separate Asia and Atlantis (N. America) but their existence was controverted.—*F. E. Baldwin.*

4080. TOUT, THOMAS FREDERICK. Literature and learning in the English civil service in the fourteenth century. *Speculum*. 4 (4) Oct. 1929: 365–389.—The civil servant wrote an appreciable portion of the books produced in England in the 14th century, and was a considerable benefactor to higher education. As he was rarely a university man, his education must have been a technical one gained largely through apprenticeship in office. Richard of Bury, who probably did not write the *Philobiblon*, was a great collector of books and a patron of learning, as was William of Wykeham who founded the new college of Saint Mary's at Oxford. The clerical preferment given to prominent civil servants permitted them to indulge in elaborate foundations, but many minor clerks, such as Adam de Brome, founder of Oriel college, were equally generous. By the 14th century the university element was strong enough to make itself felt in the civil service as is witnessed by the career of Robert Stratford, an Oxford doctor. A more distinguished academic personage was Thomas Bradwardine who wrote the greatest Augustinian theological work of his century. Aside from itinerant men of letters like Froissart, who attached themselves temporarily to the royal court, there were other real men of letters whose status as civil servants is more obvious, namely Chaucer and Hoccleve. Manly to the contrary, the author believes that Chaucer's education was an apprenticeship in the royal service rather than in the law schools of London. The income

of his office and the pensions thus furnished him the necessary leisure for literary work. Hoccleve, unlike his far greater contemporary, is extremely subjective and garrulous about his work and misfortunes.—*Cyril E. Smith.*

4081. VAN SCHELVEN, A. A. Beschuldigingen van Christopher van Holstein omtrent een betrokken zijn van Oranje in een moordaanslag op Erich van Brunswijk (1578). [Accusations by Christopher of Holstein relative to a part played by William of Orange in an attempted assassination of Erich of Brunswick.] *Bijdragen en Mededeelingen Hist. Genootschap*. 49 1928: 1–44.—William of Orange, or William the Silent, is commonly regarded in the Netherlands as the "father of his country." It is therefore not surprising that several Dutch historians have long been very hesitant to ascribe base motives to this hero. They have argued that the documents in question are not a reliable source. Nevertheless, William of Orange appears implicated in the plot described by Christopher. Unfortunately the sources are very scanty. Beside the five pieces published here, there is nothing in the General Archives at Brussels, nor in the departmental archives at Nancy, in which city Erich resided, nor at Besançon, where the records of the court of Franche Comté are kept.—*A. Hyma.*

4082. VAN SCHELVEN, A. A. Verklikkers-rapporten over Antwerpen in het laatste Kwartaal van 1566. [A spy's reports on Antwerp in the last quarter of 1566.] *Bijdragen en Mededeelingen v. h. Hist. Genootschap*. 50 238–320.—A complete edition, abundantly annotated, of letters described and analyzed by Van der Essen in *Vierteljahrsschr. f. Soz. u. Wirtschaftsgesch.* 12 152–234. The author of the letters Philippe d'Auxy, was a spy, reporting to the governor Margaret of Parma, the attitude of the people of Antwerp towards the Spanish government at Brussels.—*P. J. van Winter.*

THE MOSLEM WORLD

(See also Entries 3765, 3818, 3861, 3929, 3982, 3986, 4057)

4083. AL-ISKANDARI, AHMAD. Ibn-khaldūn. [Ibn-Khaldūn.] *Majallat al-Majma' al-'Ilmi al-'Arabi*. 9 (7) Jul. 1929: 421–432; (8) Aug. 1929: 461–471.—This great Arab historian and philosopher was born in Tunis in A.H. 732 (1332 A.D.) but spent most of his active life in the courts of banu-al-Aḥmar of Grenada and the Mamelukes of Cairo. He is the author of a number of works chief among which is his *Muqaddamah (Prolegomena)* in which he was the first to formulate a whole philosophy of Moslem history. In fact he was the first thinker to lay down principles which might be considered the antecedents of the world's modern sciences of politics, sociology, economics, and history. Some of the principles he worked out have been outgrown, but many have proved correct. Although his work in the *Prolegomena* is original, yet it is not difficult to see the sources of his philosophical discussions in the *Epistles of the Brethren of Purity*; of his geographical theories, in the Arabic translation of Ptolemy; of his scientific ideas, in the books of Maslamah al-Majriti and Jābir ibn-Hayyān; and of his historical studies in the chronicles of al-Māwardi, al-Mas'udi, etc. The influence of his *Prolegomena* on modern Arabic is second to none. In India its clear traces can be seen in the works of Ḥasan Ṣadiq Khān, King of Bahopal; in Turkey, in the writings of Tāsh Kubri and Jawdat Pasha; in Tunis, in the compositions of Khayr-al-Dīn Pasha and others. Even the French works of such modern sociologists as Gustave Le Bon bear its impress; for the *Prolegomena* has been translated into many European languages. The original manuscript

copy of this great Arabic work, written by the hand of the author himself, was carried to Constantinople by Sultan Salim in 1517 where it has lain neglected all these centuries. The copy printed in Arabic, and from which the European translations are made, is a very poor one full of scribal errors.—*Philip K. Hitti.*

4084. GRAF, G. Arabische Übersetzungen der Apokalypse. [Arabic versions of Revelation.] *Biblica*. 10 (2) Apr.–Jun. 1929: 170–194.—After description and summary of existing editions and manuscripts the author classifies the versions as A, B, C, and D, all derived in various recensions from the Coptic. A and B come from a Bohairic version, A being nearly literal, B containing corrections partly based on the Sahidic, partly the translator's own. C is not an independent version but based on A and B. Arabic commentaries on Revelation are listed at the close.—*B. W. Bacon.*

4085. MUKHLIS, 'ABDALLAH. Miṣḥaf 'Uthmān. [The Koran of 'Uthmān.] *Al-Kashshāf*. 3 (7) Sep. 1929: 481–488.—This is the copy which the third caliph, 'Uthmān, held in hand when he was stabbed to death by the rioters in 665 A.D. One page of it is supposed to be stained with his blood. According to al-Umari (1347 A.D.) the great mosque of Cordova in Spain housed a copy of the Koran containing four sheets of 'Uthmān's copy. The Egyptian historian al-Maqrizi refers to the existence of 'Uthmān's copy in the mosque of al-Fustāt (old Cairo) in 958 A.D. Other chroniclers place it in Buṣra, Tiberias, etc. In 1905 a Crimean Moslem scholar, Ahmad Shāh al-Būrghāni reproduced a photographic copy of one *sūrah* of a Koran in the

imperial library of St. Petersburg claiming it to be the original Koran of 'Uthmān. This copy was purchased from Samarkand in 1869. During the Russian revolution of 1917, it was lost on its way back to Turkestan. From this mother copy of 'Uthmān, and by his order, a few copies were made in Mecca and sent to Syria and 'Irāq. The last one of these daughter copies was lost in the Khālid mosque in Hims, Syria. During the Great War Jamāl Pasha got hold of the treasure and sent it to Constantinople. At the request of King Husayn of the Hijāz, the Allies incorporated in the Versailles treaty an item that this Hims copy should be returned. It has not yet been returned.—Philip K. Hitti.

4086. ROSS, E. DENISON. Nomadic movements in Asia: the Arabs. *J. Royal Soc. Arts.* 77 (2009) Sep. 20, 1929: 1063–1074.—Muhammad began preaching in Arabia at a time when continued desiccation was causing an acute population problem in the land. There is no evidence that he entertained any plans for temporal leadership even over Arabia. Ten years of warfare which followed his flight from Mecca, however, trans-

formed Arabia into a camp of armed men who had mastered the technique of organized warfare. This warfare was intensified after the Prophet's death by the struggles among rival leaders desiring to succeed to his inheritance. It was at this time that the movement first assumed a political character. Abu Bekr, who emerged victorious from these struggles, realized that such numbers of fighting men in the land were a menace to peace, and it was he who proposed to divert their attention abroad by the promise of loot in lands to the north and east. The conquests of the Muslims, begun in this way by Abu Bekr and continued by his successor 'Omar, were consolidated as a permanent source of revenue for the newly founded state of Islam. The Semitic peoples in Asia Minor were not unfriendly to their latest conquerors, especially since those who offered no resistance were not greatly molested. This is the first of a series of lectures by the Director of the School of Oriental Studies at the University of London.—R. T. Pollard.

INDIA

(See also Entries 3949, 4083, 4298, 4300)

4087. DISKALKAR, D. B. A note on the Kalvan plates of the time of the Paramara Bhoja. *J. Indian Hist.* 7 (3) Dec. 1928: 322–326.—The author suggests several new interpretations of parts of the text of these plates as edited by R. D. Banerji in the *Epigraphia Indica*, vol. XIX, part II. Likewise he suggests identifications of place names mentioned in the grant of Paramara Bhoja.—G. Bobrinskoy.

4088. SHOR, R. ШОР, Р. Народные анекдоты о глупцах в индийской дидактической литературе. [Folk anecdotes about fools in Indian didactical literature.] Художественный Фольклор. 4–5 1929: 94–106.—Thirty-two stories of monks of the 14th–15th century. Parallels to plots and individual motives are given in annotations.—E. Kagarov.

4089. TEMPLE, RICHARD C. Hindu and non-Hindu elements in the Katha Sarit Sagara. *Indian*

Antiquary. 58 (724) Jan. 1929: 6–12; (726) Mar. 1929: 41–47.—G. Bobrinskoy.

FAR EAST

(See also Entries 3903, 3940, 3949, 4295)

4090. DAISETZ TEITARO SUZUKI. An introduction to the study of the Lankāvatāra Sūtra. *Eastern Buddhist.* 5 (1) Mar. 1929: 1–79.—An elaborate introduction to the study of the Lankāvatāra Sūtra, a Mahāyāna text of great importance for the development of Zen Buddhism in China. The text of the Lankāvatāra was brought into China by early Indian missionaries. At least four translations from the Sanskrit into Chinese were made between about 420 and 704 A.D., of which at present three are still in existence. These, as well as their relationship to the Sanskrit text, are discussed at length in the article. An English translation of the introductory chapter from the Sanskrit edition is added.—G. Bobrinskoy.

THE WORLD 1648-1920

GENERAL

4091. GIUSTI, UGO. Gruppi linguistici e nazionalità politiche della metà del secolo XIX ad oggi. [Linguistic groups and political nationalities from the middle of the nineteenth century to the present time.] *Economia.* 7 (2) Feb. 1929: 115–128.—The writer concludes, after a study of the linguistic composition and the political divisions of the population of Europe from 1855 to 1926, that the formation of states based on nationality has become highly intensified. As against 13 linguistic groups that formed at least partially independent political entities in 1855, there are at present 27. At the same time the purity of linguistic type of the various states is increasing more and more.—R. Bachi.

4092. HAGANI, BARUCH. L'évolution économique du peuple juif. [The economic evolution of the Jewish people.] *Grande Rev.* 33 (10) Oct. 1929: 643–670.—In an outline account of the economic evolution of the Jewish people, the author points out that the Jews, although originally agricultural in Palestine, have, through dispersion and various other influences, taken up commercial and financial activities in many parts of Asia, Africa, Europe, and the colonial world.

Having once left the soil, few show any inclination to return to it. The author does not hold, as do many writers, that the Jews brought economic prosperity to the lands they entered but rather that they went to those countries where the economic conditions offered them an outlet for their commercial and financial activities. In the beginning of modern times the Jews went to Amsterdam, Hamburg, and London for the same reasons that drew them to the great commercial centers of antiquity, Babylon, Alexandria, Rome. He thinks Sombart has exaggerated the economic influence of the Jews in the United States and he rejects Sombart's view that Judaism was responsible for the capitalistic mentality and that there is an essential affinity between Judaism and capitalism. As fast as the Jews came out of their medieval humiliating condition, and, thanks to the progress of capitalism, took their place in modern society, they detached themselves from Judaism. The emancipation of the Jews was due largely to religious liberalism, breaking away from Rabbinical precepts. These ideas are significant in view of the Zionist effort to persuade some of the Jews to return to the soil.—C. C. Eckhardt.

4093. HALL, HUBERT. The lure of the old market—a new legend of Troy. *Contemp. Rev.* 136 (766) Oct. 1929: 489-495.—An essay on the names of weights and measures and their significance. Many are named in passing and a hint thrown out of the economic and historical information hidden in the word. The sub-title refers to a short paragraph in which the writer suggests that Troy weight may be so called from Old London's name of Troy Town.—*Robert E. Dengler.*

4094. HAUSER, HENRI. Réflexions sur l'histoire des banques à l'époque moderne. [The history of banks during the modern period.] *Ann. d'Hist. Écon. et Soc.* 1(3) Jul. 15, 1929: 335-351.—Medieval Europe was covered with a network of banks Italian in origin and concerned primarily with the handling of papal finances. Modern banking technique, however, is of later origin. Financial history from the Renaissance to the Revolutionary period has been too exclusively written in terms of speculation, crazes, and bubbles. The expansion of those centuries and the politics, also, were dependent upon the organization and operation of all the resources of credit. Banks in Lyons financed the wars in Italy; German bankers supported colonial ventures; institutions in Amsterdam supplied the money that made possible the flourishing Dutch trade of the 17th century; and the Bank of England was created in 1694 to carry on the war against France. The possibilities in this field of research are hardly touched.—*M. L. Hansen.*

4095. KOHT, HALVDAN. The importance of the class struggle in modern history. *Jour. Modern Hist.* 1(3) Sep. 1929: 353-360.—The historical conception of the class struggle arose with the appearance of the effort to build anew the whole social order

through the elevation of the lower classes over the upper. Babeuf made the first attempt to use the program of the class struggle in practical politics. Saint Simon saw in this idea a general operative principle extending through all history and noted the class struggles of the industrial classes against the medieval nobility and clergy. He failed, however, to recognize the conflict within the industrial class itself. Louis Blanc perceived this antithesis of bourgeoisie and proletariat and Lorenz Stein first connected the origin of the socialist idea with the rise of the industrial proletariat. This idea then was fully developed in the writings of Marx and Engels. A class struggle in its true sense occurs only when a lower, unprivileged, and exploited group rebels against a higher and privileged order. The struggles between the nobility and the clergy at the close of the middle ages or the struggle between the higher and the lower nobility in Russia during the 16th century are thus in no wise class struggles. The various peasant uprisings during medieval and modern times, however, are class struggles in the fullest sense of the word. Such a struggle need not necessarily be characterized by a patent class consciousness with the immediate aim of a general economic reorganization. They are more often the products of the revolt occasioned by some acts of violence on the part of the dominant group. Nor ought social and religious motives be sharply separated in such class uprisings as is evident in the cases of the Waldensians, the Lollards, and the Hussites. From an understanding of the class struggle follows the appreciation of the significance of class divisions and class interests in general and under its influence intellectual activity and especially historiography assume changing forms.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entries 4189, 4283, 5388, 5395, 5524)

4096. DI BRAZZA, FRANCESCO SAVORGNAN. Invenzioni Italiane misconosciute: Il terzo centenario della turbina a vapore—L'invenzione della caldaia tubolare. [Unrecognized Italian inventions: The third centenary of the steam turbine—The invention of the tubular boiler.] *Nuova Antologia.* 267 (1379) Sep. 1929: 104-116.—This year is the tricentenary for the most modern system of marine propulsion. Although the Englishman Parsons is rightly called "the father of the modern steam turbine," there appeared in 1629 in Italy a book (*Le machine*) containing a description of a steam turbine. Its author is Giovanni Branca, a Roman engineer and architect. He gives the first description of the steam turbine which was to become so important 250 years later. Branca's invention is the first application of steam to production of useful force. This same year England is celebrating the centenary of railroad service. Robert Stephenson is called "the father of railroads." The primitive unformed locomotive had its foundation for later evolution in the creation of the tubular boiler. In 1829 Stephenson applied this boiler for the first time. Its origin has been claimed by the English and also the French, but it is Italian, as shown by Carlo Betttoni's *Pensiero sul governo dei fiumi. Discorso diretto all' Accademia di Agricoltura, Commercio ed Arti di Verona* (1782). Betttoni describes his invention of a tubular boiler.—*Winnifred Brown.*

4097. ENNIS, WILLIAM D. A résumé of mechanical engineering since James Watt. *J. Engin. Educ.* 20(1) Sep. 1929: 89-114.—James Watt exerted influences on heat engineering, machine design and construction, and industrial management. The major practical and theoretical steps in the evolution of the

heat engine are traced, from James Watt's contributions to the Diesel engine and the central steam-driven power-station of the present day. Important steps in the progress of mechanical engineering are stated. The contributions of Matthew Boulton, Watt's partner, and of his near-contemporaries, to the arts of management and production are described and compared with modern scientific management and industry.—*C. P. Wright.*

4098. GREENWOOD, ERNEST. Behind the veil. Corraling the incandescent lamp. *N.E.L.A. Bull.* 16(10) Oct. 1929: 632-640.—The principles of the incandescent lamp were established by experiment long before Edison's invention of 1879. The first lamps were operated by the expensive battery method and were of no practical value. Edison's essential experiments began with efforts to subdivide the electric current, despite the fact that English scientists said this could not be done. He realized that to be practical there must be an indefinite number of lamps on the same circuit, each lamp to burn with equal intensity and to give a useful and economical degree of illumination; and further, that each light must be independent of other lights in regard to its operation and extinguishment. Sir Joseph W. Swan of England and Heinrich Goebel of Germany are each credited with having invented the incandescent lamp. However, Edison's invention antedates Sir Joseph's by at least a year, and Judge Colt of Massachusetts ruled that Goebel's lamps were merely "experimental toys." Edison not only invented the first commercially practical incandescent lamp, he invented also a whole system of lighting without which his lamp would have been

little more than an interesting experiment.—James A. Barnes.

4099. HOENEN, P. In quibus deficiunt scientiarum methodus et doctrina. [Errors in scientific method and teaching.] *Gregorianum*. 9(3) 1928: 443–470.—Physical science is today at a point of crisis which is, at the same time, a crisis in philosophy. The author finds the cause of that crisis in certain defects of method which, at bottom philosophical corrupt the processes and vitiate the results of many learned scientists. The *Lehrbuch der Physik*, by Theodor Wulf, serves as a hook on which to hang this critique. The primary error is unreasonable devotion to a mechanistic atomism, derived from Leucippus and Democritus, cherished by all the classical physicists, and culminating in Lavoisier's theory of the indestructibility of matter. The rejection of this "Eleatic principle of the intrinsic immutability of being" would, Wulf thinks, "destroy the whole of our modern physics and chemistry." True, says Hoenen, but why not? Planck asserts that the quantum theory, introduced to explain newly discovered facts, can not be fitted to the old system; and Millikan says that "the very foundations of mechanics, when looked at microscopically, are unsound." If the classical (Eleatic) atomic-mechanistic philosophy must be abandoned, what is the alternative? The peripatetic philosophy, says Hoenen. "Peripatetic philosophy will save the physical sciences"—especially, it may be presumed, Plato's opposition to the atomism of Democritus.—Winfred Ernest Garrison.

4100. HOLLIS, IRA N. James Watt. *J. Engin. Educ.* 20(1) Sep. 1929: 46–77.—The life of James Watt is summarized from J. P. Muirhead, *Mechanical Inventions of James Watt*, (1854), and H. W. Dickinson and Rhys Jenkins, *James Watt and the Steam Engine* (1927). Watt's invention exerted influences as a stimulus to further invention; as a step to the conclusion that heat is energy; and in the improvement of transportation by land and sea it may yet affect human nature and society by providing release from toil.—C. P. Wright.

4101. JENNER, EDWARD. An unpublished letter of Edward Jenner (1809). *Isis*. 13(40) Sep. 1929: 16–17.—A letter to an unknown addressee in which, from his seclusion, the writer rejoices that vaccination is being adopted extensively and with excellent results.—A. B. Partridge.

4102. KELÉNYI, B. OTTO. A Pázmány Péter-tudományegyetem csillagvizsgáló intézetei. [The observatories of the Pázmány Péter-University.] *Pest-budai Emléklapok*. 1(2) Sep. 1928: 51–62.—The first observatory in Hungary was established in the 50's of the 18th century in Nagyszombat (Tyrnavia), at the University by the Jesuits. Shortly thereafter, in 1777, it was transferred together with the university to Buda. The author describes in detail the varied history of the observatory and points out that the leaders of the institute themselves, even under the very disturbed conditions of the times made valuable contributions to scientific literature.—A. Pleidell.

4103. McFARLAND, JOSEPH. The epidemic of yellow fever in Philadelphia in 1793 and its influence upon Dr. Benjamin Rush. *Medical Life*. 36(9) Sep. 1929: 449–496.—In 1793 there occurred a very serious epidemic of yellow fever in Philadelphia. Benjamin Rush was a prominent physician in the town, 47 years old and a professor in the medical college of the Uni-

versity of Pennsylvania. He claimed to be the discoverer of the presence of the epidemic and asserted its origin to be a quantity of damaged coffee unloaded on the wharves from a leaky vessel. It was generally believed that poisonous miasms arose from decaying vegetable matter. Nevertheless two members of the College of Physicians investigating at the request of the university reported that the disease had been imported by passengers or crews of incoming vessels. A considerable controversy arose as to the origin of the disease and its diagnosis. But it was over the matter of treatment that the hottest dispute raged. Rush consulted his own experience of the epidemic of 1762, a practitioner from the West Indies, and a manuscript given him by Franklin describing treatment used in the siege of 1741. On the basis of this manuscript he devised his new treatment, of "purges" of calomel and jalap and blood-letting. The prescription for the purges he advertised widely. Rush was intolerant of any disagreement. In 1797 another epidemic occurred and Rush's blood-letting was the focus of violent criticism in which his critics called him quack and murderer. William Cobbett in his *Peter Porcupine's Gazette* joined in the hue and cry till Rush brought action against him and gained a verdict of \$5,000. Rush wrote several volumes, accounts of the yellow fever epidemics of 1793, 1794, and 1797.—Emily Hickman.

4104. MOODIE, ROY L. Archaeological evidences of the antiquity of disease in South America. *Sci. Monthly*. 28 Sep. 1929: 193–211.—This study is limited to Peru and depends for its sources chiefly upon potteries, implements, and mummies of the prehistoric period. A few hundred South American mummies are available for research, many of the mummy packs being examined by x-ray. By soaking in a weak formalin solution "muscles, nerves, tendons, arteries and other organs" centuries old may be identified and studied so as to show disease in the walls of the arteries, etc. Potteries particularly feature food, flora, fauna, portraits, sports, and diseases affecting human appearance. In many children's mummies examined there was no trace of rickets, nor was there any trace of syphilis in the mummies examined. Large bony tumors, as well as the effects of other tumors were often noted. Teeth were often seriously affected by pyorrhea and abscesses, with infections leading to deafness. Head injuries were common with depressed fractures treated by trephining, though broken bones were poorly treated and often not set at all—no splints being used. (Numerous photographs.)—W. H. Callcott.

4105. ROSENFIELD, L. Edmund Hoppe (1854–1928). *Isis*. 13(40) Sep. 1929: 45–50.—A. B. Partridge.

4106. SARTON, G. The discovery of the law of conservation of energy, with 10 page facsimile. *Isis*. 13(40) Sep. 1929: 18–44.—Tyndall is given praise for championing Mayer and for advocating recognition for Joule for his work. The question of priority is subordinated and Carnot, Séguin, and Colding are mentioned in view of their anticipation of the labors of Mayer and Joule. There is a facsimile of Mayer's *Bemerkungen über die Kräfte der unbelebten Natur*, and a translation by G. C. Foster; facsimile also of J. P. Joule: *On the calorific effects of magnetoelectricity and the mechanical value of heat*; facsimile also of Sadi Carnot: *Manuscript note in the archives of the Academy of Sciences*, (Paris, ca. 1824–1832), and a transcription of it. A bibliography is included and a list of the facsimiles which have already appeared in *Isis*.—A. B. Partridge.

HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entries 3942, 4196, 4235, 4292)

4107. BUSHNELL, GEORGE H. A dictionary of Scottish engravers of the eighteenth century. *Print Collector's Quart.* 16(3) Jul. 1929: 251–278.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

4108. ESCHER, KONRAD. Die Bedeutung der christlich-abendländischen Mystik für die bildende Kunst. [The significance of western Christian mysticism in the fine arts.] *Z. f. Schweizer. Gesch.* 9(3) 1929: 257–275.—How can Christian mysticism express itself in the fine arts? How can the fine arts reconcile the double direction of mysticism, the "One" and the "All"? Escher discusses the various interpretations of Christian mysticism and their influence on the mystics through the middle ages up to the present day. Many passages from literary works on mysticism are quoted. As further illustrations he mentions famous painters of the Christian era and their works, from the illuminations by Hildegard von Bingen (1179) to the works of William Blake (1757–1827) and the paintings of the German romantic school. He concludes that mysticism has not influenced the changes in artistic conception but it has acted as a stimulus to the fine arts.—*Rosa Ernst.*

4109. FLEISCHER, JULIUS. Adatok a fejtörönyi kastély és belső díszítésének történetéhez. [The history and the inner decoration of Castle Halbthurn.] *Az Országos Magyar Szépművészeti Múzeum Évkönyvei.* 5 1927–1928: 144–162.—Castle Halbthurn, one of the most important baroque edifices of pre-Trianon Hungary, is an early work of John Lukas von Hildebrandt. Contemporaneous with Castle Schönborn at Göllersdorf, 1712, erected for Count Harrach, it is very important in the history of architecture since it already shows the influence of French architecture of the 17th century. In the period 1765–1767, when the castle was already in the possession of the arch-duchess Maria Christine, certain renovations were undertaken by Franc Anton Hillebrandt. From this time (1765) come the inner stucco decoration and the multi-colored painting on the ceiling of the great hall, the allegory of the triumph of the sun, the masterpiece of Franc Anton Maulbertsch.—*J. Kapossy.*

4110. GIRODIE, ANDRÉ. Les États-Unis et la France au xviiiie siècle. [The United States and France in the 18th century.] *Rev. de l'Art.* 56(309) Sep.–Oct. 1929: 167–168.—An exhibition lasting several weeks was arranged at the Jean Charpentier hotel by the Friends of the National Museum of French-American Cooperation of Blérancourt. Works of art that revived memories of the close-knit French-American revolutionary years at the end of the 18th century were displayed. The finest American items were gathered from various collections. David Weill and James H. Hyde lent the greatest number of works relating to the war for American independence.—*M. Kraus.*

4111. GLADDING, BESSIE A. Music as a social force during the English Commonwealth and Restoration (1649–1700). *Musical Quart.* 15(4) Oct. 1929: 506–521.—The Puritans were not intolerant of all music. When they destroyed church organs and collections of music, they were motivated by higher ideals than a hatred for music. Advertising matter and writings of the time show that music was fostered. Milton's musical ability is known, and Cromwell invited audiences to hear concerts on a valuable organ which he owned. After cautious preparation, *The First Day's Entertainment*, called the first English opera, was presented. Others followed quickly. With the Restoration, a foreign influence was brought to bear upon music. Charles II, a singer of some ability, greatly admired French and Italian music and spent

great sums to satisfy his musical desires. Foreign operas had little effect upon English opera, but the presence of so many imported singers altered musical practice somewhat. The diarists Evelyn and Pepys give some information on the music of the period. The common people were interested in music; most families owned a musical instrument of some kind. Many catches, glees, and part songs were written, and plays from the Restoration period use much music in the shape of inserted songs and incidental instrumental selections.—*Hermann T. Decker.*

4112. GOMBOSI, GEORG. Nardo di Cione és a Szépművészeti Múzeum Somzee-féle Madonnája. [Nardo di Cione's Madonna in the Museum of the Fine Arts.] *Az Országos Magyar Szépművészeti Múzeum Évkönyvei.* 5 1927–1928: 5–18.—The author ascribes to Nardo the large madonna painting formerly attributed to Orcagna, and then to B. Daddi.—*J. Kapossy.*

4113. HOFFMAN, EDITH. A Szépművészeti Múzeum néhány németalföldi és német rajzáról. [Some Dutch and German drawings in the Museum of the Fine Arts.] *Az Országos Magyar Szépművészeti Múzeum Évkönyvei.* 5 1927–1928: 89–143.—*J. Kapossy.*

4114. JEFFREY, G. E. The basilica of Constantia, Cyprus. *Antiquaries J.* 8(3) Jul. 1928: 344–349. (Illustration.)—*F. E. Baldwin.*

4115. KERR, HENRY F. Scottish domestic architecture from the sixteenth to the eighteenth century. *J. Royal Inst. Brit. Architects.* 36(19) Sep. 21, 1929: 743–755.—Among the builders of great houses in Scotland the Seton family became influential. The transition from castellated dwellings to residential mansions, with absence of defensive features and with reception hall instead of baronial hall, is seen in Fyvie Castle, Pinkie House, and Winton House. The post-Reformation period took to housebuilding, guided largely by Sir William Bruce (1630–1710), builder of Holyrood House, and designer of Moncreiffe House, Craighall, and others. Free from precedent, Bruce knew well the work of the Scottish sculptors of Melrose Castle and Glasgow. Bruce's masculine style was followed by the feminine, Italian, of his pupil William Adam, and his sons. Most notable of the latter was Robert, the builder of the Register Office, the University at Edinburgh, and the notable, but crumbling, Balbardie House near Bathgate.—*J. F. L. Raschen.*

4116. MARTENS, FREDERICK H. The musical observations of a Moroccan ambassador. (1690–1691.) *Musical Quart.* 15(4) Oct. 1929: 574–582.—The contrast between Hamet ben Hassu's musical background and the music which he heard in Spain brings out the character of musical practice in Morocco. This falls into three divisions: In the harem, the Moorish lute was used as an accompaniment for vocal music; the Arab orchestra was employed in the male quarters, playing set pieces or furnishing music for the performances of the dancing girls; and in the emperor's palace in Mekhinez, a group of Negro musicians furnished entertainment. Various ceremonials, civil and religious, required set music.—*Hermann T. Decker.*

4117. MELLER, SIMON. Munkácsy vázlatrajzai "Krisztus Pilátus előtt" című festményéhez. [Michael Munkácsy's sketches for his painting of "Christ before Pilate."] *Az Országos Magyar Szépművészeti Múzeum Évkönyvei.* 5 1927–1928: 163–170.—In 1879 the firm Sedelmeyer published three hitherto unknown sketchbooks of Munkácsy, one of which contains sketches for the *Christ before Pilate*. These reveal clearly the entire story of the origin and development of this composition, from the first idea until the final fixing of detail. (Illustrations.)—*J. Kapossy.*

4118. MILLER, WILLIAM DAVIS. Samuel and Gideon Casey, silversmiths. *Rhode Island Hist. Soc. Coll.* 22(4) Oct. 1929: 103–109.—Illustrated notes on the work of two 18th century craftsmen of South Kingstown, Rhode Island.—V. W. Crane.

4119. NETTL, PAUL. Notes on the history of the dance. *Musical Quart.* 15(4) Oct. 1929: 583–589.—Much of the article is devoted to a description of dances. The instrumental suite grew out of the practice of using a dance and an after-dance together. French court dances provided the first material for composers. Later, folk dances were taken up by society and accordingly given a place in the suite. The allemand and courante are typical of the baroque dance; the minuet and gavotte of the rococo; while the German dance and the waltz, in which all participated, show the effects of the homophonic idea as applied to dance music. Late in the 18th century the waltz was written consistently in 3/4 rhythm. In the dances from this time on, the emphasis is upon the first beat of the measure and the inner voices are not so independent as once they were.—Hermann T. Decker.

4120. TAKÁCS von FELVINCZ, ZOLTÁN. Keletázsiai festmények a Hopp Ferenc-Muzeumban. [Chinese and Japanese pictures in the Franz Hopp Museum for Eastern Asiatic art.] *Az Országos Magyar Szépművészeti Múzeum Évkönyvei.* 5 1927–1928: 191–199.—This article discusses the Eastern Asiatic pictures exhibited in the Franz Hopp Museum which were

bought to a large extent by Count Peter Vay de Vaja in the Far East by order of the Hungarian state in 1907. Among them are signed works of Chu Sin, Kao Chi Pei, and others.—J. Kapossy.

4121. VENTURI, ADOLFO. Adatok a budapesti Szépművészeti Múzeum Katologusához. [Contributions to the catalogue of the Museum of Fine Arts.] *Az Országos Magyar Szépművészeti Múzeum Évkönyvei.* 5 1927–1928: 68–78.—Refers to Italian pictures in the picture gallery.—J. Kapossy.

4122. WITTKE, WILHELM. Deutsche Illustrationskunst und deutsche Luxusausgaben in der zweiten Hälfte des 18. Jahrhunderts. [The art of illustration and de-luxe editions in Germany in the second half of the 18th century.] *Philobiblon.* 2(9) Jun. 1929: 193–201.—The rococo period including the period closing with the French Revolution was a time during which the art of book illustration reached its height. It has since remained unsurpassed. Nevertheless it has been neglected by historians in favor of the more ornamental and decorative work of the 19th century. Salomon Gessner, J. R. Schellenburg, Oeser, Mechau, Geyser, and Chodowiecki are the outstanding figures. De-luxe editions, too, were already in vogue by the end of the 18th century as evidenced by such editions as that of Wieland's works by Weidmann and Reich in Leipzig and their edition of Lavater's *Physiognomische Fragmente* in 1775.—Koppel S. Pinson.

CHURCH HISTORY

(See also Entries 3958, 4141, 4153, 4162, 4182, 4183, 4204, 4220, 4236, 4266, 4291, 4309, 4342, 4359, 4363, 4372, 4379, 5085, 5279, 5281, 5346, 5391)

4123. BIÉLER, CHARLES. Henri Lutteroth. (1802–1889). *Bull. Soc. de l'Hist. du Protestantisme Français.* 78(2) Apr.–Jun. 1929: 129–166.—A brief biographical account of the fortunes and contributions to religious life of Henri Lutteroth who, in his day, was a well-known man of letters, historian, exegete, and defender of the *libertas prophetandi* of minority religious groups. Born in a line of direct descent from a close kinsman of Martin Luther, Lutteroth carried on Protestant traditions in the heart of France during the 19th century. Merle d'Aubigne was one of his close friends. His most lasting literary work consists in the editing of the *Chants chrétiens* to which both his wife and daughter contributed hymns and tunes. For many years he edited *Semeur*, a magazine which gathered about it leading men of his persuasion.—Q. Breen.

4124. van BLOM, D. De Amelandsche troebelen onder Marijke-Moai. [The religious disturbances on the isle of Ameland during the reign of "Marijke Moai."] *Gids.* (9) Sep. 1929: 366–403.—This paper is detailed account of the disturbances on Ameland from 1723–1726. The island was then a free and hereditary seigniory and did not belong to the Netherlands until 1795. In 1704 it had come under the control of the Frisian branch of the Orange family. One of the most remarkable political features in this lilliputian country was the complete religious liberty its citizens enjoyed. The Roman Catholic faith was fully recognized and publicly professed. A Jesuit friar, Dolck, who had been the parish priest, died on Sep. 3, 1723. The priests had to be authorized by the sovereign, so when Dolck's successor, Philippus van Gorp landed on the island without this permission, he was forced to depart. In his place a Jansenist, Carolus Ignatius Pennaert, was nominated by the sovereign Maria Louise van Hessen Cassel ("Marijke Maoi"). This, of course, caused great excitement and opposition among the Roman Catholic populace. The community refused to go to church and showed in various ways its hostile attitude.

Even armed interference did not bring the disorders to an end. Finally on July 27, 1726, Pennaert had to make room for his successor Theodorus van Bemmelen, who was not a Jesuit. The next priest, Henricus Artz, had to sign a humiliating document recognizing the sovereignty of the secular prince. (The paper contains extracts from documents and full bibliography.)—Theodoor W. L. Scheltema.

4125. BRIERE, YVES de la. Le souvenir du Cardinal Mercier. La doctrine et l'action. [In memory of Cardinal Mercier. His life and work.] *Etudes: Rev. Catholique.* 197(19) Oct. 5, 1928: 100–109.—The compiler and editor, Louis Desmet-Verteneuil, has left no stone unturned to gather into one quarto-volume all that could contribute to this memorial of praise for the great churchman. Besides numerous plates, there are descriptions of the many episodes of his crowded life, and estimates of his place in world-history by famous men and women of two continents (e.g., Mgr. Baudrillart of France, G. K. Chesterton of England, Mrs. Charlotte Kellogg of the United States, Ernesto Vercesi of Italy, et al.).—Q. Breen.

4126. CLAAR, MAXIMILIAN. Kardinal Rampolla als Staatssekretär und Papstwerber. [Cardinal Rampolla as secretary of state and candidate for the papacy.] *Europ. Gespräche.* 7(9) Sep. 1929: 465–482.—Cardinal Rampolla, secretary of state under Leo XIII. from 1887 to 1903, tried to use the French republic as a support in his active opposition to the Italian government and to the Triple Alliance. His plans succeeded from 1890 to 1893, but later resulted in the Dreyfus affair and the separation of church and state in France, as well as in the defeat of his attempted intervention in Austro-Hungarian affairs. The latter part of his secretaryship was spent in the effort to gain the election to the papacy. Leo XIII. favored him and he had a strong personal following and the support of the Spanish and French cardinals, but the hostility aroused in Austria-Hungary caused Germany and Austria-

Hungary to work against him, Austria going so far as to place a veto upon his candidacy. This cost him the election.—*M. H. Cochran.*

4127. DUDON, PAUL. *La correspondance du P. Surin.* [The correspondence of Father Surin.] *Études: Rev. Catholique* 197(19) Oct. 5, 1928: 54-63.—A critical review of P. Cavallera's second volume of the correspondence of Père Jean-Joseph Surin. The chief criticism is that the editor has omitted important documents dealing with Surin's early life, which describe the great mystic as having been an epicure. The extensive literature on Surin shows, that interest in him extends far beyond Jesuit circles. The essay is full of notes on the life of the eminent Jesuit.—*Q. Breen.*

4128. DUDON, PAUL. *Mémoire inédit de Fénelon sur l'état passif.* [Unpublished memoir of Fénelon on the "passive state."] *Recherches de Sci. Relig.* 19(2) Apr. 1929: 97-121.—The manuscript of this memoir was found in the Archives of Saint-Sulpice, among the other papers of Fénelon there preserved. It is a 17th century copy, the title being from the hand of Dupuy, a courtier of the Duke of Burgundy. The object of the memoir is to prove from the Scriptures, the Fathers, and the recent saints that "passive prayer" and "holy indifference" are synonymous.—*Q. Breen.*

4129. EEKHOF, A. *De geschiedenis van het "Nederlandsch Archief voor Kerkgeschiedenis" 1829-1929.* [The history of the "Nederlandsch Archief voor Kerkgeschiedenis" 1829-1929.] *Nederlandsch Arch. v. Kerkgeschiedenis*, n.s. 22 1929: 153-198.—This, the only journal of church history in the Netherlands, is at present one hundred years old. Nearly all editors during this century were professors at Dutch universities: N. C. Kist, H. J. Royaards, W. Moll, J. G. de Hoop Scheffer, J. G. R. Acquoy, H. C. Rogge, Aem. W. Wybrands, F. Pyper, A. Eekhof, and J. Lindeboom. Lindeboom also publishes an article: *Honderd jaren kerkgeschiedenis naar honderd jaren Archief* (one hundred years of church history according to the hundred years of the *Archief*), (pp. 199-218). The number concludes with pictures of the editors and publishers (at present, Wouter Nyhoff, The Hague) and with a list of all the articles which were published during this century (1829-1929) in the *Archief* (pp. 219-282).—*A. Eekhof.*

4130. FISHER, HENRY P. *The Catholic Church in Liberia.* *Rec. Amer. Catholic Hist. Soc.* 40(3) Sep. 1929: 249-310.—After the founding of Liberia which was the outcome of Protestant desire to give the Negro a chance to better his condition, Catholic missionaries began to establish themselves in the new settlement. The first Catholic mission there was short-lived, 1842-1844. From 1844 to 1884 Liberia was without a Catholic mission. A second mission, begun in 1884, was quickly discontinued, in 1886, and Liberia was to be without a permanent mission until 1906. Since that time Catholic missions have flourished there and have enjoyed the good will of the leaders of the natives. The Firestone project in the rubber plantations has already been a distinct aid to Catholic mission work.—*H. M. Dudley.*

4131. FOIK, PAUL J. Survey of source materials for the Catholic history of the Southwest. *Catholic Hist. Rev.* 15(3) Oct. 1929: 275-281.—*F. A. Mullin.*

4132. GREENFIELD, JOHN. Some fruits of the Moravian revival. *Biblical Rev.* 14(2) Apr. 1929: 227-244.—*J. T. McNeill.*

4133. HANZSCHE, WILLIAM T. Historical sketch of Prospect Street Presbyterian Church and Sunday School, Trenton, N. J., 1875-1925. *Presbyterian Hist. Soc.* 8(7) Sep. 1929: 320-334.—*W. W. Sweet.*

4134. HORSCH, JOHN. The Hutterian brethren 1528-1928: A story of martyrdom and loyalty. *Mennonite Quart. Rev.* 2(2) Apr. 1928: 85-110; 2(3) Jul.

1928: 176-191; 3(1) Jan. 1929: 54-89; 3(4) Oct. 1929: 254-273.—Anabaptist refugees from various parts of Germany migrated to Moravia in 1528 and founded a religious communistic society. Jacob Hutter from the Tyrol joined them in 1529 and became their leader in 1533. For economic reasons the Hutterians were granted toleration, except for brief periods of persecution, until 1592 when their population had reached nearly 15,000, living in 40 to 50 villages or *bruderhofs*. They maintained good schools. There was very little illiteracy among them. After 1592 persecution and suppression set in. They suffered much during the Thirty Years War. By 1626 the population was reduced to 1,000. Hutterite history abounds in martyrdom. Their *Chronicle* lists 2,173 cases, many with detailed information. The second century of their history was a period of decline due to the war and to internal problems, chiefly economic self-interest which militated against the communal system. After 1686 communism was largely abandoned. In the 18th century persecution was revived under Maria Theresa. Many gave up their religion but the more hardy ones fled to Transylvania, Moldavia and Wallachia and finally to the Molotschna in south Russia, near the great Mennonite colony. Here communal living was revived again by some of the Hutterians. In 1873-79 all the Hutterians remaining in Europe came to America. In 1926 their population was about 6,000, one-half of whom were living in 29 communistic *bruderhofs* in South Dakota, Manitoba and Alberta. The remaining one-half do not maintain communism. They live in the Dakotas, Saskatchewan and California.—*Guy F. Hershberger.*

4135. SALOMON, A. *Jean de Labadie.* *Bull. Soc. de l'Hist. du Protestantisme Français.* 78(1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 7-41.—Making a study of the religious sentiment in Strassburg during the 18th century, the author discovered that Spener's Pietism had "French and Catholic origins." During his sojourn at Geneva, Spener met Jean de Labadie and came under his influence. Not that Labadie was the founder of Pietism; Spener merely was influenced by him. Nor does he share the view that Labadie was one of the chief factors of the religious revival at the beginning of the 19th century. Labadie received his early training under the Jesuits at Bordeaux, which accounts for his mysticism and penchant for the conventional life. Too individualistic to submit to the rules of the order, his superior released him from his vows; thereupon he applied himself to the realization of the ideal of bringing back the whole of Christendom to the simplicity of the Pentecostal age. His conversion to Protestantism (Calvinistic) was merely the opening of a new field for the propagation of his ideas. His attempt to establish a sort of Calvinistic monasticism, and the reaction of the Dutch ministers, are related. Special attention is given to his contacts with Spener, Anna-Maria de Schurmann, pupil of Descartes, the indirect relations with the princess, Elizabeth, et al. His works are described briefly. The paper concludes with the tale of the fortunes of Labadism after the death of its founder.—*Q. Breen.*

4136. SCHWEIGL, JOSEPH. *Die Hierarchien der getrennten Orthodoxie in Sowjetrussland, II.—Ihre kanonischen Grundlagen.* [The hierarchies of the disrupted Orthodoxy in Soviet Russia, II.—Their canonical bases.] *Orientalia Christiana.* 15, 3(54) Aug. 1929: 279-357.—After a brief review of the canonical status of the Russian church to the Revolution of 1917, the author presents, on the basis of source materials, a thoroughgoing study of the First Russian Local Church Council of 1917, at which the patriarchate was reinstated as the directing organ of the Russian church, and Metropolitan Tikhon was elected patriarch. The protocol of the election is fully summarized day by day. Forced by the evolving circum-

stances between 1917 and 1922, the patriarch was obliged to govern the church practically alone, contrary to certain provisions of the constitution of the church. Chapter II deals with the canonical bases of the various parties into which the Russian Orthodox church was torn: the patriarchal party, under the leadership of Metropolitan Peter and later under Metropolitan Sergius of Nizhni Novgorod; the Synodical party; and lastly the group known as the "Small Council." Chapter III consists of an inquiry into the canonicity of the Church Regulations of Peter the Great, and of the struggle over the "sobornost" or the conciliar character of the church, and of the need of codification of the canon law of Eastern Christendom.—*Matthew Spinka*.

4137. STEFANSKY, GEORG. Die Krisis des religiösen Glaubens im deutschen Geistesleben des 18. Jahrhunderts. [The crisis of religious faith in 18th century Germany.] *Euphorion*. 30(1–2) 1929: 137–153.—The trend of religious thought during the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries is discussed. During the 18th century rationalism became untenable. A new prophet arose in Spinoza with his pantheistic gospel, and a transformation took place in the general attitude toward religion. This change is expressed in the words of Kleist: "The flood of philosophical and moral systems has wrought a general destruction. Return to the simple principles. You have them in the ten commandments."—*O. C. Burkhard*.

4138. TÓTH, LADISLAUS. A jubileumi búsú kihirdetése Magyarországon 1776-ban. [The proclamation of the jubilee indulgence in Hungary in 1776.] *Századok*. 62(1–3) Jan. 1928: 529–552; (4–6) Apr.

1928: 646–665.—Pope Pius VI proclaimed the jubilee indulgence of the Holy Year 1775 in usual fashion for the following year for the entire Christian world. The duration of the jubilee for Hungary was from May 16 to November 16, 1776, after the details had been arranged by the bishops with the consent of the pope according to the situation in each diocese. Despite the Enlightenment which was already widespread in the second half of the 18th century, and in spite of the large non-Catholic population of Hungary, the jubilee set a considerable number of people in motion and was celebrated as became its importance.—*E. G. Varga*.

4139. WALKER, C. T. HARLEY. Religious conditions in Rumania. *Church Quart. Rev.* 109(217) Oct. 1929: 55–67.—After pointing out the importance of the Orthodox Church of Rumania consequent upon the political unification of the Rumanians in Great Rumania, the author reviews the history of the church. Its more recent history, dealing with the component parts of the present kingdom—Regat, Ardeal and Vanat, Bucovina, and Bessarabia—is then presented in outline, with special attention to the work of Andrei Saguna, the metropolitan of Sibiu, organizer of the independent Rumanian metropolitanate in Transylvania, and author of a system of synodical government far in advance of its time. The traditions established by Saguna's administration have been the greatest contribution to the unified church of Great Rumania.—*Matthew Spinka*.

4140. WOOD, H. G. Freedom of thought. *Contemp. Rev.* 136(765) Sep. 1929: 324–331.—*J. F. L. Raschen*.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

(See also Entries 4161, 4164, 4180, 4193, 4194, 4199, 4200, 4207, 4209, 4218, 4229, 4232, 4235, 4240, 4250, 4252, 4254, 4268, 4271, 4272, 4281, 4288, 4293, 4294, 4296, 4304, 4386, 5218, 5284, 5340)

4141. BALANYI, GEORG. A romai kérdés szerepe a hármaszövetség megkötésében. [The role of the Roman question in the origin of the Triple Alliance.] *Történelmi Szemle*. 13(1–4) 1928: 113–132.—Bismarck's change in domestic politics in 1878 also had its influence on foreign affairs. After the *Kulturkampf* he manifested a friendlier attitude to the Holy See. By these measures he sought to get the support of the Center party as well as to bring pressure to bear on Italy by showing favor to the Vatican so that Italy might be won for the alliance with Germany and Austria-Hungary. Thus it happened that the resulting Triple Alliance was only a defensive alliance of the three powers without guaranteeing the territorial integrity of the allies, since Germany and Austria-Hungary did not wish to preclude the solution of the Roman question by guaranteeing Italy's rule over Rome.—*Emma Bartoniek*.

4142. HORVÁTH, EUGEN. Az angol-magyar érintkezések utolsó évszázada. [Anglo-Hungarian relations in the last century.] *Történelmi Szemle*. 14(1–4) 1929: 137–156.—The history of the relations between England and Hungary in the last hundred years may be divided into four periods. In the first (1815–1848) these relations were carried on by official diplomacy and by the two great Hungarian statesmen, Széchenyi and Kossuth, and finally by the English agent, Andrew Joseph Blackwell. In this period Prince Esterházy was the Austro-Hungarian ambassador in London, where he created considerable sympathy for Hungary. Despite his great popularity in London, Esterházy was replaced by non-Hungarian diplomats in 1841, and thus Anglo-Hungarian relations were interrupted. In Hungarian public opinion there was at this time an unusually lively interest in England.

The English constitution was looked upon as a pattern for the reform of the Hungarian constitution. England likewise showed warm interest in Hungary, especially for economic reasons. The plan of establishing an English consulate in Budapest was discussed, Andrew Joseph Blackwell being considered as consul, but the plan was frustrated by Metternich. The second period comprises the Hungarian War of Independence, 1848–1849. In these critical years the Hungarians hoped for the assistance of England against the Austrian oppression and against the intervention of Russia. Both failed and Hungary succumbed to the united Austro-Russian power, though English sympathies were obviously on the side of Hungary. In the third period (1849–1867) Hungary, oppressed and deprived of some of its territories, won the mighty intervention of the English nation and of its government. Lord Palmerston demanded energetically of the Austrian government the just treatment of Hungary and of the leader of the Hungarian fugitives in England, Ludwig Kossuth. Kossuth, meanwhile, stirred the conscience of the Anglo-Saxon powers by his brilliant addresses. England at that time saw in Austria-Hungary a mighty bulwark against the dangerous advance of Russia and for that reason sought peaceful reconciliation between Austria and Hungary. It received the news of the *Ausgleich* of 1867 with joyous acclaim. The fourth period extended from 1867 to 1914. In 1868 an English general-consulate was finally established in Budapest, and as long as England pursued an anti-Russian foreign policy the friendship with the Austro-Hungarian monarchy naturally continued. But in 1880 with the resignation of Beaconsfield came the great turning point. England became more and more favorably disposed toward Russia and especially since the

accession of Edward VII in 1901 it turned against Austria-Hungary by sponsoring Russian interests in central Europe and by supporting Slavic nationalities within the monarchy.—*Emma Bartonick.*

4143. KERNER, ROBERT J. Russia, the Straits and Constantinople, 1914-1915. *J. Modern Hist.* 1(3) Sep. 1929: 400-415.—Although Russia regarded the Liman von Sanders mission to Turkey as little short of a seizure of the Straits and the beginning of Turkish partitioning by Germany, she did not attempt to secure the Straits for herself immediately after the outbreak of the War in 1914. She tried first to win Bulgaria for the Entente, and when blocked by England's support of Greece, she sought to keep Turkey neutral. But Turkey's attack on Russia gave her a popular slogan, "Free access to the Sea." Even then the government seemed content to accept England's rather ambiguous assurances that Russia would be allowed to solve the problem of the Straits in accordance with her interests. The project of the Dardanelles expedition alarmed Sazonov, however, because he feared that Turkey as a German puppet would be displaced at Constantinople by Greece as a British puppet. The necessity for clearly declaring Russia's policy to her allies and preventing injury to her own interests led to the famous Memorandum of Mar. 4, 1915, which was the basis for the secret agreement giving Constantinople to Russia. (The author has based his study primarily upon the documentary publications of the Soviet government.)—*Dwight E. Lee.*

4144. TOUTAIN, EDMOND. France et Russie: Les alertes de 1887. [France and Russia: The scares of 1887.] *Rev. de Paris.* 36(9) May 1, 1929: 51-78.—There were general preparations for war in Europe in 1887. Bulgaria was partly responsible for this, but the chief cause was Berlin. Bismarck was anxious to obtain from the Reichstag provision for increased armaments for a period of seven years. This made it a bad time for Russia, France, and Austria to neglect reforms in their general staffs. Bismarck's object was two-fold: (1) to make France disavow warlike intentions, so that Russia, thinking France unreliable, would not wish an alliance with her, and France would remain isolated; (2) to force the German Reichstag to vote the "septennat" an increase in the military budget for seven years. In his first object he was unsuccessful. In his second object he was at first unsuccessful. Instead of voting the desired military budget for seven years, the Reichstag voted it for only three years. Thereupon, the Reichstag was dissolved and a general election called for. It was now necessary for Bismarck to arouse the fears of the German voters. He accomplished this by a renewed campaign against France in the German press, with the result that the newly elected Reichstag voted the military budget for seven years as he desired. German policy alienated the sympathy of other nations and helped to unite bonds that were already being formed between its two powerful neighbors.—*Helen L. Young.*

GREAT BRITAIN AND DOMINIONS

(See also Entries 4398, 4725)

GREAT BRITAIN

(See also Entries 3511, 3518, 4031, 4059, 4093, 4096, 4100, 4101, 4107, 4111, 4115, 4142, 4192, 4200, 4232, 4235, 4240, 4268, 4293, 4301-4304, 4235, 4335, 4337, 4345, 4347, 4348, 4368, 4378, 4385, 4391, 4393, 4343, 4699, 4769, 4834, 5026, 5221, 5273, 5284)

4145. ANDERSON, R. C. The royalists at sea in 1649. *Mariner's Mirror.* 14(4) Oct. 1928: 320-338.—*F. E. Baldwin.*

4146. BALLARD, G. A. British battleships of 1870: The Minotaur and the Agincourt. *Mariner's Mirror.* 15(4) Oct. 1929: 391-407. (Plates.)—*F. E. Baldwin.*

4147. BALLARD, G. A. The black battle fleet: some notes on the mid-Victorian transformation in battleship design. *Mariner's Mirror.* 15(2) Apr. 1929: 101-124.—*F. E. Baldwin.*

4148. DYER, FLORENCE E. Captain John Narbrough and the battle of Solebay. *Mariner's Mirror.* 15(3) Jul. 1929: 222-232.—*F. E. Baldwin.*

4149. DYER, FLORENCE E. The journal of Grenville Collins. *Mariner's Mirror.* 14(3) Jul. 1928: 197-218.—Grenville Collins was the author of *Great Britain's Coasting Pilot* and a commander in the royal navy, 1679-1694. This article contains extracts from his journal, written while he was commanding a galley-frigate, doing police work in the Mediterranean against Turkish pirates. There is an appendix consisting of Sir John Narbrough's Fighting Instructions to his Captains. There are also plates reproducing the full-page charts with which the journal was interleaved.—*F. E. Baldwin.*

4150. GORMANSTON, EILEEN. Decorum in the seventeenth century. *Natl. Rev.* (559) Sep. 1929: 144-148.—A selection of amusing yet revealing extracts from an English etiquette book of the time of Charles II.—*S. M. Scott.*

4151. GOULD, RUPERT T. Bligh's notes on Cook's last voyage. *Mariner's Mirror.* 14(4) Oct. 1928: 371-385.—Some previously unprinted annotations of a copy of a three volume account of Cook's third voyage (London, 1784) have recently been discovered in the library of the British Admiralty. These notes are by William Bligh, Cook's master during the voyage. (Plate).—*F. E. Baldwin.*

4152. GOULD, RUPERT T. Some unpublished accounts of Cook's death. *Mariner's Mirror.* 14(4) Oct. 1928: 301-319.—Although several contemporary accounts of the death of Captain Cook in Hawaii have been published, this article contains extracts from some previously unpublished material in the shape of logs and journals of certain members of the expedition. The journal of Captain Clerke, who succeeded Cook in the command of the expedition, contains a statement by Lieut. Molesworth Philipps of the Royal Marines, who was the only officer on shore with Cook at the time of the tragedy. There is a sketch of Kealakekua Bay and a reproduction of a contemporary drawing from the journal of Thomas Edgar, master of the *Discovery*, showing Cook's ships in the bay, and indicating the spot where Cook was killed.—*F. E. Baldwin.*

4153. GWYNNE, DENIS. To the "beginners" the glory—Edmund Burke and Catholic emancipation. *Catholic World.* (766) Jan. 1929: 513-525.—Burke's family, once Catholic, had become conformist; his mother was Catholic and remained so; Edmund was brought up a Protestant; he married a prominent Catholic who became Protestant after marriage. Devoted to his mother, influenced by his devout Catholic father-in-law, subjected first hand to deep impressions of the wrongs of the penal code, Burke, almost from the first, devoted himself to Catholic emancipation. Shortly after he first entered parliament he wrote a tract, never completed, a "Tract relative to the Laws against Popery in Ireland," in which he argued for emancipation on the ground of justice and

national policy. He honored those who began the attack upon the English "system" in Ireland, which he describes "as well fitted for the oppression, impoverishment, and degradation of a people.... as ever proceeded from the perverted ingenuity of man." He vigorously supported the Irish Relief Bill of 1778 and lost his seat for Bristol in consequence. He was held up before the public as a "Jesuit in disguise." During the Gordon riots, the government sent troops to protect his house. It was the anti-religious as well as the anti-royalist aspect of the French Revolution that roused his indignation. During the crisis he argued with Pitt that Ireland might become the barrier or the gateway to Jacobin influences in the British Isles; justice to Ireland would make Catholics a barrier; inaction would make them a gate. His last years were years of disappointment; he saw little of the way of fulfillment of his desire for Catholic freedom, but those looking back may apply to him his own words, written of others, the pioneers of emancipation, "Others may finish; the beginners have the glory."—G. A. Hedger.

4154. LAUGHTON, L. G. CARR. Gunnery, frigates and the line of battle. *Mariner's Mirror*. 14(4) Oct. 1928: 339–363. (Plate).—F. E. Baldwin.

4155. LESLIE, J. H. Colors of British marching regiments of foot in 1751: the 7th Regiment or Royal Fuzileers. *J. Soc. for Army Hist. Res.* 8(34) Oct. 1929: 242. (Plate showing colors on opposite page).—F. E. Baldwin.

4156. MILL, JOHN STUART. Unveröffentlichte Vorträge. [Unpublished speeches.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 62(2) Oct. 1929: 225–250.—MSS of two unpublished speeches by J. S. Mill, supplied through the courtesy of H. J. Laski, of the University of London. The speeches were delivered in 1825, when Mill was 19, in circumstances described in his *Autobiography*. The first speech "Further reply to the debate on population," is a reply to the Owenites' attack on the principle of competition. Mill's contention is that the question is not whether a state of competition is exempt from evil, but whether competition or cooperation (on the Owen plan) on the whole affords the best chance for human happiness,—a question to be decided by a fair comparison of the evils of the competitive system and the evils of the cooperative system. He holds that there are four main objections to the cooperative system: (1) it prevents the powers of production from being called into full activity, since reward is not in proportion to industry but is equally great regardless of industry, attention, or skill; (2) it affords no real security for the good management of the concern, love of ease being as certain in manager as in workman; (3) in its very nature it is a system of universal regulation ("it was reserved for the 19th century to produce a new sect of benevolent enthusiasts whose daydreams have been dreams of perfect slavery"); (4) the expense of the experiment is a sum sufficient to bring about, in 20 years, the reform of government, of law, and of the church establishment, and to give the whole population a knowledge of the means by which they might keep the market constantly understocked with labor, and have the power to regulate wages as they pleased. The second speech, "On the influence of the aristocracy," is a presentation of the conventional Utilitarian view of the aristocracy. The materials of which government is composed are not gods, nor angels, but men, and the actions of men are pretty constantly governed by their interests. The interests of the ruling few are not those of the subject many, as is shown by their use of corn laws to protect their rent, game laws to protect their amusements, and vagrancy laws to punish those who obtrude the spectacle of their misery upon the delicate senses of the few. "Individuals have been known to make great sacrifices of their private interests to the

good of their country, but bodies of men, never." Moreover, there is no check upon the aristocracy, since the government of England is not really a mixed government. The members of the House of Commons are either aristocrats or servants of the aristocracy. The king is a mere officer of the aristocracy, since no minister can stand against a hostile parliament. The king is merely a carver, dividing up the wealth and power extracted from the people, his usefulness limited to avoiding disputes and tumults among the aristocracy. "Those not served to their liking rail at those who are and call themselves a constitutional opposition."—C. W. Everett.

4157. NICOLSON, MARJORIE. New material on Jeremy Taylor. *Philol. Quart.* 8(4) Oct. 1929: 321–334.—Various letters collected from English libraries throw light upon the relations between the Conways and Jeremy Taylor. Henry More rather than John Evelyn may have been responsible for his going to Ireland. Conway knew Taylor before Evelyn brought them together. Taylor died a poor man.—S. M. Scott.

4158. ROBINSON, GREGORY. The seventeenth century frigate. *Mariner's Mirror*. 15(3) Jul. 1929: 271–281. (Small plans).—F. E. Baldwin.

4159. RUSSELL, C. E. Population and wheat production in the 18th century. *Hist. Teachers' Miscellany*. 7(5) May 1929: 65–68; (6) Jun. 1929: 84–88; (7) Jul. 1929: 108–111; (8) Aug. 1929: 120–127.—In the absence of statistics, an estimate of wheat production can be reached by two methods, first, by multiplying the population by the per capita consumption making the necessary allowances for seed and the balance between imports and exports, second, by multiplying the area under crop by the yield per acre. In the case of England, the first method offers the least difficulty. Population figures during the 18th century in that country can be regarded as established. The per capita consumption, however, presents problems. In estimating it the proportion of substitutes used such as rye, oats, barley has given rise to divergent views. All probable factors considered, six bushels per annum can be taken as constituting the average consumption. The second method affords a check upon the first.—Leo J. Meyer.

4160. SMITH, DAVID BONNER. Midshipman W. G. Anderson. *Mariner's Mirror*. 15(3) Jul. 1929: 238–250.—This article concerns the experiences and contains extracts from the letters of William Guido Anderson, who served under Nelson at Copenhagen in 1801.—F. E. Baldwin.

4161. STERN, ALFRED. König Eduard VII und die auswärtige Politik Englands. [King Edward VII and the foreign policy of England.] *Europ. Gespräche*. 7(9) Sep. 1929: 483–504.—Edward VII found his chief interest in ending England's "splendid isolation." At first he desired cooperation with Germany; then he developed the Anglo-French entente faster than his ministers and the German government found desirable. He influenced policy directly through comments on dispatches, talks with ministers, and letters, and indirectly through personal representatives such as Sir Charles Hardinge. His numerous trips abroad were used for political purposes though it cannot be proved from the documents at our disposal that he actively attempted to isolate Germany or turn Austria-Hungary from her German alliance. He made many attempts to persuade Germany that his main interest was in the preservation of peace and that he was not trying to "encircle" her, verbal consolations that William II described as "words, words, words."—M. H. Cochran.

4162. SYKES, NORMAN. Bishop Gibson and Sir Robert Walpole. *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 44(176) Oct. 1929: 628–633.—Walpole, realizing that the support

of the clergy of the Established Church was given to the Tory party, endeavored to counterbalance it by use of the ecclesiastical patronage at his disposal and by an episcopal entente. For some time his chief coadjutor in this scheme was Bishop Gibson of London. A quarrel broke out between them, however, in 1736 over the Quakers' Tithe Bill. In the following January the archbishop of Canterbury died. Up to the time of the quarrel Gibson had been looked upon as the certain successor to the archiepiscopal see, and the dislocation of plans caused by his defection was serious. Hervey asserts that Gibson was merely seeking, by an intrigue, to force Walpole's hand in certain matters and that his opposition in the matter of the Quakers was designed only to embarrass the ministry. Two letters, here printed, written by Gibson when the illness of Wake raised the question of a proximate succession to Canterbury, but before the quarrel with Walpole, show that Gibson, even then, intended to refuse the throne of Canterbury, and that from no motive of faction. He saw that the Whig attitude toward the Established Church made impossible the position of any primate who had a sincere regard for the rights of that body. He was sure to be compelled, as an alternative to consecrating some manifestly unfit political bishop, to resign or face a *praeemunire*, "hazards too great," he wrote, "to be run by one who has a wife and nine children."—*Warner F. Woodring.*

4163. UNSIGNED. Documents: Instructions for captains, 1663. *Mariner's Mirror.* 15(4) Oct. 1929: 408-414.—This is a reproduction of the instructions issued to captains in the British navy by James, Duke of York.—*F. E. Baldwin.*

4164. VERACISSIMUS. I documenti diplomatici inglesi a la conferenza di Algeciras. [The English diplomatic documents on the conference of Algeciras.] *Nuova Antologia.* 261 (1856) Sep. 16, 1928: 196-203.—Summaries of and excerpts from the *British Documents on the Origins of the War*, vol. III.—*M. H. Cochran.*

4165. WEBSTER, CHARLES K. Some early applications from American historians to use the British archives. *J. Modern Hist.* 1(3) Sep. 1929: 416-419.—It was not until about 1828 that Americans began to make systematic use of British public records, and among the first to apply for the privilege were Jared Sparks in 1828, Waller Barry in 1833, and Obadiah Rich in 1835. It was impressed upon Sparks that the government was reluctant to permit the examination of papers relating to America lest their publication place Great Britain in an unfavorable light and prolong existing animosities. However, after considerable difficulty, he was permitted to examine and make short extracts from colonial office documents for use in connection with his *Life of Washington*. But with the passing of Lord Aberdeen, the requests of the others for permission to examine public despatches were refused.—*Raymond C. Werner.*

4166. WILSON, J. DOVER. Adult education in England. *Nineteenth Century.* 106(631) Sep. 1929: 346-355.—Modern adult education has grown very rapidly, especially during the last 15 years, not merely in the number of classes and students, but in the range of subjects studied. The year 1907 marked a fresh start through the University Tutorial Class movement. It has become an integral part of the educational system of the country. It is the only possible alternative to the despotism of the expert and this political necessity is the mainspring of the present extraordinary developments. It is also a religious movement in that the members of these classes are there to try and understand the world in order to get some kind of a working philosophy for themselves in this difficult universe. They first turned to economics, now they are turning in increasing numbers to literature. They may be expected to take to discussing religion, and religion

—not the traditional churches—may be expected to gain enormously thereby.—*Daniel C. Knowlton.*

AUSTRALIA

(See also Entry 4175)

4167. CLYNE, ANTHONY. Pelsart's voyage. United Empire. 20(9) Sep. 1929: 524-525.—On Oct. 28, 1628, the Dutch East India Company dispatched eleven vessels for trade in the East Indies. One of these vessels, the *Batavia*, commanded by Francis Pelsart, was separated from the fleet in a storm and driven, on a reef off the coast of Western Australia on June 4, 1629. This was just 70 years before Dampier's famous voyage to "New Holland." Pelsart, with a small boat and crew, sailed about 100 miles along the coast of the mainland in search of fresh water for the 160 persons, including women and children, of the wrecked *Batavia*. Pelsart was thus the first European who made any observations of the country inland. His narrative gives a most unfavorable description of the land, as did Dampier's later account. His journal contains, incidentally, the first mention and description of the kangaroo. Although generally inaccessible and little known, Pelsart's narrative was translated from the Dutch by Thevenot, the 17th century French traveller, and into English by Pinkerton, and is included in his *General Collection of . . . Voyages and Travels of the World* (1808-1814). Pinkerton remarks that Pelsart's account would never have been published had not the Dutch authorities believed it would help to frighten competitive nations from such inhospitable shores.—*M. M. Heald.*

CANADA

(See also Entries 4134, 4317, 4340, 4356)

4168. COOKE, H. C. A sketch of the history of Canadian mining. *Mining Mag.* 41(2) Aug. 1929: 79-83.—While Indians and Eskimos obtained native copper in the Lake Superior and Copper Mines River areas, real mining in Canada began with the advent of the French. The first exploitation occurred in the coal beds of Cape Breton Island in 1672. In 1686, a lead-silver discovery was made on the east shore of Lake Timiskaming. This was not large or rich enough to permit mining at that time. Only a few miles distant were rich silver deposits of Cobalt. Had the French discovered this, history might have been greatly changed. In 1737, iron ores were discovered in Quebec. In the 19th century, many gold and silver discoveries were made in Ontario, Quebec, and British Columbia. In 1885, when the Canadian Pacific transcontinental railroad was completed, the great copper-nickel deposits of Sudbury, Ontario, were opened up commercially for the first time. In British Columbia, rich placer gold deposits were worked, and the Rossland gold-copper-silver area extensively mined. The Sullivan Mine at Kimberly, B. C., developed by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting, is now one of the largest lead mines in the world. In Ontario, 1902, native silver was discovered and Cobalt became one of the greatest silver camps in the world. In 1909, the Porcupine gold area was discovered and produced several large gold mines. In 1912, came the development of the Kirkland Lake gold mines, also in Ontario. With the Canadian National Railroad traversing Canada in 1915, new mineral discoveries were made extending from Red Lake in western Ontario to the extensive Flin-Flon and Sherritt Gordon deposits in Manitoba. Asbestos mining commenced in Quebec 1878, and now furnishes three-quarters of the world's supply. Gold in the Yukon was first discovered in 1881 and has to date yielded in excess of \$182,000,000. For 1928 alone,

the total value of minerals produced in Canada aggregated \$223,500,000. In 1886, the value per capita of the annual mineral production was \$2.23, and in 1928, \$28.31.—Arnold Hoffman.

4169. FORBIN, VICTOR. *Les Français d'Acadie et leur langue.* [The French of Acadia and their language.] *La Nature.* (2816) Sep. 1, 1929: 222–224.—This article is a *propos* of a recent work, *Le Parler Franco-Acadien et ses Origines* (Quebec) by Pascal Poirier, senator from New Brunswick. He shows that some words have been created as in France, meeting = *mitaine*, Somerset = *Saint-Morissette*. Some have been borrowed from the Indians (Micmacs and Abenakis), especially those for wild animals, as *marchouèche* for lynx. Many old French words which have disappeared in France are still used by the Acadians, as *stouque* for *amas* (heap), *essarbe* for *sarcler* (to weed). Many anglicisms have crept in, but the Acadians have made French words out of them, especially forestry terms, as *boss* = *bâce*, to log = *loguer*.—H. P. Lattin.

4170. GLAZEBROOK, G. deT. *Representation by the Act of Union of 1840.* *Canad. Hist. Rev.* 9(3) Sep. 1929: 252–256.—This article endeavors to determine the origin of the proposed equal representation for the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada in the united legislature set up by the Act of Union of 1840. Lord Durham in his *Report* advised that representation be by population since he expected that the rapid increase of the English element would soon overcome the preponderance of the French who would eventually be Anglicized. The British government, fearing French superiority at the moment, chose the equal representation policy. Apparently this was not, as has been suggested, a later decision introduced while the bill was before the British parliament, but was, rather, made as soon as the union policy was adopted. The details were decided only after consultation with Governor Colborne in Canada, to whom the draft of the proposed bill was submitted. The correspondence with Colborne and the debates in the British parliament are the principal materials used.—George W. Brown.

4171. LANCTOT, GUSTAVE. *Les fonctions des gouverneurs.* [The duties of the governors.] *Canada Français.* 17(2) Oct. 1929: 120–130.—The first instalment of a study, based on manuscript sources, of the duties and powers of the governors of Canada during the French régime.—G. deT. Glazebrook.

4172. LAUVRIÈRE, ÉMILE. *Les archives de la Province de Québec.* [The archives of the Province of Quebec.] *France Amérique.* 20(208) Apr. 1929: 120–122.—The third instalment (see April, August, 1928) of an appreciation and description of the publications of M. P. G. Roy, archivist of Quebec.—J. B. Brebner.

4173. MORICE, A. G. *A Canadian pioneer: Spanish John.* *Canad. Hist. Rev.* 9(3) Sep. 1929: 212–235.—This is an account of the career of John Macdonnell, or Spanish John, as he was commonly known, a member of a Scotch Catholic family of the 18th century. After an adventurous career as a soldier in the Spanish army, and as an ardent supporter of the Jacobite cause in the Rebellion of 1745, he determined to establish himself in America and settled in the colony of New York. With the outbreak of the American Revolution he again took the losing side, and at the end of the war joined the Loyalist migration to Upper Canada where

he ended his days as a frontier farmer. This chapter of personal history, though it contains much of a trivial nature, throws some light on the interests and activities of a pioneer family in Upper Canada; and it gives information regarding the early years of Spanish John's second son, Miles, who played a well-known and rather tragic part as governor of Lord Selkirk's colony on the Red River. The article is largely based on private unpublished papers.—George W. Brown.

4174. THOMSON, D. W. *The fate of titles in Canada.* *Canad. Hist. Rev.* 9(3) Sep. 1929: 236–246.—After quoting the resolution of the House of Commons of Canada, which was addressed in 1919 to the King and which put an end to the practice of granting titles in Canada, the author traces briefly the history of title granting in Canada in the half century preceding that date. He suggests that the decision of 1919 was due to a widespread distrust of any tendency towards the creation of legal class distinctions, to the belief that titles had often been granted on considerations other than those of merit, and to the fear that the end of the War might see a great increase of the practice. A short account is given of the parliamentary debate of 1928 which reopened the question, but resulted in a ratification of the decision of 1919 in spite of the anomaly that Canadians may receive honors from foreign monarchs but cannot do so from their own.—George W. Brown.

4175. UNSIGNED. *The Pacific cable.* *Quart. Rev.* 252(501) Jul. 1929: 161–176.—The idea of a Pacific cable from Canada to Australasia was originated in 1879 by Sandford Fleming, who conceived of it in connection with the Canadian Pacific project. After much discussion and several investigations the cable was laid and opened in 1902. Its operation was successful in every way (statistics given), and consequently a second cable was opened in 1926. At present the cable receipts are suffering because of the competition of a private radio line which was opened in 1927.—Robert E. Riegel.

4176. WHITTON, F. E. *Wolfe and Quebec.* *Nineteenth Century.* 106(631) Sep. 1929: 409–422.—The importance of Wolfe's victory at Quebec has often been exaggerated. It was the destruction of French sea power at the battle of Quiberon Bay which sealed the fate of Canada. The real greatness of his achievement consists in having carried out the difficult task assigned him with inadequate numbers, and in the face of personal ill-health and the distrust of his colleagues. The plan of the final operations was all Wolfe's, and his success was assured by the precipitate attack of Montcalm's mixed force upon his disciplined regulars.—A. H. Buffinton.

NEW ZEALAND

4177. SCHOLEFIELD, G. H. *Historical sources and archives in New Zealand.* *New Zealand J. Sci. & Technol.* 11(3) Oct. 1929: 129–141.—This paper, read before the New Zealand Science Congress at Auckland, Jan. 26, 1929, gives a complete description of the historical sources and archives of that dominion. Beginning with a survey of the material collected in the Public Record Office and other places in London, the author presents a critical survey of all the available sources, both public and private, available in New Zealand. In so doing several important points in the history of this "Newest England" are revealed.—W. R. Livingston.

FRANCE AND BELGIUM

(See also Entries 3523, 3539, 3647, 3733, 3958, 4065, 4083, 4110, 4123, 4125, 4126, 4128, 4135, 4144, 4169, 4171, 4228, 4234, 4251, 4254, 4266, 4293, 4297, 4304–4313, 4317, 4329, 4331, 4345, 4353, 4385, 4387, 4388, 4389, 4392, 4994, 5019, 5022, 5027, 5043, 5076, 5081, 5175, 5231, 5243, 5284, 5389)

4178. ACHORN, ERIK. Bernadotte or Bonaparte? *J. Modern Hist.* 1(3) Sep. 1929: 378–399.—A detailed study of the period between the “coup d'état of the 30th Prairial” (Jun. 18, 1799) and the attempted coup of the 28th Fructidor (Sep. 14). The article deals particularly with the relations between Bernadotte, minister of war, Sieyès, president of the Directory, and the revived Jacobin Club. The Jacobins attacked Sieyès and supported Bernadotte in his attempts to rejuvenate the national defense. As a result Sieyès, aided by Barras, removed Bernadotte from office just as the Jacobins were making a nearly successful attempt to gain control of the Assembly. The episode was critical, for if the abortive coup of the 28th Fructidor had succeeded, that of the 18th Brumaire (Nov. 9, 1799) would probably have been impossible; whereas its failure removed the only party and the only man with the will and the ability to oppose Bonaparte, who found the field clear on his return from Egypt. “The last impediments which might have barred his rise to power were swept away Thus did the Jacobins by their support of Bernadotte cause his fall; thus did Barras by his intrigue with Sieyès further his own undoing; thus did Sieyès by his unreasoning jealousy of Bernadotte give France and himself a master.” —Erik Achorn.

4179. BARRÈS, MAURICE. Mes cahiers. [My notebooks.] *Rev. Hebdom.* 38(42) Oct. 19, 1929: 259–286.—Maurice Barrès, French writer and politician, had prepared his notes for an autobiography which he never wrote. This article prints some of them for the first time—taking a section for the year 1896, in which the author describes his reaction to the death of the poet, Verlaine, and also his candidature of that year.—George G. Horr.

4180. BIDART. Les luttes de Victor Hugo pour les États-Unis d'Europe. [The efforts of Victor Hugo toward a United States of Europe.] *Paix par le Droit.* 39(7–8) Jul.–Aug. 1929: 273–277.—At the first World Peace Conference at Paris in August, 1849, Hugo, as president, raised the question of “arbitration substituted for war.” He predicted the organization of a great sovereign state of Europe which would parallel a similar organization of the Americas, the “United States of Europe.” Again, in the Legislative Assembly, in July, 1851, Hugo attacked the policies of Louis Napoleon and associated the ideas of a republic in France and a United States of Europe. In 1855, before the refugees in Jersey, he demanded a United States of Europe, with a common European currency. In a letter to the International Congress of Peace at Lausanne, 1869, he called for “no more war,” and, because peace is possible only with liberty, the overthrow of tyrannies, and the establishment of “the great continental republic.” He attempted to stop the invasion of the Prussians in 1870 by publishing an *Appeal to the Germans*, declaring that the war was the product of the wish of the emperor, not of the people; the French would defend Paris, but would continue to be the brothers of the Germans. When the Germans ignored his appeal, he wrote an *Appeal to the French*, the most vehement cry of national defense ever written in any language. Hugo refused to vote for the cession of Alsace-Lorraine, for he thought it would create lasting hatred. France would retake it, together with the entire left bank of the Rhine. Then France would invite Germany to join her in a United States of Europe to guarantee universal peace.—Max Savelle.

4181. BLOCH, MARC. Les plans parcellaires français. [French reapportionment maps.] *Ann. d'Hist. Écon. et Soc.* 1(3) Jul. 15, 1929: 390–399.—During the revolutionary period in France, for fiscal purposes, numerous local surveys were made showing the arrangement and proportion of the various forms of cultivation. Many of these maps have been preserved and they are very useful in the study of economic history.—M. L. Hansen.

4182. BOURIN, HENRI. Un chargé d'affaires à Rome sous Louis XV. [A chargé d'affaires at Rome under Louis XV.] *Rev. d'Hist. Diplomat.* 43(3) Jul.–Sep. 1929: 297–311.—Although he was less than 30 years of age and had had no diplomatic experience, Pierre-Nicolas Delvincourt served creditably for some months in 1757–1758 as chargé d'affaires at the Vatican in the absence of the French ambassador. [Several long extracts from the letters of Delvincourt are quoted.]—F. S. Rodkey.

4183. BREMOND, HENRI. La Sorbonne, le roi et le pape. [The Sorbonne, the king, and the pope.] *Correspondant.* 101(1601) Jun. 10, 1929: 641–663.—The author comments at length upon the recent book of Victor Martin of Strasbourg, entitled *Le Gallicanisme politique et le clergé de France*, regarding it as a contribution to the history of 17th century Gallicanism. In discoursing upon the *Declaration of 1682*, Martin distinguishes between two types of Gallicanism, political and ecclesiastical. The former was supported by the king and his lawyers, and aimed principally at making the king supreme in temporal affairs. Ecclesiastical Gallicanism received special support from the Sorbonne and advocated the supremacy of a council of the whole church over the popes. From this time on ecclesiastical Gallicanism declined steadily, while political Gallicanism advanced steadily.—Frederick E. Graham.

4184. CARON, P. Danton et Guillaume. [Danton and Guillaume.] *Révolution Française.* 82(3) 1929: 269–273.—Due to a case of mistaken identity, Danton has been unjustly accused by a number of eminent writers of having misused his power as a public official at the time of the August 10 insurrection to bring about the release from prison of an alleged absconder.—A. D. Beeler.

4185. CHABOUEAU, A. Alger. La légende du coup d'éventail. [Algiers. The legend of the blow of a fan.] *Mercure de France.* 214(749) Sep. 1, 1919: 290–300.—The hundredth anniversary of the taking of Algiers by French troops on July 4, 1830, revives the legend of how Hussein, dey of Algiers, boxed the ears or struck with a fan the French consul, Deval. The source shows that the basis of this legend was malicious. The withdrawal of Deval followed a public verbal insult by Hussein arising out of controversy over the perpetual concession granted by Algiers to France, July 24, 1820.—P. S. Fritz.

4186. CRABITÈS, PIERRE. Napoleon and the French code of civil procedure. *Loyola Law J.* 10(1–2) Jan.–Apr. 1929: 3–13.—From the time of Colbert's ordinance in 1667 France had a uniform code of civil procedure. This, however, together with the magistracy, was abolished in 1793 and replaced by informal arbitration. Napoleon cautiously prepared the way for the reintroduction of legal machinery by restoring the *avoués* to their former monopoly in 1800, which gave them control over such procedure as still existed. The *avocats* were next permitted to resume their ancient organization, while the notaries were next

re-established, their concurrence being made legally necessary for a large number of purposes. By this time the judiciary had been restored, and the code of civil procedure restored the main outlines of the ordinance of 1667, suitably modified to meet current conditions. "It would have been worse than useless to have re-established a procedure surcharged with tradition and steeped with conservatism if radicals had been allowed to manipulate it. It therefore harmonized with the general drift of Bonaparte's policy to have a democratic, or at all events, a bourgeois Civil Code, held within bounds by an aristocratic Code of Procedure, and to have them handled by a bureaucratic bar, and interpreted by a bureaucratic bench."—*Theodore F. T. Plucknett.*

4187. DE LANÇON. *Jugement sans appel.* [Judgment without appeal.] *Chron. Médicale.* 36(9) Sep. 1929: 241.—In answer to a question in the July issue, de Lançon says that many religious faults were formerly punished by the civil government. In 1487 swearing or injurious remarks about God, the Virgin, and the saints were punished by fines, the pillory, piercing the ears, and penalties of increasing severity for persistent offenders. A hundred years later the punishments were increased. In 1724 the Parlement of Paris for a simple blasphemy condemned Charles Lherbè, a cow-keeper, to have his tongue cut out and to be burned alive.—*K. B. Collier.*

4188. DE WITTE, JEHAN. *L'abbé de Veri et son Journal.* [The Abbé de Veri and his Journal.] *Correspondant.* 101 (1609) Oct. 10, 1929: 3–18; (1610) Oct. 25, 1929: 205–232.—These two instalments of the Abbé de Veri's sprightly observations on Parisian affairs cover the months from June, 1776, to the autumn of 1777. Louis XVI, Franklin, Turgot, Maurepas, and Joseph II come in for shrewd discussion. The selections are taken from a second volume of the Journal which de Witte will publish shortly.—*Geoffrey Bruun.*

4189. DURODIÉ, FERNAND. *L'empoisonnement du Duc de Berry.* [The poisoning of the Duke of Berry.] *Chron. Médicale.* 36(9) Sep. 1929: 225–232.—The quick succession of deaths in the family of Louis XIV in 1711 and 1712, which removed most of his descendants, occasioned a lively suspicion of poison. This inference cannot be verified from the vague reports that have reached us, though some of the symptoms suggest arsenic. Suspicion rested wholly on the Duke of Orleans, who was in a position to gain by these deaths and who had been studying the use of poisons with a celebrated chemist, Hombert. He either was, or pretended to be, shocked, and demanded imprisonment by the king. The king's advisers, however, deterred him from taking so grave a step. It was thought that some at least of the victims were poisoned through the medium of Spanish tobacco offered to them by the Duke of Noailles, who was closely associated with the Duke of Orleans in Spanish affairs. The Duke of Orleans had created a serious scandal by his drunken orgies, participated in also by his daughter, the Duchess of Berry, celebrated alike for her wit, her beauty, her follies, and her vices. It was believed that father and daughter wished to rid themselves of the young husband. Possibly, however, the latter's death was due to a dinner with his grandmother-in-law, a princess of Bavaria, who had introduced into France certain highly flavored viands, including "Schaueraout." If these did not agree with her guests, she offered them *conserve de momie*, a medicine, partly composed of mummified flesh. This may have been the unknown poison which killed the Duke of Berry.—*Katharine B. Collier.*

4190. FRAIKIN, J. *Notice sur l'industrie des armes à feu portatives au pays de Liège.* [The small-arms industry in and about Liège.] *Rev. Écon. Internat.* 21–3(3) Sep. 1929: 471–491.—This industry was definitely established in Liège in the 16th century after

the development of the arquebus and the pistol. Various considerations favored its growth: abundant supplies of raw material such as coal, wood, and iron; plentiful water power; large numbers of intelligent and active artisans; the neutrality of the principality in the midst of warring countries which demanded large quantities of arms; and the advantageous location of the region which made easy the distribution of its goods throughout western Europe. The strength of the industry, then as now, lay in its ability to produce a large variety of products of high quality at a low price. The artisans, organized in petty guilds, would never have been able to develop a large export trade. This grew out of the activities of enterprising merchant-capitalists who became successful middlemen between the producers at Liège and most of the markets of the world. From this method of organization arose the practice of anonymous production which has long characterized the small-arms industry at Liège. The goods bore no mark of origin and so could be sold in various countries as a national product. Only under Napoleon was a slight breach made in this practice which persists in large measure to the present day.—*Paul D. Evans.*

4191. GIRARD, JOSEPH. *Saint-Simon en cour d'assises.* [The trial of Saint-Simon.] *Rev. Hebdom.* 38(32) Aug. 10, 1929: 144–172.—An account of the prosecution of St. Simon in 1820 for his famous *Parabole* (that the sudden taking-off of the 3,000 leading scientists and artisans of France would be more disastrous than the taking-off of her 30,000 leading peers, functionaries and great landowners). The assassination of the Duke of Berry between the publication and the trial made St. Simon appear to be among those stirring up revolt against the Bourbons, and his first trial, before a judge, resulted in his condemnation; but a jury trial, in which long political speeches were delivered by both prosecution and defense, and in which St. Simon himself made a simple and emotional appeal, resulted in his acquittal.—*C. Brinton.*

4192. GROSE, CLYDE LECLARE. French ambassadors' reports on financial relations with members of parliament, 1677–81. *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 44 (176) Oct. 1929: 625–628.—This adds to the available printed reports of Louis XIV's ambassadors on the expenditure of the money furnished to influence English policy, two new letters of June 17, 1677, and July, 1678. They are printed in full, with some notes valuable for the identification of persons receiving Louis' bounty.—*Warner F. Woodring.*

4193. GROSSBART, JULIEN. *La politique polonoise de la Révolution française jusqu'aux Traité de Bâle.*—*La mission de Kosciuszko à Paris (Décembre 1792–Juin 1793).* [The Polish policy of the French Revolution up to the treaties of Basel. II—Kosciuszko's mission to Paris (December 1792–June 1793).] *Ann. Hist. Révolution Française.* 33(3) May–Jun. 1929: 242–255.—After the expulsion of the French minister Descorches from Poland, following the dethronement of Louis XVI and the adherence of the Polish king to the Confederation of Targowica, Descorches and a number of Polish émigrés took up their residence in Saxony. From there they attempted to interest the French government in their cause. The decree of Nov. 19, 1792, by which the Convention promised aid to all peoples that wished to overthrow their tyrants, encouraged them to send delegates to Paris. Albert Turski of his own accord addressed the Convention on the plight of Poland and was very well received. The Polish group in Saxony now sent Thaddeus Kosciuszko to Paris. Kosciuszko proposed a scheme by which an alliance of France, Turkey, Sweden, and Poland was to attack Russia. Poland was then to be reorganized as a republic modeled after that of France. Lebrun, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, was very much im-

pressed, and when Sémonville, who was sent as envoy to Turkey, proved unacceptable to the Porte, Descorches himself was chosen for the mission. Kosciuszko and Lebrun drew up plans, also, for a Polish insurrection. Nevertheless, on March 24, 1793, Prussia and Russia announced the second partition of Poland between them. Despite Lebrun's activity on Poland's behalf, he refused to commit France in any way. Kosciuszko left France in July, disapproving of the overthrow of the Girondins, and considering his further presence in France useless. [See Entry 1346.] —*Louis R. Gottschalk.*

4194. GROSSBART, JULIEN. *La politique polonaise de la révolution française jusqu'aux traités de Bâle.* [The Polish policy of the French Revolution up to the treaties of Basel.] *Ann. Hist. Révolution Française.* 35(5) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 476-485.—On June 21, 1793, Deforgues replaced Lebrun as minister of foreign affairs. The new minister was highly interested in the Polish patriots. Catherine of Russia, soon after his inauguration, forced the Polish Diet at Grodno to consent to a second cession of Polish territory. The *Paris Moniteur* was indignant. Parandier, French agent among the Polish émigrés, wrote Deforgues that the Poles were ready to rise if a French, Swedish, and Turkish alliance could be formed to help them. But as France at that moment was being hard pressed on all fronts, Turkey and Sweden hesitated. Finally, Parandier's urgent requests for help determined Deforgues to summon him to Paris in December, when the French armies were once more victorious. In October, the Committee of Public Safety had already set aside 4,000,000 francs to push their enterprise in Constantinople. The Polish émigrés decided to send a representative to Paris to plead for support of the projected Polish revolution. Barss, a Warsaw lawyer, partisan of Kollantai, was chosen. At about the same time, Casimir Laroche, formerly secretary of the French legation at Warsaw, submitted to the French department of foreign affairs a scheme for promoting the Polish cause. Deforgues, in January, promised Laroche not to forget Poland. Parandier and Barss arrived in February. Parandier submitted a memoir to the effect that there were 20,000 soldiers ready to join Kosciuszko and that a general levée might raise 500,000, but that without funds nothing could be done. Barss supported Parandier with another memoir arguing the advantages to France in creating a new nation hostile to France's enemies. A second memoir in March demanded money and the good offices of France in Turkey. There was no reply to these memoirs or to the urgent letters that followed them; and while Parandier and Barss waited at Paris, Descorches in Constantinople was left without instructions.—*Louis R. Gottschalk.*

4195. HARDY, GEORGES. *La révolution française aux colonies: L'affaire Pélage à la Guadeloupe.* [The French Revolution in the colonies: The Pélage affair in Guadeloupe.] *Ann. Hist. Révolution Française.* 35(5) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 447-464.—Magloire Pélage, born a Negro slave in Martinique, started as a militiaman in the war against England and won his way to a colonelcy. He sprang to the fore in Guadeloupe politics when Admiral Lacrosse, captain-general of Guadeloupe, successor of a number of incompetent agents of the mother country, completed a series of arbitrary acts against the colored natives by ordering the arrest of Pélage without reason. This was the signal for a revolt, though Pélage himself received a bayonet wound in protecting Lacrosse against outraged Guadeloupeans. Lacrosse was made a prisoner (Oct. 24, 1801) and a provisional government with Pélage as president was established. There was no intention to declare independence, but Bonaparte, believing Lacrosse's account, sent a strong expedition against Guadeloupe to restore Lacrosse (May, 1802). It was received with military honors by Pélage, who put

himself under the orders of the commandant, General Richépanse. Elsewhere on the island, however, there was resistance, which Pélage took a leading part in quelling. When order was restored, he went to France to justify his behavior. He was put in prison for 15 months, but on Nov. 26, 1803 was set free without trial. Some time later, a special court acquitted him and his followers. He was restored to his rank of colonel and distinguished himself in the Peninsular War, dying of campaign fatigue after the battle of Vittoria. Lacroix, reinstated in Guadeloupe, continued his arbitrary tactics until removed in March, 1803. Guadeloupe's population, as a result of war and repression, was reduced by 10,000.—*Louis R. Gottschalk.*

4196. HAVENS, GEORGE R., and TORREY, NORMAN, L. Voltaire's library. *Fortnightly Rev.* 126(753) Sep. 1, 1929: 397-405.—The procedure followed by Catherine the Great in acquiring Voltaire's library at Ferney is briefly summarized. From their examination of the library at its present location in Leningrad, the authors conclude that the collection has not been disturbed in any essential respect, and that it is of value to the student of Voltaire in revealing the type of writings he was interested in and in disclosing—by means of his marginal annotations—his first reaction to the books that he read.—*Leo Gershoy.*

4197. HAWKINS, R. L. Manuscripts of Jean-Jacques Rousseau at Harvard University. *Romanic Rev.* 20(3) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 209-221.—Two letters which have been published several times, but always with a certain number of errors; a botanical work annotated by Rousseau; two pieces of music copied in his hand; and an ode attributed to him. With the exception of the letters, this material seems to have escaped the notice of scholars.—*M. B. Garrett.*

4198. HAWKINS, R. L. Unpublished letters of Alex de Tocqueville. *Romanic Rev.* 20(4) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 351-355.—Five letters from de Tocqueville to American and English correspondents, including two to Charles Sumner and one to J. C. Spenser, American editor of his *Democracy in America*. In the latter are details of royalties, etc.—*C. Brinton.*

4199. KIRCHEISEN, FR. M. Pourquoi la guerre éclata en 1806 entre la France et la Prusse? [Why was war declared in 1806 between France and Prussia?] *Rev. d. Hist. Diplomat.* 43(3) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 237-250.—Both Frederick William III and Napoleon wished to avoid a conflict in 1806 but war was provoked by a bellicose party which was headed by Prince Louis Ferdinand and Baron Stein in Prussia.—*F. S. Rodkey.*

4200. LARRABEE, HAROLD A. Un chapitre peu connu de la vie d'Henri de Saint-Simon. [An unfamiliar chapter in the life of Henri de Saint-Simon.] *Révolution Française.* 82(3) 1929: 193-216.—In the futile and interminable secret negotiations at Lille, during the summer of 1797, between Pitt's representative Lord Malmesbury, and agents of the Directory of France, Saint-Simon participated with concealed but definite motives. He was not acting as Talleyrand's emissary, but went to consult an English friend, in the hope that he might, by offering his honest views as to the situation in France under the Directory, contribute to the improvement of international relations generally. His was an effort of a business man and thinker who desired to further a good cause, that of an early and durable peace.—*A. D. Beeler.*

4201. L'HOMMEDÉ, EDMOND. À propos des chants civiques, 1795-1796. [Concerning patriotic songs, 1795-1796.] *Rev. d. Études Hist.* 95 Jul.-Sep. 1929: 275-278.—The decrees calling for the playing of the Marseillaise and other patriotic hymns at all public performances.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

4202. LION, FERDINAND. Geistesprobleme in Frankreich. [Intellectual problems in France.] *Neue Rundsch.* 40(9) Sep. 1929: 367-393.—A discussion of

the problems arising from the philosophical speculations of Bergson, Maurras, Maritain, and Valéry, including the religious or clerical issue, the modern French novel, the new realism, and the "patron saints."—Maurice Schor.

4203. MANZI, ALBERTO. *Il conte Giraud, il governo Italico, e la censura.* [Count Giraud, the Italian government, and the censorship.] *Nuova Antologia.* 267 (1381) Oct. 1, 1929: 359–380.—In 1808–1809 the Italian government under Napoleon refused an official position to an author of comedy, Count Giraud of Rome, in connection with the theater. (Several letters are printed in the article.) The imperial government begged Giraud to write for the theater which it had very much at heart, but, nevertheless, it did not restrain its censors. Two sets of censors existed: the artistic arbiter of the home affairs bureau, and the police. Both judged productions upon moral, artistic, and political criteria. Most plays were affected seriously, but a few were allowed because they had been approved by the political leaders whose taste was not to be questioned.—J. C. Russell.

4204. MATHIEZ, ALBERT. *La paroisse d'Ermont contre son curé (1789–1790).* [The parish of Ermont vs. its curé (1789–1790).] *Ann. Hist. Révolution Française.* 35 (5) Sep.–Oct. 1929: 486–491.—The curé of Ermont, according to his parishioners' complaints to the Ecclesiastical Committee of the National Assembly, was a scoundrel, and the vicar-general of the archbishop of Paris agreed with them after investigating his career at the request of the Committee. Mathiez maintains that this is another proof of "peasant anti-clericalism" in the 18th century; and, quoting a similar case against the curé of Pierre-Morains, concludes that the 18th century curé was sometimes not the model of virtue he is frequently said to have been.—Louis R. Gottschalk.

4205. MATHIEZ, ALBERT. *Les élections de l'an V.* [The elections of 1797.] *Ann. Hist. Révolution Française.* 35 (5) Sep.–Oct. 1929: 425–446.—The elections of 1797 would determine whether or not the regicide Directory would lose control of the Legislative Councils. One of the first signs of the Directory's defeat was the decree of the outgoing Councils granting suffrage to 17,000 provisionally erased from the list of émigrés. The Directory then tried to oblige all voters to take an oath of hatred of royalty already imposed upon all functionaries, but a promise of loyalty to the republic and the constitution was all that the Councils would consent to. Greatly increased registration indicated revived interest on the part of opponents of the government. The Directory gained one point by counting among the retiring third of the legislature all members who had died or resigned. Expecting defeat, the Directors suggested that the new member of the Directory who was to be chosen that year be elected by the outgoing Councils instead of the new ones. Director Reubell even proposed to the Directory that they choose by lot which of them should retire [as the Constitution required], that one to resign immediately, thus making a new election immediately necessary. It is possible that the Directors Carnot and Letourneau objected; in any case, the Clichians [royalists] in the legislature pushed through a measure requiring the public drawing of lots by the Directors on a fixed day. The Directors now issued instructions to some of their commissioners in the departments urging them to recommend ex-conventionals for re-election. But all of the government's efforts failed. Louis XVIII from exile endeavored, by a manifesto much less intransigent than his earlier ones, to rally the royalist forces. Many of the departments had set free their refractory priests, who now became the chief agents of the royalist forces at the polls. Wickham distributed English money profusely through the ex-Constituent Dandré who

founded new journals and encouraged old ones to preach against the war. On the other hand, Jacobin electors did not dare to attend the primary assemblies, the most ardent of them having been disfranchised after the Babeuf affair. As a result, in all but about 10 departments moderate royalists were chosen in great numbers as deputies and as local officials. The whole government but the Directory was now in the hands of men who had ruled before the overthrow of the monarchy. The new councils abolished all the "laws of exception," and excluded from Paris all ex-Conventionals, not members of the government. In the end, the Directory, appealing to force, was able to carry through a "purging" of the Councils.—Louis R. Gottschalk.

4206. MIRKINE-GUETZÉVITCH, B. *La Révolution Française et l'idée de renonciation à la guerre.* [The French Revolution and the idea of the renunciation of war.] *Révolution Française.* 82 (3) 1929: 255–268.—In certain legislative enactments during the French Revolution, notably in the decree of May 22, 1790, embodied in the Constitution of 1791, Title VI, there was proclaimed the idea of the renunciation or outlawry of wars of aggression and, in a general fashion, also the principle underlying the entire progressive development of modern international law. Volney proposed a general and absolute proscription of aggressive war and the idea of an international organization which might insure humanity against the horrors of war. The idea of renouncing wars of aggression was supported by Robespierre in April, 1793, and, embodied in the Girondin Constitution of the same year, reappears in the Constitution of 1848, and now finds its latest expression, in a developed form in the Paris Pact of 1928.—A. D. Beeler.

4207. MONGRÉDIEN, G. *Une précieuse: La comtesse de Brégy.* [A "Précieuse": Countess de Brégy.] *Rev. de France.* 9 (17) Sep. 1929: 36–66.—In 1636, Charlotte de Saumaise de Chazan became *femme de chambre* to Marie de Medicis. Promptly she fell in love with Nicolas de Fléelles, Sieur de Brégy and to equal her husband's rank, she was raised to the position of *dame d'honneur*. She found too great enjoyment in court frivolities for the happiness of her husband, and the marriage came to grief. Brégy has a minor but fairly distinct place in the history of French diplomacy, for he was made special ambassador to Poland to negotiate the marriage of Marie of Mantua with the king of Poland, and later, through his wife's influence, was appointed by Christine of Sweden ambassador extraordinary to France. Mme. de Brégy became a favorite of the queen and of Mazarin, and when the troubles of the Fronde began, she accompanied the court to St. Germain. Separated from her husband, to whom she bore a number of children, she joined the *Précieuses*, writing court gossip in rhyme, later turning to more serious work. Especially noteworthy are her letters to Mme. de Sable, who had retired to Port Royal. In 1689 the count died, leaving all his property to a natural son. She had become estranged from her children also and her end in 1693 is lonely and inglorious.—Julian Park.

4208. SAINTOYANT, J. *La représentation coloniale pendant la Révolution.* [Colonial representation during the French Revolution.] *Rev. de l'Hist. d. Colonies Françaises.* 17 (4) Jul.–Aug. 1929: 353–380.—At the time that the Estates General was summoned, no provision was made for colonial representation because (1) it was not expected that colonial matters would be considered, and (2) there was no demand for reform in the administration of the empire. No sooner, however, did the planters of Santo Domingo, the jewel of France's empire, learn of events in the mother land than they chose a group of absentees, resident in Paris, to represent their interests and to demand a voice in deliberations. This group subsequently developed into

the Club Massiac, and a committee of nine sought recognition as deputies, but in vain. Meanwhile, the islanders elected 18 representatives of their own volition, but these failed to obtain seats as the royal government had made no provision to receive them. The Constituent Assembly, however, took the stand that settlers in the overseas possessions were as justly entitled to representation as were their fellow-Frenchmen of the *métropole*, and early in its career authorized the election of six deputies from Santo Domingo and two each from Martinique, Guadeloupe, the establishments in India, and the Ile de France. Unhappily, elections held in the colonies were manipulated in the interests of the great white proprietors, acrimonious disputes arose over the validity of many, and the quarrels of rival claimants in presenting their credentials tended to discredit such action. Ultimately it was determined that deputies were to be chosen by the several colonial legislatures and Santo Domingo was authorized to send 18, Guadeloupe 4, Martinique 3, French India 2, and Saint Lucia, Tobago, Guyana, the Ile de Bourbon, and the Ile de France one each. At no time, however, were the colonies fully represented and, in 1795, but three colonial deputies were actually serving. With the creation of the Corps Législatif, the overseas territories were accorded 10 seats in the Council of Ancients and 16 in the Chamber of 500, but, due to turmoil both at home and in the colonies, only a handful of representatives recognized by colonies and homeland alike ever sat at any one time.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

4209. SARTI, G. Paris, école du journalisme. [Paris as a school of journalism.] *Rev. Mondiale*. 193 (18) Sep. 15, 1929: 150–170.—Editor of *La Tribuna* of Rome and later its Paris correspondent, the author believes that professional experience in Paris is superior to any school of journalism for the training of a journalist. He relates various incidents from his own experiences. Arriving at the scene of the crime a few moments after the assassination of Jaurès, July 31, 1914, he was one of those who carried the body to a taxi. He ventures the opinion that the crime was pre-meditated. Hostile to Italy's participation in the war, he affirms, on his own word, however, that Mussolini was persuaded by the French government and by French money, secured through his friend Filippo Naldi, to found the *Popolo d'Italia* and to start a campaign for Italy's participation. In July, 1919, during the Peace Conference, Tittoni told him of the neglect of Italy's interests in Asia Minor by his predecessors, Orlando and Sonnino. Later, Count Sforza informed him that Poincaré, then President of the Council, knew that he had resigned as the ambassador of Italy before his decision had reached Rome. Returning to his original theme, he quotes a remark by the editor of *La Stampa* of Turin. "Tout ce qui vient de Paris est toujours lu avec curiosité."—*E. Malcolm Carroll.*

4210. SÉE, HENRI. Les économistes et la question coloniale au XVIII^e siècle. [The economists and the colonial question in the eighteenth century.] *Rev. de l'Hist. d. Colonies Françaises*. 17 (4) Jul.–Aug. 1929: 381–392.—In the early days of French empire building, the French, like other colonizing peoples, believed in a national monopoly of colonial trade and carried this on by means of gigantic privileged companies. But, from the close of Louis XIV's reign, the mercantile element in the country came to oppose the operations of such corporations and a small group of thinkers, the so-called neo-mercantilists, even began leaning toward free trade. Vincent de Gournay was representative of the former group and the Marquis de Mirabeau of the latter. In general, the physiocrats, headed by Quesnay, likewise tended to oppose a national monopoly. By the 1770's, such views were commonly held. The American Revolution gave them still

greater currency and gave birth to the further idea that colonies were of no real use to their motherlands and that all existing empires were certain to fall apart in the near future. Turgot, the Abbé Raynal, and Arthur Young gained many converts to this view. Analyzing the evolution of economic doctrines in the 1700's, it appears that the growth of capitalism was responsible for bringing the colonial compact into discredit. In the past commerce had dominated industry. Now industry was dominating commerce, leading to a triumph of anti-mercantilistic doctrines.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

4211. SÉE, HENRI. Stendhal et la vie économique et sociale de son temps. [Stendhal and the economic and social life of his time.] *Mercure de France*. 213 (745) Jul. 1, 1929: 96–106.—Stendhal's *Mémoires d'un tourist* can in no way be compared with such a work as Arthur Young's *Travels in France*. Stendhal is very little concerned with economic and social questions. He does note the decline of the silk industry in Lyons, the colossal fortunes realized from the smithies of Berry, the advantages to be gained by the development of means of transportation, and he remarks on the greater prosperity of northern France due to its greater degree of anglicization. There is, however, no mention of the great industrial transformations that took place during this period nor of the progress of machine development already in full swing under the July monarchy. As for social life, Stendhal was acquainted only with his own bourgeois class. Of men of affairs and of high finance he knows nothing. He has no character comparable to a Nucingen of Balzac. The misery and suffering of the working classes is completely ignored by him. What interests him primarily is a study of society only in so far as it may furnish him with documents for a psychological study of the human spirit. Art, literature, and the play of ideas are his sole concern.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

4212. STAËL, MME. de. Lettres à John Rocca. [Letters to John Rocca.] *Bibliot. Universelle et Rev. de Genève*. Sep. 1929: 257–271.—The 22 letters, published here for the first time, cover the period from May 25–July 14, 1812, and reveal the agony of uncertainty and the intensity of Madame de Staël's passion for her youthful lover, the wounded hussar, John Rocca. The new light that these letters throw on Madame de Staël's hasty flight from Coppet reveal that her determination to have Rocca rejoin her, as he did in Vienna, had much to do with it, at least in its first stages. Though these letters, like those for the years 1813 and 1814, have never before been published (they all come from the archives of Alfred Boissier), some of them were read by the police and their contents noted in the police reports. Madame de Staël's children, the oldest of whom, Augustus, was only two years younger than Rocca, were in the secret of the liaison. Rocca and Madame de Staël were married in 1816. One natural child was born of their liaison in 1812.—*Leo Gershoy.*

4213. STAËL, MME. de. Lettres à John Rocca. [Letters of Madame de Staël to John Rocca.] *Bibliot. Universelle et Rev. de Genève*. Oct. 1929: 415–429.—Madame de Staël and Rocca fled together from Vienna to the Polish frontier, through Russia and Finland, and stopped for some time at Stockholm. In June, 1813, they settled in England, Madame de Staël and her daughter in London, and Rocca, whose wounded leg needed treatment, at Bath, where he remained for three weeks. The first of the daily epistles that Madame de Staël wrote to him, in which she protested that the social distractions of her life in London in no way compensated her for his absence, is not belied by the others which are full of the tenderest sentiments. She entreats him to shorten his cure, repeats some of the more flattering incidents of her social activities, and reminds him

constantly that he would never play any part in English society unless he learned—during his stay at Bath—to read and speak English. One of the goals of her stay in London was to arrange a favorable marriage for her daughter.—*Leo Gershoy.*

4214. UNBEGAUN, BORIS. Slavonic studies in France. *Slavonic & East Europ. Rev.* 7(21) Mar. 1929: 694–698.—The work of the Institut d'Études Slaves is described in some detail: the control over the courses in Slavonic subjects given in the colleges of Paris, the *Revue des Études Slaves* edited by Mm. Meille Boyer, and Mazon, the grammars, text-books, and general works published under its auspices, the Polish Library, and the General Historical Collection. Mention is also made of two books on Russian art. The Institut also maintains a library of 15,000 volumes with a reading room. It administers the French Institutes in Prague and in Warsaw. Unbegaun describes the progress made since the War in public appreciation of Slavonic studies, refers to *Le Monde Slave*, read by a wider public, and pays a tribute to the various libraries in Paris and Strasbourg founded especially for Slavic research.—*Arthur I. Andrews.*

4215. UNSIGNED. Mémoire sur la Compagnie d'Afrique, 1772. [An observation on the Africa Company made in 1772.] *Rev. de l'Hist. d. Colonies Françaises.* 17(4) Jul.–Aug. 1929: 393–396.—The Africa Company of France was founded in 1772 and was given a monopoly of carrying on the slave trade in those portions of the dark continent remaining under French control after the Peace of Paris. Such action raised loud and vigorous protests on the part of numerous small traders who had been carrying on the traffic independently during the past nine years. Their objections are answered in the anonymous *mémoire*, presumably addressed to the Ministry, which is here reproduced. The writer holds that commerce in blacks can be satisfactorily carried on from the national point of view only when some great corporation with ample funds enjoys exclusive rights. He supports the step recently taken.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

4216. UNSIGNED. Voyage de Montigny dans l'Inde. [Montigny's voyage to India.] *Rev. de l'Hist. d. Colonies Françaises.* 17(4) Jul.–Aug. 1929: 396–398.—In 1776, Major Montigny was despatched to India via the Red Sea by the French king to study the possibilities of a trading post at Tatta on the Indus and to incline the Mogul at Delhi favorably toward France if this could be done. En route, he was to secure information on the state of affairs in Egypt, was to study the feasibility of constructing a canal linking up the Mediterranean and Red Seas, and was to observe the navigation of waters beyond Suez. Unfavorable winds and capture by pirates delayed him, but he

ultimately arrived at Surat after having spent his time along the way to good advantage. Unhappily, however the outbreak of war with England in 1778 made it impossible for him to carry out the main objects of his trip.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

4217. VAUTHIER, GABRIEL. L'enseignement secondaire libre à Paris sous le Directoire. [Private secondary education in Paris under the Directory.] *Ann. Hist. Révolution Française.* 35(5) Sep.–Oct. 1929: 465–475.—Secondary education was reorganized by the creation of central schools on Oct. 25, 1795. There were three such schools in Paris, which about 1800 counted only around 1,000 students. An earlier decree having permitted private schools, many of the former teachers of the University, which had been suppressed in 1794, opened pensions or taught in private schools already established. Many of the older schools had been obliged by revolutionary conditions to close their doors, though two of the best continued to exist. New schools were announced frequently. By 1800 official documents spoke of 31 schools. Some of them continued loyal to the old University curriculum; others added modern innovations. Mathematics particularly received an increased prominence. Students started at 5 years of age, paid from 400 to 1,600 francs a year (sometimes in kind), generally were badly fed, and exhibited their progress at prize competitions and public exhibitions. Professors were, at least at one school, payed *per student per subject*, and taught more than one subject. In general, they were incompetent, though worthy of the confidence of parents. Bonaparte entrusted his brother Jerome to the Pension Babot et Savouré with words of praise; Sainte-Beuve spoke tolerantly of his Pension Landry. But generally they were profit-making establishments, *marchands de soupe*. Instruction in "the religion of our ancestors" was advertised as early as 1797. The municipal and departmental authorities intervened and established superintendence. Finally, by decree of 11 Floreal an X (1802) lycées were established to replace the central schools and private pensions were brought under official control as *écoles secondaires*. There had also been pensions for young ladies, but official instruction for girls did not exist and the 70 pensions gave only an elementary education.—*Louis R. Gottschalk.*

4218. VERACISSIMUS. I documenti diplomatici francesi (1911–1912). [The French diplomatic documents, 1911–1912.] *Nuova Antologia.* 266(1378) Aug. 16, 1929: 456–468.—A review of the official publication of the French records, Nov. 4, 1911 to Feb. 7, 1912, pointing out the revelations about the salient points of international controversy in the volume.—*J. C. Russell.*

DUTCH NETHERLANDS

(See also Entries 1338, 2319, 2577, 3186, 4124, 4129, 4148, 4167, 4296)

4219. ANDERSON, R. C. Dutch three-deckers. *Mariner's Mirror.* 15(1) Jan. 1929: 5–14.—(Plates and figures.)—*F. E. Baldwin.*

4220. APELDOORN, L. J. VAN. Kerk en Staat. [Church and state.] *Tijdschr. v. Geschiedenis.* 44(3) 1929: 226–249.—The article is in substance a review of a recent Dutch publication of the same title. It gives, however, a valuable summary of the financial relations between state and church in the Netherlands. The author refutes the current opinion that after 1795 the government illegally withdrew valuable and lucrative possessions from the Dutch Reformed church. The so-called church property of Catholic origin, forfeited during the Reformation, had been held in trust under the direction of the government. Only the pro-

ceeds of the estates were used for the benefit of the Dutch Reformed church, as long as it was the official church of the Dutch republic. In 1795, official recognition together with state subsidy were withdrawn.—*P. J. van Winter.*

4221. HAGOORT, R. Vijftig jaar partijorganisatie. [Fifty years of party organization.] *Antirevol. Staatskunde.* (3) 1929: 288–343.—The Antirevolutionaire Partij, or Anti-Revolutionary party, was organized in Utrecht in the year 1879. Groen van Prinsterer may be called the father of this party. From very modest beginnings it grew rapidly under the leadership of Da Costa. Its political principles included: (1) sovereignty of the House of Orange; (2) rejection of the theory of popular sovereignty; (3) all powers to be

recognized as ordained by God. Its greatest leader was A. Kuyper, who was affiliated with the party as early as the year 1869.—A. Hyma.

4222. HEERINGA, K. A németalföldi levél-tárak. [The archives of the Netherlands.] *Levélári Közlemények*. 6(1–4) Mar.–Dec. 1928: 53–65.—A. Pleidell.

4223. MALSEN, H. VAN. Willem Baron van Imhoff met den Advocaat-Fiscaal der Amsterdamsche Admiraliteit Mr. Jacob Boreel Janszoon (1738–1750). [Baron Willem van Imhoff and the Solicitor-General of the Amsterdam admiralty, Jacob Boreel Janszoon 1738–1750.] *Bijdragen en Mededeelingen v. h. Hist. Genootschap*. 50 321–426.—Documents derived from the family archives of the Boreel family and written by a nephew of the family, the governor-general of the Dutch East Indies, Gustav William van Imhoff. The letters give an insight into the conflict between a governor with new ideas and old fashioned directors of colonial affairs in the home-country.—P. J. van Winter.

4224. SNELLER, Z.-W. La naissance de l'industrie rurale dans les Pays-Bas aux XVII^e et XVIII^e

siècles. [The birth of rural industry in the Netherlands in the 17th and 18th centuries.] *Ann. d'Hist. Écon. et Soc.* 1(2) Apr. 15, 1929: 193–202.—In the 16th century Leyden and Haarlem were the centers of the Dutch woolen and linen industries respectively, but commercialization of Holland and the accompanying high cost of living drove the textile industries in the 17th and 18th centuries into the cheaper inland provinces. Prosperous woolen, linen, half-linen, and half-cotton industries organized according to the domestic system appeared both in northern Brabant around the towns of Tilburg, Eindhoven, and Helmond, and in the Twente region of Overijssel at Almelo and Enschede. Both districts became important for the textile industries, partly because they were located on the main trade routes inland from the Dutch ports, Northern Brabant being on the way to Liège and Overijssel on the way to Westphalia. Both districts had close relations with the great merchants of Holland, but in some places the entrepreneurs were little more than agents, while in others they were far more independent.—J. G. Gazley.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

(See also Entries 1427, 1429, 2563, 2577, 3083, 3268, 3942, 4296, 5159, 5233)

4225. DOYLE, HENRY GRATTAN. Hispanists past and present. VIII. *Bull. of Spanish Studies*. 6(24) Oct. 1929: 168–172.—An appreciation of the work of J. D. M. Ford.—C. K. Jones.

4226. GOMEZ DE BAQUERO, E. Hispanists past and present. *Bull. of Spanish Studies*. 6(23) Jul. 1929: 104–110.—A review of the life and work of Alfred Morel Fatio.—C. K. Jones.

4227. NETTLAU, MAX. Zur Geschichte der spanischen Internationale und Landesföderation (1868–1889). [The Spanish International and State Federation, 1868–1889.] *Arch. f. d. Gesch. d. Sozial. u. Arbeiterbewegung*. 14(1) 1929: 1–66.—Using unpublished materials and giving much information about sources, the author treats the origin, organization, and vicissitudes of the Spanish branch of the International, its relations with the larger group and its internal history. The Spanish workers were the most deeply social and actively revolutionary in 1868 of any in Europe. When the federal republic, established in that year, destroyed their social hopes, they began in 1869 to organize and in 1870 founded in Spanish Federation

of the International. This work was done under the influence of Bakunin, whose control henceforth was paramount. In the next years Marx and Engels tried in vain to win the organization. During the republic, 1868–74, the Federation worked openly and thrrove. The restoration of the monarchy, 1874, drove it underground, and it was decentralized, although not given up or greatly weakened (1874–89). During these years the cleft between the International and the republicans widened, as the former lost interest in politics and the latter refused to cooperate.—E. N. Anderson.

4228. ROGERS, PAUL PATRICK. The Peninsular War as a source of inspiration in the Spanish drama of 1808–1814. *Philol. Quart.* 8(3) Jul. 1929: 264–269.—This is a long list of plays arbitrarily classified under three heads (those inspired by personages, by battles, and by miscellaneous forces) and briefly characterized. The plays fall largely in 1808, a year of hope and patriotism, and in 1813–14, the period of renewed success. Few are published; most are found in transcript in the Biblioteca Nacional in Madrid.—Henning Larsen.

ITALY

(See also Entries 3992, 4037, 4096, 4126, 4141, 4203, 4209, 4315, 4405, 5279, 5281, 5284, 5289, 5290)

4229. CORBINO, EPICARMO. Politica commerciale e bilancia economica dell'Italia nel 1861–70. [Commercial policy and the balance of trade in Italy from 1861–1870.] *Ann. di Econ.* 5 1929: 263–308.—This article completes another, dealing with the same subject, that appeared in *Giornale degli Economisti*, Nov. 1928. It is impossible to judge of the effects of the Sardinian customs tax of 1818, modified by Cavour in 1850, without taking into consideration the following points: (1) the favorable commercial treaty with France in 1863, together with other commercial treaties that went into effect after 1864; (2) the proclamation of fiat currency in 1866, with the resulting appearance of a premium on gold and therefore of protective advantages for industry; and (3) the unfavorable balance of trade. From this survey one must conclude that the change of the customs régime throughout the country in the direction of free trade was only one of the many causes that affected the economic welfare of the country. Only much later, beginning

with the increase of fiscal burdens in 1864, was there any possibility of a movement toward protection, which had been denied to the states of the South at the time of unification. The manufacturing industries today will not be able to win protection except as a result of the support obtained from the section of landed proprietors, who are discouraged by the competition with American cereals, and who for that reason may be induced to grant it.—Giuseppe Frisella Vella.

4230. DAZZI, MANLIO T. I tempi di Carlo Goldoni. [The times of Carlo Goldoni.] *Nuova Antologia*. 267(1481) Oct. 1, 1929: 282–291.—It is difficult to give an exact account of the 18th century in Italy, and particularly in Venice; one must adopt the view that this was the beginning of modern times. The Venetian republic was about to end, but the seeds of decay had been present in it for centuries. In contrast to its rigid conventionalism, degenerating into frivolity, a new spirit of freedom and innovation in commercial relations as well as in thought was rising

in other countries. The influence of Voltaire, Rousseau, the Germans, was felt in Italy, and original thinkers were attempting to awaken the Italians in Venice as elsewhere. As a symbol of the new spirit and a satirist of the old we may take Goldoni, who shared the new feelings of the period and incarnated cheerful good sense.—*K. McKenzie.*

4231. FALCHI, LUIGI. Antonio Cesari cent'anni dopo la sua morte. *Gior. Storico. d. Lett. Italiana.* 94 (280–281) Jul.–Sep. 1929: 105–129.—Antonio Cesari maintained that the literary language of Italy must be based predominantly on Tuscan texts of the 14th century, agreeing with Monti and Perticari that the literary language is necessarily an artificial creation, differing from any spoken vernacular. His influence in insisting on the careful study of words and of old texts was useful as a reaction against the tendencies of the time. Manzoni, on the other hand, believed that Tuscan as spoken by cultivated Florentines should be the standard while Leopardi felt that Tuscany had lost her leadership in language as well as in literature. The *Trecentismo* of Cesari was not the cause, but was one manifestation of the improvement in the language in the first quarter of the 19th century; the chief cause was the regeneration of the Italian spirit, but the work of Cesari represents a fact in linguistic history. Today the national language is recognized as based on Tuscan.—*K. McKenzie.*

4232. GALLAVRESI, GIUSEPPE. The British friends of the Italian risorgimento. *Contemp. Rev.* 136 (765) Sep. 1929: 354–364.—Although notable Italians had kept alive in England a regard for Italy during the Napoleonic wars, British statesmen and soldiers generally displayed neither sympathy nor vision touching Italian national aspirations. A conspicuous exception was Sir William Bentinck, commander-in-chief of the British forces in the Mediterranean, who desired to make the "emancipation of the Italian people coincide with the British victory over Napoleonic rule," and who wished to place those who fought against Napoleon under the protection of England. Bentinck's plans were nullified by the opposition of Castlereagh. During the years of deep disappointment, 1814–1816, many illustrious Italians sought and found refuge in England, particularly under the roof of Holland House—poets, scientists, soldiers, who preserved sympathetic ties between England and the peninsula. Most influential among them was Antonio Panizzi of Modena. Later came Mazzini, who gained a strong following for the "friends of Italy." Even the seizure of Mazzini's letters by the British government and the resulting betrayal of the Calabria expedition did not destroy the bond of friendship between the two peoples, for warm friends among the English rose in defense of Mazzini to denounce the acts of the government. When Metternich threatened Pope Pius IX, Palmerston, supported by the cabinet, upheld and encouraged the reforming princes, and England joined with France to check the victorious Austrians who had intervened under Schwarzenberg. Most illustrious among friends of Italy was, in the minds of Italians, Gladstone, who visited Naples and witnessed the brutality and despotism of King Ferdinand, and returned home to beseech the Tory government under Aberdeen to act in behalf of the suffering Neapolitans. During the years of Italian unification British friendship, renewed and strengthened by Cavour, enabled that statesman to obtain the "official sanction of Europe" for his revolutionary procedure.—*G. A. Hedger.*

4233. GOGGIO, E. Cooper's "Bravo" in Italy. *Romantic Rev.* 20 (3) Jul.–Sep. 1929: 222–230.—The *Bravo* of James Fenimore Cooper aroused strong criticism on the part of contemporary Italian critics, who felt that it slandered the good name of Venice.

With an American bias toward democracy, Cooper had chosen Venice as the setting for a tale which showed the selfishness of a minority ruling class. The author of this article feels that the blame for misrepresentation of facts, which Italian critics attributed to Cooper, should be laid to the sources of Cooper's information, chief of which was Daru's *Histoire de la République de Venise*. Misinterpretations of language by the Italian translator probably gave rise to a misunderstanding of Cooper. The adverse criticism of *The Bravo* did not however affect Cooper's popularity in Italy. By 1838 four editions had been issued, and in that year a Milanese edition of his *Selected Historical Novels* appeared. Other works of Cooper were also in demand, and Goggio asserts that 19th century Italian knowledge of America was derived almost exclusively from him.—*M. Kraus.*

4234. ORTOLANI, GIUSEPPE. "Goldoni e la Francia" di R. Ortiz, appunti e note. [R. Ortiz "Goldoni and France." Comments and criticism.] *Gior. Storico d. Lett. Italiana.* 94 (280–281) Jul.–Sep. 1929: 78–104.—This article is in part a criticism of the book by Ortiz on the relation of Goldoni to France, but more particularly a series of contributions to the subject.—*K. McKenzie.*

4235. RUBRIS, MARCUS DE. Un nostro ex-primo ministro pittore a Londra. [One of our ex-premiers, a painter at London.] *Nuova Antologia.* 266 (1378) Aug. 16, 1929: 424–438.—After serving as premier of the Kingdom of Sardinia Massimo d'Azeglio took up again his interest in painting. He spent three months and a half in England.—*J. C. Russell.*

4236. VEO, ETTORE. Roma nell' anno 1829 attraverso il diario inedito di Don Agostino Chigi. [Rome of 1829 according to the unpublished diary of Don Agostino Chigi.] *Nuova Antologia.* 267 (1379) Sep. 1, 1929: 59–80; (1381) Oct. 1, 1929: 381–402.—In his diary Don Agostino Chigi has much data about Roman weather, social affairs, political life, and especially detailed comment upon the opera and stage. Among the items of interest, were some about the death Pope Leo VIII, the subsequent election of Pius III, and the Carbonari. In April, May, and June, besides the usual occasions, there were many ceremonies and functions incident to the coronation of the new pope.—*J. C. Russell.*

4237. VILLARI, LUIGI. Rome of yesterday and today. *Edinburgh Rev.* 250 (510) Oct. 1929: 210–225.—Rome, from the beginning of her history a center of world importance, has had especially varied interests in the last hundred years. After Napoleon, who had vast schemes for the remodelling of the city, it was the residence of various Bonapartes. Of these Lucien was the most thoroughly Romanized. The papal court in the first half of the century was the center of Roman life. Many of the aristocracy, descended from ancient families, showed the splendor of great wealth. The city offered "striking contrasts of splendour and decay." Besides the many foreigners, nobles, and litterateurs a new business element was arising, called the *mercanti di campagna*. The establishment in Rome of the capital of the Italian kingdom in 1870 opened a new era, marked by rapid growth of population and great activity in building, largely due to an influx of officials. This led ultimately to a business depression and whole streets of houses remained unfinished. Another increase in population began early in the 20th century. In the new Rome the old life and splendor, with some exceptions, has not been revived. In social life the barriers between the papal world and Italians generally were being broken down long before 1929. Rome, now a clean, tidy city with efficient public utilities, has been beautified but not modernized, and still presents vivid contrasts.—*Chester Kirby.*

CENTRAL EUROPE

(See also Entries 4569, 5218, 5367)

GERMANY

(See also Entries 3517, 3519, 3765, 3869, 4102, 4122, 4137, 4141, 4144, 4199, 4388, 4393, 4390, 4397, 4400, 4756, 5034, 5090, 5235, 5243, 5283, 5307, 5391, 5404, 5446, 5463)

4238. BOHNENBERGER, KARL. Grundsätzliches zu den deutschen Ortsnamen. [Fundamental principles concerning German place-names.] *Germanisch-Romanische Monatsschr.* 17(9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 321-341.—The philological study of place-names throws light upon the history of settlements. Thus, *Walddorf* indicates a group of people or huts occupying a spot with a particular natural characteristic; *München* (Munich) refers to a settlement near the monks; while *Heidelberg* simply indicates the nature of the location.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel*.

4239. FUNK, PHILIPP. Der heutige Ruf nach Geschichtsrevision und das Bild Friederichs des Grossen. [The present call for historical revision and Frederick the Great.] *Hochland*. 27(1) Oct. 1929: 40-52.—Onno Klopp, Hegemann, and their followers, in their attacks upon the exalted picture of Frederick the Great in German history, have failed to consider the personality of Frederick as a whole. They have assembled details that appear damaging. His letter to Fredersdorff reveals him to be a much kinder and more human sort of person than his critics make him out to be. While it is true that he was entirely skeptical and even cynical in his views on religion, he nevertheless inaugurated a real policy of religious toleration. Beneath his French veneer there was buried a genuine devotion to German culture and German traditions. And finally, it is very uncertain whether Frederick was really responsible for that cleavage between Prussia and Austria which resulted ultimately in the break-up of the greater Germany of the Holy Roman Empire.—*Koppel S. Pinson*.

4240. VON HAGEN, MAXIMILIAN. Bismarck und Kaiserin Friedrich. [Bismarck and Empress Friedrich.] *Deutsche Rundschau*. 55 Sep. 1929: 238-243.—The English correspondence of Empress Friedrich published by Sir Frederick Ponsonby has fully substantiated Bismarck's fears, that foreign influence would prevail at the court of Germany in case the heir-presumptive of Prussia should marry an English princess. For four decades she kept her mother, Queen Victoria, advised on all matters domestic and foreign that were known to her at the court in Berlin.—*Carl Maxelshagen, Jr.*

4241. LANGE, KARL. Braunschweig im Jahre 1866. [Brunswick in 1866.] *Hist. Vierteljahrschr.* 25(1) Oct. 1929: 56-97.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel*.

4242. LIBER, M. Judaïsme et socialisme. Henri Heine, Karl Marx et le Judaïsme. [Judaism and socialism. Heinrich Heine, Karl Marx and Judaism.] *Revue de Paris*. 35(15) Aug. 1, 1928: 607-628.—In answering the contentions of Salluste set forth in the pages of the *Revue de Paris*, Liber holds that there was no connection between the *Union des Juifs pour la civilisation et la science*, which died in 1824, and the First International, organized in 1864. Salluste's statement that Heine formed the link between these two organizations has not one fact to support it. Zunz, the leader of the former organization, was neither a socialist nor a communist, and Heine, although associated with Marx for a brief period in 1823, had a great fear of communism and a hatred of democracy. Also, Marx and Heine were not leaders of Judaism, but were both apostates and anti-Semites.—*Luther H. Evans*.

4243. ROSENBERG, HANS. Geistige und politische Strömungen an der Universität Halle in der ersten Hälfte des 19. Jahrhunderts. [Intellectual and political currents at the university of Halle in the first half of the 19th century.] *Deutsche Vierteljahrsschr. f. Literaturwissensch. u. Geistesgesch.* 7(3) 1929: 560-586.—Throughout the 18th century the university of Halle was the intellectual center of Prussia. It was the center of the Enlightenment and of Pietism, and, between 1799 and 1806, also of the Romantic movement. Its influence began to wane after the French occupation of the city and after the establishment of the university of Berlin. Beginning with the third and fourth decades of the 19th century, however, it provided a field of activity for a series of important personalities who were of very great influence on the intellectual life of Germany. Ludwig Wegscheider (1771-1849) was for a long time director of the theological faculty. Wilhelm Gesenius (1786-1842) freed Semitic philology from the bonds of theology and was of tremendous influence through his grammatical and lexicographical works. August Tholuck (1799-1877) was not so important for his scholarly works as he was for his preaching and practical religious work. Friederich Wilhelm Hinrichs (1794-1861) was the first to propound Hegelian doctrine at Halle. In his *Politische Vorlesungen* (1842) he developed a program for German unity in the form of a *Bundesstaat* under the lead of Prussia and based upon the education of the German people as a "political nation" and the establishment of constitutional monarchies in all the German states. Johann Eduard Erdmann (1805-92) was the leader of the conservative wing of the Hegelians. He proclaimed the doctrine that Germany was the "heart of Europe" and that the Germans were the Greeks of modern times. Hence Germany could best realize its mission by preserving the multiplicity of states. Heinrich Leo (1799-1878) the "enfant terrible of the reaction," was, for a time, the rival of Ranke as an historian, but his historical works are now long forgotten. He is more important for his political activity as the representative of the political, clerical, and feudal party of reaction.—*Koppel S. Pinson*.

4244. RÖSLER. Grenzfeststellung auf Grund der Karten der allgemeinen sächsischen Landesvermessung 1835-41. [The determination of boundaries on the basis of the maps of the general Saxon land survey.] *Z. f. Vermessungswesen*. 58(18) Sep. 15, 1929: 670-681.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel*.

4245. SPERBER, HANS. Die Sprache der Barockzeit. [The language of the baroque period.] *Z. f. Deutschkunde*. 43(10) 1929: 670-684.—The devastating influence of the Thirty Years War is reflected in the politics, social organization, religion, and the literature of Germany. The development of the literary language and style of this period is determined by courtly influence. Political disturbances and personal suffering during the war led the individual to suspect a possible enemy in every fellowman. He turned to the rich and the powerful from whom he sought protection at the expense of his personal independence. As a consequence the princely courts became the centers of material and spiritual forces. Under the pressure of the general insecurity language lost its natural simplicity, it no longer expressed thoughts and feelings directly and without equivocation, but surrounded itself with a wealth of polite phrases, which had the purpose of gaining the favor of the one addressed. The formulas of address were composed of high-sounding titles, adorned with flattering, descriptive adjectives. A

wish assumed the form of a request, clothed in humility. Style became exceedingly complex, long, carefully constructed periods were favored, metaphors and antithesis abounded, classical allusions, foreign words and phrases were popular.—*O. C. Burkhard.*

4246. UNGER, RUDOLF. Hamann und die Empfindsamkeit. Ein Beitrag zur Frage nach der geistesgeschichtlichen Struktur und Entwicklung des neueren deutschen Irrationalismus. [Hamann and sentimentalism. The structure and development of modern German irrationalism.] *Euphorion.* 30 (1–2) 1929: 154–175.—*O. C. Burkhard.*

4247. WATERS, W. H. H. The Kaiser after twenty-five years. *Quart. Rev.* 253 (502) Oct. 1929: 213–234.—When the author visited the Kaiser at the end of June 1928 the latter in conversation expressed his views on a number of subjects.—*Chester Kirby.*

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

(See also Entries 3680, 3773, 3933, 3951, 4109, 4112, 4113, 4117, 4120, 4121, 4126, 4134, 4138, 4141, 4142, 4395, 4399, 5090, 5097, 5219)

4248. BÁRTFAI SZABÓ, LADISLAUS. Gróf Széchenyi István katonai pályája. 1809–1826. [The military career of Count Stephen Széchenyi, 1809–1826.] *Hadörténeti Közlemények.* 29 (1) 1928: 38–68.—The author gives a survey of the youthful soldier years of Count Stephen Széchenyi, one of the greatest statesmen of Hungary. In 1809, when Napoleon was already in Vienna, Széchenyi volunteered for military service. He remained in the army after the peace of Schönbrunn, and as an officer of the Hussars he participated in the following wars against Napoleon, as well as in the campaign against Murat in 1815. After the close of the war, despite his pre-eminent ability and the high military distinctions won at Leipzig and elsewhere, he did not advance further. In an army officered by Austrians filled with a spirit of absolutism, he had to suffer many disagreeable experiences because of his strong Hungarian nationalism and his liberal political ideas. In 1826, still a captain he left the army in order to employ all his energies as leader of the Hungarian Reform party for the reconstitution of the country from a feudal to a modern state.—*E. G. Varga.*

4249. BRUNNER, LUDWIG. Soldatenbriefe aus Theresianischer Zeit. [Soldiers' letters from the time of Maria Theresa.] *Unsere Heimat.* 2 (10) 1929: 298–322.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

4250. FOLLAJTÁR, JOSEPH. Gelgóc eleste 1663-ban. [The occupation of Gelgóc in 1663.] *Hadörténeti Közlemények.* 29 (2) 1928: 142–151.—The author describes the conquest of Gelgóc, one of the most important fortresses of Hungary, by the Turks in 1663.—*E. G. Varga.*

4251. HANKISS, JOHANN. Frater György francia életiröja. [A French biographer of Brother George.] *Történeti Szemle.* 13 (1–4) 1928: 79–112.—The article discusses Augustin Bechet, the French canon, and his work on the Hungarian statesman, Cardinal George Martinuzzi (1815).—*Emma Bartonek.*

4252. HORVÁTH, EUGEN. A szabadságharc utolsó napjai Erdélyben. [The last days of the Hungarian War of Independence in Transylvania. The diary of John of Paget, June 13 to Aug. 27, 1849.] *Hadörténeti Közlemények.* 29 (3) 1928: 349–362; (4) 482–496.—The author of this diary, John of Paget, was an English physician settled in Hungary, who participated in the War of Independence on the Hungarian side. The section of the diary here published contains data concerning the situation in Transylvania at the close of the war when the Hungarian troops were mak-

ing their last stand against the Russians, who had come to the aid of the Austrians.—*E. G. Varga.*

4253. IVÁNYI, BÉLA. A tüzérség története Magyarországon, kezdetétől 1711-ig. [The history of artillery in Hungary to 1711.] *Hadörténeti Közlemények.* 27 (1) 1926: 1–36; (2) 125–166; (3) 259–289; (4) 393–419; 28 (1) 1927: 1–30; (2) 129–151; (3) 352–374; (4) 523–540; 29 (1) 1928: 18–33; (2) 152–176; (3) 325–341; (4) 419–453.—In this lengthy study the author discusses the construction, the different kinds, (in regard to material, form, size, etc.), the appearance, etc., of the cannons—and the projectiles—which were usual in Hungary from the 14th century to 1711. Iványi also discusses the manufacture of cannons and ammunition, the personnel which attended the cannons, and the use of artillery in fortresses during a siege and with the army in the field. At the turn of the 17th and 18th centuries artillery had developed into an important element of the army.—*E. G. Varga.*

4254. LUKINICH, EMMERICH. Gróf Bethlen Elek naplójegyzete az 1809-i erdélyi nemessi fölkélesről. [The diary of Count Alexius Bethlen on the rebellion of the nobles in Transylvania in 1809.] *Hadörténeti Közlemények.* 29 (1) 1928: 88–101; (2) 212–227.—In 1809 the war between Napoleon and Francis I of Austria-Hungary was resumed and Napoleon was again victorious. When the French army stood on the frontiers of Hungary after occupying Vienna and the greater part of Austria, the Hungarian nobility, according to the ancient law, took to arms in order to defend their country. These diary notes published by Lukinich give a vivid picture of the organization of the rebellion of the nobles in Transylvania and also of their attitude during the war.—*E. G. Varga.*

4255. MARKÓ, ÁRPAD. Zaporogi kozákok bevándorlása Délmagyarországra, 1785-ben. [The migration of the Zaporogi cossacks into southern Hungary in 1785.] *Hadörténeti Közlemények.* 29 (4) 1928: 474–481.—Because of difficulties with the czars, the Zaporogi cossacks were compelled to leave Russia in 1775. From the Turkish territory to which they turned, they addressed a petition to Joseph II in 1785 that he might accept their services in his army and assign to them a place to live. Joseph II, who wished to settle the cossacks as frontier guard in southern Hungary, acceded to their petition, but due to various difficulties the migration was not carried out. Only a few Cossacks reached Hungary.—*E. G. Varga.*

4256. MORROW, IAN F. D. The last days of the of the Habsburg empire. *Edinburgh Rev.* 250 (510) Oct. 1929: 351–366.—The long-drawn-out tragedy of Francis Joseph's life shows him as a man of the past, constantly struggling against nationalism and democracy. The necessity of playing off one nationality against another made him an ingenious political tactician, but his policy was purely negative. Misfortune dogged the steps of his successor Karl, "the Romulus Augustulus of his Empire." Possessed of physical courage, Karl yet lacked the iron resolution essential for success. He lived in such a poisoned atmosphere that he dared not drink brandy by his doctor's orders for fear of starting a rumor of being a drunkard. He was faced by insurmountable problems, the iron grip of war on all sides, discontent and misery among the people, the necessity of concessions to nationalities. The ultimate breakup of the empire was due to the incapacity of its rulers and to the rivalry of its peoples. The Hungarians would never consent to free the Slovaks, Slovenes, Croats, and Serbs from the Magyar yoke and hence made federalization impossible. To their refusal Karl weakly submitted. The real monarch of Hungary was Tisza, whom Karl disliked because of the very power of his personality. At last like a faded piece of ancient tapestry the empire

fell and the sceptre passed unromantically from Karl's hands.—*Chester Kirby.*

4257. NOVAK, ARNE. *La poésie lyrique tchèque.* [Czech lyric poetry.] *Monde Slave.* 5(9) Sep. 1928: 321-325.—The Czechs have taken over two styles of poetry neither of which is native: one rhetorical, the other more simple and picturesque. Both have a Latin or Romance origin, and both show a surface morbidity, an excess of criticism and sarcasm, but also a new enthusiasm. While Machar, Sova, and Brezina are most prominent, many others are characterized.—*Arthur I. Andrews.*

4258. PALÓCZI, EDGAR. *Woronięcki-Korybut Miecisław herceg.* [Prince Miecislaw of Woronięcki-Korybut.] *Honisme és Helytörténet.* 1(2) Dec. 1928: 68-75.—A short and sad history of a young Polish aristocrat who recruited and commanded the legion of Polish volunteers which participated in Hungary's war of independence against the Habsburgs, 1848-1849. After the Habsburgs had put down the rebellion with the help of Russia the prince was executed by the victors.—*A. Pleidell.*

4259. RADISICS, ELEMIR. *Le livre en Hongrie.* [Printing and books in Hungary.] *Rev. Mondiale.* (18) Sep. 15, 1929: 193-200. Radisics gives his country and its citizens a high place in the history of printing. The discovery of the earliest paper and the earliest printed book in China is attributed to an Hungarian, Sir Aurel Stein, and in Europe, Hungary is placed fourth, after Germany, France, and Italy, in producing the first printed book. The first press in Budapest was founded in 1471 and the *Cronica Hungarorum* appeared in 1473. "Moreover, we find the Hungarian master-printers everywhere in Europe during the 15th century." The Turkish conquest in 1526 failed to check the country's vitality and creative power. During the 16th and 17th centuries, the printing of calendars was a specialty and special editions were prepared to appeal to the partisans of the Hapsburgs as well as to the party of independence by showing that the armies of each group had won all of the battles. The honor of first using the press for propagandist purposes is claimed for Francois Rakoczi II, prince of Transylvania, in the first Hungarian periodical, 1705-11. It was also in Hungary that the first book in the Rumanian national language was printed (1552). Interest in printing and collecting books has not diminished to the present day. Although the territories taken from Hungary by the Treaty of Trianon contain 5, 243, 997 volumes in 603 "libraries of scientific character," more books were printed in 1926 than in 1913. Next to Holland and

Denmark, Hungary publishes more books in proportion to her population than any other country, and upon the basis of national wealth as measured by annual budgets, she "has the first place among all of the nations of the world."—*E. Malcolm Carroll.*

4260. UNSIGNED. *Schweidel József tábornok naplótöredéke.* [Fragments of the diary of General Joseph Schweidel.] *Hadtörténelmi Közlemények.* 29 (1) 1928: 102-106.—Joseph Schweidel, general of the national army during the War of Independence of Hungary in 1848-49, was executed by the command of the Austrians on Oct. 6, 1849, after the surrender of the Hungarian troops, together with other Hungarian generals who had become prisoners of war. The fragments here published were written down by him in captivity between Sep. 3 and 21, 1849, shortly before his execution.—*E. G. Varga.*

4261. WINKLER, ELEMÉR. *A soproni pékek és mészárosok élete a XVI-XVIII. században.* [The life of the bakers and butchers of Sopron from the 16th to the 18th centuries.] *Honisme és Helytörténet.* 1(2) Dec. 1928: 76-96.—*A. Pleidell.*

4262. —y. *Báró Lakos János (1776-1843).* [Baron János Lakos, 1776-1843.] *Hadtörténelmi Közlemények.* 29 (2) 1928: 205-211.—A sketch of the life of the life of General Lakos, an excellent Hungarian officer of the Austro-Hungarian army.—*E. G. Varga.*

SWITZERLAND

(See also Entries 2287, 2802, 5231)

4263. TROTTER, KAMILLO. *Einige Richtigstellungen über die Herren von Vaz.* [Some corrections on the origin of the house of Vaz.] *Z. f. Schweizer. Gesch.* 9(3) 1929: 326-334.—Robert Koppeler published a valuable article on the origin of the house of Vaz in the annual report of the historical-archaeological society of Graubünden, inviting criticisms of his article. Kamillo Trotter criticizes several statements of Hoppeler and, on the basis of old records, gives a very detailed account of the origin of the house of Vaz. Trotter often differs widely with Hoppeler.—*Rosa Ernst.*

4264. WOLF, GEORG. *Studie über Friedrich Hurter bis um die Zeit seiner Konversion (1787-1844) I.* [Friedrich Hurter to his conversion.] *Z. f. Schweizer. Gesch.* 9(3) 1929: 276-324.—A sketch of the intellectual and spiritual background of Hurter, who is an exponent of two different, yet converging intellectual currents: Romanticism and Traditionalism.—*Rosa Ernst.*

SCANDINAVIA

(See also Entry 4371)

4265. BYBERG, A. T. *Värmländskt svedjebruk vid tiden omkring år 1860.* [The method of clearing farmland by fire, as used in Värmland about 1860.] *Fataburen.* (4) 1928: 165-175.—In the forest regions of Värmland, the primitive method of burning woodland areas, later to be used for agriculture, has been preserved nearly to the present day. This article is based upon information obtained from old people who, in their youth, participated in this practice. The article portrays the cutting of the timber, the burning of the material cut down, the search for usable wood after the fire, the sowing of the grain, the harvest, and the bringing home of the crops. The author illustrates the article by some excellent drawings showing the tools used, the movements necessary in the binding of the sheaves, the stacking of the sheaves, and other points.—*Göteborgs Museum.*

4266. DESFEUILLES, P. *Le voyage en France de Christine, reine de Suède en 1656.* [The journey in France of Christina, queen of Sweden, in 1656.] *Rev. d'Hist. Diplomat.* 43(3) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 251-277.—In 1656 Christina, the ex-queen of Sweden who had been dwelling in Rome, decided to return to her native country primarily because of financial embarrassments. After a short voyage to Marseilles she journeyed overland via Avignon, Valence, Lyon, Chalon, Dijon, and Sens to Paris. At Avignon she was accorded a tardy reception because she had recently come from Rome where the plague was raging, but elsewhere along the way in France she was welcomed unhesitatingly and with considerable display. At Paris she remained a week, was escorted by a guard of 15,000 men, was received by Henrietta the widow of Charles I of England and by other persons of high rank, and

had two medals struck and special stamps designed in her honor. From Paris she made her way to Chantilly and Compiegne where she interviewed Mazarin and was entertained by the young king, Louis XIV. Having obtained an advance of 100,000 livres from Mazarin, and satisfactory promises from Charles X of Sweden through the intercession of Louis XIV, Christina finally abandoned her northern journey and retraced her steps to Italy.—F. S. Rodkey.

4267. D'ORLIAC, JEHANNE. *Le coeur sensible de Christine Alexandra, reine de Suède.* [The sensitive spirit of Christina Alexandra, queen of Sweden.] *Rev. Mondiale.* 193(18) Sep. 1929: 171–175.—The deplorable reputation that has gathered about the character of Christina has emphasized among other qualities her hardness and roughness of spirit. But legend has been unjust to her in this matter. Although contemptuous of her own sex she developed a charming friendship with her lady-in-waiting, the Countess Ebba Sparre. Extracts from some letters to the countess reveal an unexpected tenderness of feeling; so, too, do her responses to the discourses of Descartes.—Oscar J. Falnes.

4268. FRIIS, AAGE. C. N. David, Christian IX og Sir Augustus Paget i November 1863. [C. N. David, Christian IX and Sir Augustus Paget in November, 1863.] *Hist. Tidsskr. (Copenhagen).* 9 (6) 2: 133–248.—When Arup, following his suggestion that the methods of the medievalist should be used in modern history, uses an illustration which enables him to accept C. N. David's later account (1874) of his conversations in 1863 with the British ambassador and King Christian, he reaches an unsound conclusion. There is a distinct discrepancy between David's earlier account, written 14 days after the king's decision had been

made to accept the Constitution (1863), and his later story written apparently from memory in 1874. The earlier account, when controlled by the correspondence of Sir Augustus Paget with the British government, must be accepted as substantially correct. Arup has failed to control his conclusions, he imputes a deceptive intention to David in writing the earlier account, and he introduces the hypothesis that David sought to ward off any suspicion that he had worked in 1863 to overthrow the Hall ministry. (Appendix of the letters and telegrams which passed between the British ambassador at Copenhagen and his government at London.)—Oscar J. Falnes.

4269. ROCKSTROH, K. C. Den store Landbokommision og de militære Kollegier. 1786–88. [The great agricultural commission and the military departments 1786–88.] *Hist. Tidsskr. (Copenhagen).* 9 (6) 1: 96–111.—When Holm in his comprehensive study, *Kampen om Landboreformerne*, dwelt on the friction between the majority and the minority in the commission, and on the pamphleteering which went on among the public, he underemphasized another controversy, namely, that between the confident majority of the commission and the military departments of the Admiralty and of War. Within these military circles it was feared that the emancipation of the serfs would react unfavorably upon the recruiting of the country's fighting forces, and they pushed their cause with vigor. The War Department assigned consideration of the matter to a committee of four, which submitted its dignified report in March, 1787. In the official report of the great commission over 300 pages are devoted to the sources bearing on this controversy with the military and naval authorities, and from this its importance can be inferred.—Oscar J. Falnes.

NORTHEASTERN EUROPE

RUSSIA

(See also Entries 3672, 3715, 4134, 4136, 4143, 4144, 4196, 4255, 4281, 4288, 4294, 4394, 4397, 5041, 5114, 5115, 5181, 5283, 5286, 5409)

4270. BORN, ERIK von. Der "Neue Kurs" in Finland und seine Träger. [The "new course" in Finland and the men behind it.] *Baltische Monatsschr.* 59 (7–8) 1928: 384–391.—Five men belonged to the so-called "Committee Pobedonoszew" which brought about an era of Russification in Finland and the end of Finnish autonomy (manifesto of February, 1899). The church potentate Pobedonoszew outlined the action. The activity of Kuropatkin, minister of war, is felt in the army bill and the manifesto. At his instigation Bobrikow was made governor general of Finland. His aims were: enforcement of the Russian language, muzzling the Finnish press in favor of Russian papers, Russification of the university. The Finns were aroused by his system of espionage and his squandering of state funds. All this led to his murder by Eugen Schaumann, Finland's Wilhelm Tell. Concerning the role of Plehwe, minister of the interior and ministerial secretary for Finnish affairs, the statements of Hjelt, president of the university, and of his vice-chancellor Reim differ in many respects. But both believe in his honesty and good will to compromise, whatever his real attitude toward Finnish autonomy. He was misinformed and prejudiced about the opposition in Finland and the role of the Swedes. Born, deputy in the dissolved Finnish Diet, and others, hold a far less favorable opinion about him. The Finns doubt his statemanship. Borodkin believed that the Russian capital was strategically unsafe and made indirect propaganda against Finnish autonomy.—Werner Neuse.

4271. BRADFORD, GAMALIEL. Eve enthroned. *Yale Rev.* 19 (1) Sep. 1929: 95–113.—This is a character sketch and evaluation of Catherine the Great of Russia. The author praises her vigorous, cheerful enjoyment of life, her inexhaustible good nature, her great human understanding and gentleness, her personal charm, her delight in ruling. He excuses her amorous irregularities on the grounds that her great desire for an agreeable conjugal life and intellectual companionship had never been satisfied by her husband, Peter III. The gossip that Sergius Soltikov was the father of her son Paul is accepted. Her marked success in foreign affairs and her success in internal affairs, although restricted, were due to her deep devotion to Russia, to her ability to adapt herself to all its beliefs and customs. The author commends her extensive intellectual interests, her ability to correspond effectively with the great literary men of the time, her skill in coping with Frederick the Great. Although a great collector of works of art, she had no deep appreciation of art. Neither did she enjoy music, nor thoroughly love nature. Although a great reader she was not always discriminating in her reading. In religion she strove only for political effect.—C. C. Eckhardt.

4272. GRONSKI, P. Les Russes aux îles Hawaï au début du XIX^e siècle. [The Russians in the Hawaiian Islands at the beginning of the 19th century.] *Monde Slave.* 5 (10) Oct. 1928: 21–39.—On the long route between Russia and her colonies in Alaska the Hawaiian Islands offered a necessary stopping place. Baranov, administrator of the Russian-American Company at New Archangel saw the advantages of a naval base there. In 1815 he sent Dr. Cheffer to bring back the cargo saved from a wrecked ship and to clear up the question of revictualing the colonies from the islands. Cheffer told Kamemamekha, who was the ac-

knowledged head of the whole archipelago, that he was sent to conduct a botanical expedition as well as to get the cargo. Cheffer then proceeded to found a fortified colony on Oahu and raised the Russian flag. Kamemamekha, advised by his English councillor, assembled his forces and bade the Russians leave the islands. Unable to resist they left Oahu, but established themselves on Kaouai at Waimea. Here Cheffer began commercial operations and would have bought the island from its ruling prince Kaoumouali but for the protests of Kamemamekha's representative. Cheffer concluded a convention with Kaoumouali by which he obtained a monopoly of the sandalwood trade and the right to establish factories, promising in exchange to put 500 men and armed ships at Kaoumouali's command to help him conquer the islands making up the kingdom of Kamemamekha. Kaoumouali also put his kingdom and his subjects under the protection of the czar of Russia in a special treaty which, however, the latter refused to accept. A year later Cheffer began another fortified settlement at Hanalei on the same island where much valuable land was given him. Kamemamekha, becoming alarmed, ordered Kaoumouali to make the Russians leave. The latter, now convinced that the Russians meant to seize Kaouai, bade them go, which after a skirmish they were forced to do. Reports of Cheffer and the Russian-American Company showing the advantages of such a base were laid before the czar in 1818, but he judged its creation premature. Thus the costly attempt at colonization failed because of Cheffer's ill-advised policy and the lack of support from the Russian government.—*Arthur I. Andrews.*

4273. KOKOVTSOFF, C. W. *La vérité sur la tragédie d'Ekaterinbourg.* [The truth about the tragedy of Ekaterinburg.] *Rev. d. Deux Mondes.* 53 Oct. 1, 1929: 506-531; Oct. 15, 1929: 847-865.—Pointing out that the details and the responsibility for the assassination of the Russian imperial family on the night of July 16-17, 1918, are very imperfectly understood, the author reconstructs the details from all available sources. He then demonstrates, with the aid of telegrams exchanged between the Central Executive Committee at Moscow and its agents, Golostchekine and Sverdloff, at Ekaterinburg, that the assassination was planned in advance and carried out by the direction of Moscow. This charge places the direct responsibility upon Lenin, Trotsky, Zinovieff, Dzerjinsky, and their colleagues on the Central Executive Council.—*Geoffrey Bruun.*

4274. MACMORLAND, E. E. American railroading in North Russia. *Military Engin.* 21 (119) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 416-426.—For war purposes Russia, in 1915-1916, constructed a 660-mile single track line connecting the Trans-Siberian railroad with Murmansk which was an ice-free port at all times. In the summer of 1918 the British took Archangel and Murmansk and successfully held them from the Germans who desired a Far North submarine base. During the winter of 1918 the Bolsheviks were pushing northward. With the White Sea closed by ice, the Archangel forces had to depend on the Murmansk railroad for reinforcements, supplies, and even retreat. To relieve this situation two companies of Americans, picked as vocationally qualified to operate the railroad, were ordered to Murmansk, Feb. 16, 1919. Reaching their destination early in April, they promptly adopted operating rules based on standard American practice. Despite Bolshevik opposition the Americans, using native labor, reconditioned rolling stock, tracks, bridges—in fact, everything. By July 12, when, ordered home, the Americans turned over the railway and the shops to the Russians, they had made extensive repairs on all equipment, had constructed 75 bridges, had opened the line to Lake Onega, and had trains running regularly.

—*George G. Horr.*

4275. PEPE, MARIO. *Finale Tolstoiano.* [The logical conclusions of Tolstoy's philosophy.] 267 (1379) Sep. 1, 1929: 35-45.—Tolstoy was a remarkable literary genius, but a social reformer of impossible ideas. His beliefs were based upon utterly unreal human conditions. His ideal of a natural life led to bestial degradation rather than to the elevation of humanity.—*J. C. Russell.*

4276. SILVIUS. *Il panslavismo di Sazonov.* [The Pan-Slavism of Sazonov.] *Gerarchia.* 9 (1) Jan. 1929: 25-33.—The policy of Sazonov, the last minister of foreign affairs in Russia, is here traced from his published memoirs.—*O. Eisenberg.*

4277. UNSIGNED. *Im "roten" Petrograd 1917-1921. Mit einem Nachtrag 1929.* (Aus den Erinnerungen eines Petersburgers). [In "red" Petrograd 1917-1921. With a supplement 1929. Reminiscences of a St. Petersburger.] *Baltische Monatsschr.* 60 (6) 1929: 366-371.—*Walter C. Langsam.*

4278. YASSUKOVITCH, ANTONINA. (compiler) *Tolstoi in English, 1878-1929.* Introduction by Avraham Yarmolinsky. *Bull. New York Public Library.* 33 (7) Jul. 1929: 531-565.—This bibliography lists English translations of Tolstoi's works, as well as writings about him in the English language, confining itself to material available in the reference department and the circulating branches of the New York Public Library. Some book reviews are listed, cited under the titles of the books reviewed. Over 400 translations of the master's works and some 500 books and articles about him are entered here. The introduction gives briefly the history of Tolstoi's conquest of the English-reading public, from its start in 1862 when a version of *The Cossacks* was published in London, down to date.—*A. Yarmolinsky.*

POLAND

(See also Entries 4193, 4194, 4258)

4279. GRODEK, A. *Pierwszy polski Bank państwo.* [The first state bank in Poland.] *Ekonomista.* 29 (1) Feb. 1929: 31-42.—This is an outline of the history of the first bank of issue in Poland. It is generally held that the first Polish state bank was established in 1828. This is not quite correct. There was set up, in 1810, a bank of issue with the purpose of balancing deficits in state finances. This bank, *Kasa wymiany*, issued notes exchangeable in bullion. Because of the distrust of the public of all financial institutions associated with the state, the circulation of these banknotes was very limited and scarcely exceeded the bullion securing them. After Napoleon's expedition against Moscow the bank ceased exchanging the notes and finally disappeared in 1813.—*O. Eisenberg.*

4280. KRZECZKOWSKI, K. *Projekt ubezpieczeń społecznych z czasów Księstwa Warszawskiego.* [A project of social insurance at the time of the Duchy of Warsaw.] *Ekonomista.* 29 (2) May 1929: 135-144.—In June, 1808, a certain Rosenfeld of Torun (Poland) presented to the duke of Warsaw a plan of creating a fund out of which business men who might suffer financial losses and workers, in case of disability and old age, could be assisted. The fund was to be raised by taxation of businessmen, at the rate of 2½% of their income. In the first 4 years of existence of the fund, it was estimated 8-10 million zlotys would be obtained. This capital would serve not only for insurance but also through investment establish new industries, in which thousands of workers would find occupation. Consequently, the whole national production would be augmented and money would remain in the country instead of being paid to foreign countries in exchange for imported articles. In addition, public financial needs might be met with the balance. This plan was con-

sidered by the competent authorities but was dropped because of the unfavorable situation of Poland and because of war prospects. The original scheme written in French is appended.—*O. Eisenberg.*

4281. KUKIEL, MARJAN. The Polish-Soviet campaign of 1920. *Slavonic & East Europ. Rev.* 8 (22) Jun. 1929: 48–65.—The Polish-Soviet conflict was of great historical importance since the battle of Warsaw decided for some time to come the fate of communist aspirations. Its military tactics are also noteworthy. The most comprehensive account of this war is General Sikorski's *On the Vistula and the Wkra* (Lwow 1928, and French translation.). General Sikorski is strictly impartial, never emphasizing his own prominent part in affairs. He reviews the whole campaign from late 1918 on, the first offensive of Poland and its check, and then gives in detail the events of Aug. 1–16, after the Polish defeats when it was decided to shift the theater of war to the middle Vistula. This involved a sudden and rapid regrouping of forces to meet the Soviet armies at the north and at the south and at the same time to defend the bridge-head of Warsaw. It was entirely a Polish plan and resulted in a complete Polish victory.—*Arthur I. Andrews.*

4282. MANNING, CLARENCE AUGUSTUS. The university at Wilno celebrates its 350th anniversary. *Poland.* 10 (12) Dec. 1929: 804–807, 849.—Called into being as an outpost toward the northeast during the great Catholic revival of the 16th century, of which the Order of Jesus was the chief agent, the university of Wilno became the chief cultural center in the land during the first quarter of the 19th century under the relatively friendly rule of Czar Alexander I. Possessing the four faculties making up the medieval pattern, it was given an observatory in 1763, and for half a century did notable work in this field (Poczobut and Sniadecki). Harassed at the accession of Nicholas I, it was definitely dissolved after 1831, and recovered status only with the emancipation of Poland in 1919. Teaching now in six faculties, including the fine arts, it takes a worthy place among the institutions of the Polish republic—a scientific and cultural center of unusual importance in a setting that can rival the finest in Europe.—*William J. Rose.*

4283. ROSE, WILLIAM J. Staszic, social crusader. *Poland.* 10 (12) Dec. 1929: 796–800, 849.—Stanislas Staszic was one of the very noblest figures of Polish

history, (+1826), the "founder" of modern scientific studies in Poland, pupil of Buffon and other Encyclopedists, by preference a geologist but active during the trying times following Partitions in every field of public service. He made his name with a biography of Zamoyski, which was really a critique of his own day. A priest of the church, he preferred to live as a layman. He set an example as a model lord of manor to his tenants, and was president for 20 years of the Society of Science Lovers of Warsaw but refused all homage of the nation. He was tireless in defense of language and culture in face of foreign oppression and was called "the conscience of his people." He is famous for the dictum: "Even a great nation can fall, but only a worthless one can perish."—*William J. Rose.*

4284. RYCHLIŃSKI, ST. Handel zagraniczny Królewstwa polskiego w latach 1831–1850. [Foreign trade of the kingdom of Poland, 1831–1850.] *Ekonomista.* 29 (2) May 1929: 67–102.—Tables and a bibliography are given.—*O. Eisenberg.*

BALTIC REPUBLICS

(See also Entries 2494, 3081)

4285. SCHULZ, KONRAD. Der deutsche Bauer in Lettland. [The German farmer in Latvia.] *Baltische Monatschr.* 60 (3) 1929: 143–156.—After the Russian revolution of 1905–1906, the German owners of large estates made an unsuccessful attempt at employing Germans from the Volga and Wolhynia districts as farm-hands on their farms, and then called German settlers from Poland and Wolhynia into Latvia and rented or sold large parts of their lands to them. From 1907 to 1914 about 20,000 people immigrated. The home of their forebears was Swabia, Silesia, and western Germany. One of their old customs was the right of the "Minorat" (minority) entitling the youngest son of the family to inherit the farm. His brothers and sisters received a compensation. With the World War the prosperity of these German settlers ended. When they returned to their country after the peace of Brest Litowsk, they found themselves deprived of their nationality as well as of their land. About 12,000 of them emigrated to Brazil, Germany, Canada, and the United States and 10,000 spread all over Latvia. There they live, mostly in small groups, under bad conditions as renters and farm hands.—*Werner Neuse.*

NEAR EAST

(See also Entries 3979, 3992, 4134, 4214, 4250, 4393, 4394, 5342)

4286. GENNADIOS, JOANNES. Ὁ οἶκος τῶν Βενιζέλων καὶ ἡ Ὀστρα Φιλοθέη 1420–1920. [The family of the Benizéloï and the Blessed Philothée, 1420–1920.] Ἐλληνισμός. Mar.–Sep. 1929: pp. 96.—The author, for many years Greek minister in London and founder of the library in Athens which bears his name, dedicates this treatise to the memory of his mother, a member of the famous Athenian family of Benizélos, to which the Blessed Philothée also belonged. The etymology of the name of the family is obscure, but its members are often mentioned during the Turkish domination of Athens. The author sketches the lives of the chief Benizéloï, notably that of his great-grandfather, Joannes Benizélos, schoolmaster and historian, who died in 1807. But most space is devoted to the Blessed Philothée, daughter of Angelos Benizélos, who founded nunneries at Keos and Athens, and incurred the persecution of the Athenians for harboring four runaway female slaves. The great logothete, Hierax, (whose name survives in the station of Gerakas on the Athens-Laurion railway) came to her rescue, and these articles contain a letter from her to him,

abusing the Athenians past and present. She died of wounds received in 1589, and her body reposes in the cathedral at Athens.—*William Miller.*

4287. LAMMENS, HENRI. Dawlat al-'alawiyin. [The 'Alawite state in Syria.] *Al-Machriq.* 27 (9) Sep. 1929: 662–670.—The progress made by this state in agriculture, industry, and commerce in recent years has been remarkable, but its chief attraction are its archaeological remains. On its western coast lies the wonderful island Ruwād which is mentioned in Gen. 10: 18 and which in the 3rd millennium B.C. was the center of an empire including northern Phoenicia and extending as far as the Euphrates. Tartūs (Tortosa) on the 'Alawite coast is the site of a Crusaders' cathedral rightly considered one of the most beautiful cathedrals built in that age. Higher up on the mountain are the remains of Hiṣn Sulaymān, the largest temple in Syria, after Ba'labak. The Hiṣn in its present form does not go back beyond the first century A.D., but it is built on the ruins of an older Phoenician temple to which the people of Ruwād made pilgrimages. Then come the castles of Sāfita, Marqab, Şihyawn (Saone), Qadmūs,

Maṣyāf and Ḥiṣn al-Akrād—all of which lie in the 'Alawite state. The last, Ḥiṣn al-Akrād (Crac des Chevaliers), rightly called "the ornament of military architecture in the medieval age," is a most imposing structure. Until 1860, this castle stood in almost the same condition as it was left by a band of crusading knights on Apr. 8, 1271. After 1860, a village grew inside of the castle and drew its material for construction from the walls of the ancient structure. Syria has indeed the right to pride itself on possessing the hugest pagan temple, that of Ba'labak, and the most beautiful medieval castle, that of Ḥiṣn al-Akrād. But the castle of al-Marqab (Castrum Merghatum), near Bāniyās, was a stronger fortification than Ḥiṣn al-Akrād. In al-Marqab some 2,000 families and 1,000 knights could be housed. As for the Qadmūs and Maṣyāf both are of Ismā'ilite origin. The latter was the headquarters of the head of the Assassins. (Illustrations.)—Philip K. Hitti.

4288. LAMOUCHE, L. La milice bulgare pendant la guerre turco-russe (1877-1878). [The Bulgarian militia in the Russo-Turkish war (1877-1878).] *Monde Slave*. 5(9) Sep. 1928: 377-402.—The Bulgarian contingent, recruited mainly from refugees in Bessarabia and Bulgarian Rumania and first encamped at Ploiești, took a modest but useful part in the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-1878 at Stare-Zagora, the Shipka Pass, and elsewhere.—Arthur I. Andrews.

4289. PHOURIKES, PETROS A. Μικρὰ συμβολὴ εἰς τὴν Ἡπειρωτικὴν ἱστορίαν. B. Πρέβεζα. [A small contribution to Epirote history. II. Preveza.] *Ἡπειρωτικὰ Χρονικά*. 4(3) 1929: 263-294.—The author has already published in this periodical (3 1928, 117ff.) a history of Nikopolis, destroyed by the Bulgarian Tsar Samuel towards the end of the 10th century. Its successor was the present city of Preveza, about an hour distant, at the mouth of the Ambracian Gulf, whence it derived its name, for the Albanian *prevēzē* means a "ferry." Preveza is first mentioned in 1292, when the Byzantine Emperor Andronikos II sent a Genoese fleet against the Greek "Despot" of Epirus, as

related in the *Chronicle of the Morea*. After 1358 the Albanians became masters of this part of Epirus, but were ousted by the Tocco family in 1418. They in turn were succeeded by the Turks in 1430. But from 1292 till 1500 the name of Preveza is not mentioned, although the modern historian Arvantinos puts its subjection to the Turks in 1495. During Sultan Bajazet II's naval war with the Venetians in 1500, Preveza was momentarily occupied by the Venetian fleet. It was used as a naval base by the famous Turkish admiral Haireddin Barbarossa in 1537, who won a battle there against the Venetians and their allies in 1538. The fleet of the Grand Duke of Tuscany took it in 1605, but it remained Turkish till Morosini took it for Venice in 1648. The treaty of Karlovitz in 1699 restored it to Turkey, but it was recaptured by the Venetians in 1717, and remained a dependency of the Ionian Islands, then under Venice, till the fall of the Venetian republic in 1797. The French succeeded the Venetians in 1797. The battle of Nikopolis in 1798 gave it to Ali Pasha of Ioannina, who, except for an interval of Turkish rule from 1800 to 1807, held Preveza till 1820. Thenceforth it remained Turkish till it was occupied by the Greek troops in the Balkan war of 1912. It gained momentary notoriety as the seat of the international commission for drawing the Greco-Turkish frontiers in 1879, and was bombarded by the Greek fleet during the war of 1897.—William Miller.

4290. SOURLAS, EURIPIDES Z. Συμβολὴ εἰς τὴν ἱστορίαν τῆς ἑπαρχίας Κονίτσας B. Η Κόνιτσα ἐπὶ Τουρκοκρατίας. [Contributions to the history of the province of Konitsa. II. Konitsa in the Turkish period.] *Ἡπειρωτικὰ Χρονικά*. 4(3) 1929: 206-234.—This account of the Epirote bishopric of Konitsa is based upon hitherto unpublished documents, ranging from 1820-1862 and derived from the archives of the author's family. They consist mostly of orders by pashas or Greek magnates, and agreements between the latter for united action against civil, military, and ecclesiastical abuses. Both Ali Pasha and Omer Vrioni are mentioned.—William Miller.

FAR EAST

(See also Entries 3702, 3716, 3733, 4120)

CHINA

(See also Entries 5010, 5286)

4291. BROU, ALEXANDRE. Le premier jubilé de l'Université "L'Aurore." [The first jubilee of the University L'Aurore.] *Études: Rev. Catholique*. 197 (21) Nov. 5, 1928: 284-298.—The author recounts the history of the Catholic university L'Aurore of Shanghai, China, founded a quarter of a century ago. He notes the university's contribution to China in education, government, diplomacy, industry, medicine; and estimates its social and religious influence.—J. T. McNeill.

4292. MALONE, CARROLL B. Current literature for building and furnishing Chinese imperial palaces. 1727-1750. *J. Amer. Oriental Soc.* 49(3) Sep. 1929: 234-243.—This article is a description of an old Chinese manuscript in the Library of Congress. The greater part of the 40 volumes comprised in this collection is given over to lists and prices of many kinds of building materials—large and small timber, stone and brick, tiles, paper, metals—and other kinds of work on all three materials by various craftsmen, skilled and unskilled laborers. There are accompanying regulations and lists for the Yüan Ming Yüan and other palaces. If the Yüan Ming Yüan were still standing intact, this manuscript in the hands of an expert carpenter or

contractor would furnish the basis for a fair approximation of the original cost of the buildings there. The facts given are of value to the student of architecture, or of interior decoration and furnishings, or to the economist who is looking for the prices of building supplies, cart hire, and many of the staples of life in China two centuries ago.—Joseph W. Ballantine.

4293. TSIANG, T. F. Documents—China after the victory of Taku, June 25, 1859. *Amer. Hist. Rev.* 35(1) Oct. 1929: 79-84.—Three documents from a collection to be published by Wang of Peking within the next three years. The collection which will probably extend to more than a hundred volumes covering Chinese foreign relations 1836-1905 was the property of and partly the work of Wang's father, for 20 years chief of the secretariat of the privy council. The documents here presented show the Chinese government to have suspected John E. Ward, the American minister to China, of conniving with the French and the British to make a further attack upon China for the purpose of seeking revenge and of exacting indemnity for the three ships lost by the British at Taku, June 25, 1859.—J. Wesley Hoffmann.

4294. TSIANG, T. F. China, England and Russia in 1860. *Cambridge Hist. J.* 3(1) 1929: 115-121.—Three Chinese diplomatic documents (published in advance of a general collection) show that China's

turning to Russia for support in 1860, as in 1896 and 1923, was a last resort.—*H. D. Jordan.*

JAPAN

4295. RICHARDS, W. A. Titles of honor, European and Japanese. *Japan Christian Quart.* 4(2) Apr. 1929: 119-129.—The various European titles of honor, while showing inconsistencies in treatment, have been standardized largely by the international

diplomatic service, and, as used at present, are really of fairly recent date. The terms used in Japan, on the contrary, although showing in some cases an early Chinese origin, are mostly pure Japanese, formulated by Japanese thought alone; and it is due to poor translation, resulting from a confused understanding of significant shadings in meaning, that Westerners have labored under serious misconception of the true attitude of the nation towards the Emperor and the titled classes.—*H. W. Hering.*

INDIA

(See also Entries 3818, 4216, 4959, 5388, 5395)

4296. BOXER, C. R. Naval actions between the Portuguese and Dutch in India, 1654. *Mariner's Mirror.* 14 (3) Jul. 1928: 242-256.—*F. E. Baldwin.*

4297. MARTINEAU, ALFRED. Les dernières années de Dupleix. Son procès avec la Compagnie des Indes. [Dupleix's last years. His suit against the French East India Company.] *Rev. de l'Hist. Colonies Françaises.* 17 (5) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 437-486.—Dupleix, builder of the French position in India, returned from the peninsula an apparently wealthy man, but in reality he had little ready capital and was constantly harassed by creditors. The difficulty lay in the fact that his private affairs had tended to become mixed up with the affairs of the French East India Company, whose able representative he had been so long, and it was found almost impossible to determine precisely what was due him. Furthermore, certain of his acts involving the corporation in heavy expense were challenged by the directors, and an impasse was soon reached. Dupleix consequently brought suit, but the case dragged on endlessly, embittering his old age, and a settlement was not reached until 1789, long after his death.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

4298. MORELAND, W. H. Recent work in Indian economic history (1905-1928). *J. Indian Hist.* 8 (2) Aug. 1929: 165-172.—The economic history of India is a new study and is still imperfectly organized. The article distinguishes three periods: (1) The Hindu period which is voluminous in literature, but the chronology of which is uncertain. (2) The Muslim period (1200 A.D., to c. 1750). Islamic chronology is accurate and for the latter part of this period we have the East India Company, the Dutch and French Company records; the Dutch records are not published as yet, and the French publications are few. Contemporary descriptions and modern studies somewhat fill the gap in the Muslim period but much remains to be done. (3) One of the greatest needs now is a re-examination of the facts of the transition from Indian to British rule, especially in Bengal, for the political controversies largely came out of economic conditions. (Bibliography of available material.)—*John S. Higgins.*

4299. MORELAND, W. H. The Indian peasant in history. *Near East & India.* 35 (932) Mar. 28, 1929: 394.—Herein the author investigates the reasons for the agricultural apathy of the Indian peasant. Laying aside as causes, climate, diet, and peasant nature, he finds an answer in the kind of rule to which the peasant has been subjected for centuries. Possibly under the Hindu kings, and certainly under Muslim rule, the peasant paid a rackrent approximating one-half the annual value of his land. Rackrents and miscellaneous fees held him ever close to the existence line. There was no incentive for increasing production. Further, agricultural hopelessness was aggravated by the system of government officials. These, "revenue-assignees," collected their salaries from assigned districts, and more if they could. Uncertainty of tenure invited them to speedily squeeze every possible gain out of their

districts. Moreland, who speaks for the benefit of the Indian administration, concludes that the abandonment of the old agricultural order of administration with all its viciousness is "the central fact in the agrarian situation today."—*P. S. Smith.*

4300. MORELAND, W. H. The Indian peasant in history. *Hindustan Rev.* 53 (301) Jul. 1929: 13-20.—The main conclusions of this article are drawn from the report of the Royal Commission on Indian agriculture. The author heartily supports the insistence of this report on the need of a co-ordinated policy of rural reconstruction. In analyzing the chief reasons for the difficulty of progress in this direction, and for the low standard of living generally prevalent among the masses of Indian peasantry, the suggestion presents itself that the main cause of the distinctive mentality of the Indian peasants is to be found in the regime to which they have been subjected during the historical period. Already in the Dharma, the Sacred Law of Hinduism, the idea is found that cultivation was a duty to God and state, and not a right to which the peasant was entitled. This idea continued to persist well into the 19th century. The peasant practically never received a reasonable reward for effort, and thus conditions necessary for progress did not exist. Only during the last century has this state of affairs been perceptibly altered and consequently there is hope for a brighter future.—*G. Bobrinskoy.*

4301. SUNDARAM, LANKA. Sir Thomas Rumbold I. *Asiatic Rev.* 25 (81) Jan. 1929: 141-146.—In this paper the writer sets out to examine afresh the judgment of historians on Rumbold, whose fate was the fore-runner of Warren Hastings' impeachment. He points out the extent of the suppression of evidence by the "orthodox" school of Indian historians, and sketches the life of Rumbold down to his death in 1791 concluding with Burke's estimate which is of the nature of a recantation. The paper is well documented.—*F. W. Buckler.*

4302. SUNDARAM, LANKA. Sir Thomas Rumbold—II. *Asiatic Rev.* 25 (82) Apr. 1929: 312-316.—The proceedings against Rumbold dealt mainly with his Madras administration of which the suspension of the Committee of Circuit (appointed by the Directors of the East Indian Co., April 12, 1775, to survey the N. Sarkars) was the first charge. Rumbold arrived in Madras Feb. 8, 1778; he asked the council to give him time to review the revenue arrears of Chicacole Sarkar and of the Circuit Committee. He then declared that the state of the Company's finances, the apprehension of approaching war (with Hyder Ali) and the zamindar's fear of dispossession justified the suspension of the Committee—a recommendation supported unanimously by the Madras Council in March 24, 1788. The minor revenue officials therefore were summoned to Madras to assist the government in arriving at an agreement with the zamindars. The directors strongly condemned the action as *ultra vires*. The writer enumerates, on the other hand, several irregularities of Lord

Pigot's régime, which at the time were condoned and later even approved. Rumbold's special difficulties arose from the threat of hostilities with Hyder Ali and the French combined with a shortage of revenue which arose in part from the ineffectiveness of the Committee of Circuit. Their assessments were half above those of the Dekkan, while Hyder was promising "a moderate tribute." The directors even expressed their concern at the squalid state of the Madras treasury, the Company being, on the eve of the loss of Pondicherry, (Oct. 17, 1778) indebted to the extent of over half a million pagodas. The outstanding balances against the zamindars needed immediate drastic action, and the main obstacle to such action was the Committee of Circuit. Moreover, there was a shortage of senior servants who could be spared for the Committee, and the accusation of precipitancy and imposing his own will (against Rumbold) breaks down before the unanimous support of his colleagues.—*F. W. Buckler.*

4303. TEMPLE, RICHARD C. A proposal to romanise Indian scripts about 1832. *Indian Antiquary.* 58 Oct. 1929: 192-194.—Romanizing oriental scripts decidedly antedates Mustapha Kemal's recent success in Turkey. The India Office in London has just unearthed an unpublished letter to the *India Gazette* written by Raja Ram Mohun Roy, founder of the Brahmo-Samaj, while in England (1831-33) as "ambassador of Bahadur Shah" of Delhi. Framed as an allegorical dialogue between Babu Mud Hasti (Mr. Mad Elephant) and Babu Dana (Mr. Wiseman) it evaluates the relative practicability of (1) romanizing the ancient Bengali of 60 million peoples and (2) forcing the 3,000 Englishmen in Bengal to adopt Bengali or use the Bengali form of Sanskrit equivalents of English sounds. Freer intercourse, the facilitating of justice and the dissemination of Bengali culture are the aims. The fact that various languages have supplanted others, and that the peculiar vocal sounds of the Tonga Islanders, previously unwritten, have been successfully represented by Roman letters, proves the plan feasible. But manifestly, despite his arbitrarily polyphonal consonants and vowels, the Englishman will not give up his English. Eventually the mountain must move to Mohammed.—*C. Joseph Chacko.*

4304. UNSIGNED. Gouvernement et Compagnie: à propos de la rétrocession de Pondichéry en 1816. [Government and the East India Company: An incident connected with the restoration of Pondicherry to France in 1816.] *Rev. de l'Hist. d. Colonies Françaises.* 17(5) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 527-528.—The British Council at Madras recognized France's right to Pondicherry in the general settlement of 1816, but challenged her claim to Villenour and Bahour on the ground that their original cession to the French East India Company by the nabob of Arcat in 1749 had not been confirmed by the Great Mogul. The Count du Puy, governor of the French Establishments in India, and the intendant, Joseph Dayot, proceeded to Madras to discuss the matter with the British provincial governor, Elliot, who readily enough recognized the justice of their pretensions. However, because of the Council's intransigence, the matter was referred to Governor General Lord Moira, who decided in favor the French. Du Puy attributed the Council's stand to the fact that most of its members were connected with the English East India Company, which had opposed restoration of any kind.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

4305. UNSIGNED. L'administration du Comte du Puy (1816-1825), d'après un rapport d'Ach. Bédier, ordonnateur à Pondichéry. [Comments on the administration of the Count du Puy, governor of the French establishments in India, 1816-1825, from a report by Achille Bédier, financial official at Pondicherry.] *Rev. de l'Hist. d. Colonies Françaises.* 17(5) Sep.-Oct. 1929:

528-530.—The report was drawn up on Bédier's departure for Reunion, where he was to fill a similar post. The French factories had been in a low state at the time of their restoration by the British in 1816, but thanks to du Puy's unceasing endeavors, their prosperity had been rebuilt, their population had grown, the painful contrast between British and French India had become less marked, the public revenue had risen considerably, and Pondicherry, the capital, had been embellished so as to give it the appearance of a European city of second rank.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

4306. UNSIGNED. La loge de Jougdia et les petites maisons de commerce du Bengale. [The trading post at Jougdia and the lesser commercial establishments of Bengal.] *Rev. de l'Hist. d. Colonies Françaises.* 17(4) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 398-406.—The great French factories in India, Chandarnagar, Pondicherry, Yanaon, Karikal, and Mahé are well known to students of colonial history but the smaller ones in that portion of the world, which have now disappeared, have been so nearly forgotten that few persons have ever even heard their names. Happily, however, Captain Cordier, in charge of the establishments in Bengal, drew up an elaborate account of them in 1823, and his detailed history, descriptive account, and trade report on each is of tremendous value to the student of French activities in the Far East today. Jougdia was a focal point from which goods were sent to all parts of Bengal, reaching the natives through the direct distribution centers, Cassimbazar, Dacca, Patna, Chapera, Sorgua, Fatoua, Ponnareck, Begomsora, Chopour, Kiripaye, Canicola, Monepour, Serampour, Chatigan, Malda Silhet, and Gousalpara. All were ultimately abandoned because of declining profits in the face of British competition.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

4307. UNSIGNED. La table d'un capitaine de vaisseau dans les mers de l'Inde. [The fare of a naval commander in Indian waters.] *Rev. de l'Hist. d. Colonies Françaises.* 17(5) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 515-517.—The Count d'Orves was ordered to sail for India late in 1778 and put in at the Cape of Good Hope, en route, the following spring to take on supplies. The itemized bill covering the provisions purchased reveals that naval officers of the day were huge eaters and that prices at this port of call were very high.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

4308. UNSIGNED. L'État de Pondichéry à la reprise de possession, en Octobre 1816. [The state of Pondicherry on its repossession by France, October 1816.] *Rev. de l'Hist. d. Colonies Françaises.* 17(5) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 525-526.—Pellissier, a naval officer writing less than three weeks after the restoration of the capital of the French Establishments in India by the British, reports that the European population had materially declined during the period of foreign occupation, there then being but about 450 whites in the city, and most of them being employed by the English East India Company. The native population, too, had dwindled to but 60,000 largely through the emigration of considerable numbers of weavers during the long drawn out Napoleonic wars. Commerce was at a low state, money had depreciated heavily due to fiscal reforms instituted by the British in their territory, prices and wages were extremely high, the public buildings were in sore need of repairs, and the public revenue was quite inadequate to meet the new conditions of the day.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

4309. UNSIGNED. L'instruction publique à Chandarnagar en 1824. [The educational situation in Chandarnagar, French India, in 1824.] *Rev. de l'Hist. d. Colonies Françaises.* 17(4) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 408-410.—The free school intended for halfbreed Franco-Hindu children, founded and long operated by the government, had recently been placed under the control of the local parish priest. Elementary

French and arithmetic were then being taught some 20 boys who, it was hoped, would in due course, serve as intermediaries in commercial relations between the French and the Hindus, as was customary for graduates of the institution. Unhappily, the new system of supervision was a failure, since the curé then supervising the enterprise knew no French himself. There were three free schools in the city designed for Hindus, but only 21 boys were in attendance. Eleven schools for the Bengalese, however, had some 760 pupils. The former were under Brahman direction and the Bible Society was gaining a foothold in the latter. Fifteen tuition schools, some of which were open to girls, were being operated for the most part under religious auspices, and students in them came from higher social classes than did those in the free ones. Instruction in them seems to have been better than in the others.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

4310. UNSIGNED. *Le mont de piété de Pondicherry.* [The Pondicherry pawnshop.] *Rev. de l'Hist. d. Colonies Françaises.* 17(4) Jul.–Aug. 1929: 411–412.—The French government has long operated pawnshops in the home country for the benefit of persons in financial straits. Rates are low, service is excellent, and the institutions perform a real social service. Upon taking charge of the establishments in India in the 1820's, Viscount Desbassayns de Richemont was struck by the need for one in Pondicherry, the capital, where individuals in distress were being fleeced by usurers. This was all the more the case since the Indians had the habit of tying up their savings in jewels, and had almost no cash reserve whatever to fall back upon in time of need. Money lenders capitalized the situation to the fullest extent. He urged that a pawnshop modelled on those of the *métropole* be set up, and this was done in 1827. It at once curbed most of the abuses which had so long prevailed. It still functions successfully.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

4311. UNSIGNED. *Les revenus de Chandernagor à la fin de l'ancien régime.* [The revenues of Chandernagore at the close of the old régime.] *Rev. de l'Hist. d. Colonies Françaises.* 17(5) Sep.–Oct. 1929: 523–524.—Denis Dayot, intendant of French Bengal after its restoration by the British in 1816, had lived in India during most of his life. One of his first acts as

official was to draw up a statement of conditions before the Revolution, as he recalled them and as these stood revealed in records at his disposal. The annual revenue raised in the factory at Chandernagore, not far from British Calcutta, had been from 50,000 to 60,000 francs in the last years of Louis XVI's reign, this being derived chiefly from rents and business licenses.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

4312. UNSIGNED. *Les vues de Suffren sur l'avenir de l'Inde Française.* [De Suffren's views on the future of French India.] *Rev. de l'Hist. d. Colonies Françaises.* 17(5) Sep.–Oct. 1929: 518–522.—Admiral de Suffren became well acquainted with conditions in the Hindustan peninsula in the last years of the American Revolution, during which time he was directing the assault on the British in the Far East. On his return to France, he was directed to draw up a memoir covering the state of affairs of the day, to guide the government in working out its future policy. The document, presumably presented in 1784, appears here in its entirety. He advocated territorial expansion in India proper, and the establishment of a naval base in Ceylon.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

4313. UNSIGNED. *Un voyage de l' "Epaminondas" de Calcutta à Marseille en 1818.* [A voyage of the "Epaminondas" from Calcutta to Marseilles in 1818.] *Rev. de l'Hist. d. Colonies Françaises.* 17(4) Jul.–Aug. 1929: 406–408.—One Eymard, who had made the trip on this vessel, homeward bound with a cargo of cotton, wrote an account of it to the minister of the marine after his arrival in France. India had been flooded with European goods at the time of embarkation and merchants were counting on loss rather than on profit. The British were enjoying but slight success in their war against the Mahrattan confederacy. The inhabitants of Mauritius, lost by France during the Napoleonic wars and visited en route, were groaning under the burden of British taxes and all persons refusing to take the oath of allegiance to Great Britain were being deported. It was learned at Ascension Island that Napoleon, on near-by St. Helena, was suffering from a liver disorder. On nearing Europe, the *Epaminondas* was held up by two American privateers in turn, but was permitted to proceed untouched.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*

THE AMERICAS TO 1783

(See also Entries 4104, 4143)

4314. BAXTER, A. C. *How America got its name.* *Dalhousie Rev.* 9(3) Oct. 1929: 341–343.—A short discussion of the name, "America." The author suggests, as one possibility, that it was taken from Richard Ameryk, collector of customs of the port of Bristol.—*G. de T. Glazebrook.*

4315. FRIEDERICI, GEORG. *Bemerkungen zur Entdeckungsgeschichte Brasiliens.* [The history of the discovery of Brazil.] *Beiträge zur Völkerkunde und Vorgeschichte.* 1929: 335–354.—There is no trustworthy evidence that the Portuguese, Duarte Pacheco Pereira, discovered Brazil before Cabral, in the year 1498. Contrary to the insistence of Portuguese historians, one must accept the conclusions of Alexander von Humboldt and d'Avezac that the Spaniards, Vicente Yáñez Pinzón and Diego de Lepe, reached the Brazilian coast before Cabral.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

4316. PONS, ROBERTO GIORGI de. *Amerigo Vespucci nella critica storica.* [Historical criticism of Amerigo Vespucci.] *Nuova Antologia.* 267(1379) Sep. 1, 1929: 81–92.—By sheer chance the New World was named after Vespucci. He had no personal part in the naming and was highly regarded by Columbus.

From 1508 to 1512 he was Chief Pilot of Spain, a well paid and very important position, because he was in charge of the training of Spanish seamen. Previously he had shared in voyages of discovery, but his career is quite uncertain. The authenticity of letters attributed to him is a matter of dispute; certainly if one group is authentic, the other group is not. The number of his voyages and his position aboard ship are in doubt, but he was employed by both the Portuguese and Spanish. He seems to have been first and foremost an expert in nautical lore rather than a captain or leader of expeditions.—*J. C. Russell.*

4317. TRAMOND, JOANNES. *L'exposition des colonies françaises de l'Amérique.* [The French American colonial exhibition.] *Rev. de l'Histoire d. Colonies Françaises.* 17(4) Jul.–Aug. 333–352.—An exposition covering France's former holdings in North America was staged in the Hotel Bonaparte, Paris, during the two months commencing April 26, 1929. It was largely attended, among the distinguished visitors being the President of the Republic and a group of Canadian officials. Among the items on display were the famous Waldseemüller map of 1507, a contemporary French translation of Americus Vespuccius' letter, autographs

of Cartier, drawings and descriptions of the natives made by early residents of New France, various interesting documents and collections of papers, and little-known portraits of such outstanding individuals as

de Ponchartrain, the Marquis de Vaudreuil and de Bourgoinville, all of which served to emphasize anew how great France's role in bringing civilization to the new world had been.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

UNITED STATES

(See also Entries 3538, 4092, 4098, 4103, 4110, 4118, 4131, 4133, 4134, 4165, 4173, 4197, 4225, 4233, 4274, 4293, 4332, 4385, 4386, 4391, 4725, 4773, 4825, 4830, 4838, 4933, 5027, 5051, 5221, 5273, 5351, 5389, 5428, 5524)

4318. BIGELOW, ELLEN. Letters written by a Peoria woman in 1835. *J. Illinois State Hist. Soc.* 22(2) Jul. 1929: 335–353.—Ellen Bigelow came west with her father in 1835, moving from Petersham, Massachusetts, to Peoria, Illinois. In a letter to former eastern friends she tells of the trip by road to Albany, through the Erie Canal to Buffalo, by brig to Chicago, and by road the remainder of the way to Peoria. She also describes Peoria, which she does not like.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

4319. BRANCH, E. DOUGLAS. Frederick West Lander, road-builder. *Mississippi Valley Hist. Rev.* 16(2) Sep. 1929: 172–187.—Details of Lander's activities in surveying railway routes and building a wagon road in the far West in the 1850's.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

4320. BROWN, JANE L. History of the Springfield Family Welfare Association. *J. Illinois State Hist. Soc.* 22(2) Jul. 1929: 299–321.—Early desultory poor relief work in Springfield, Illinois, was replaced in 1888 by the organized activities of the Springfield Associated Charities. With one short lapse in the '90s the work of this body has continued to the present; the name in the title of the article was acquired in 1924. During the period of the World War a trained worker was put in charge and more emphasis was placed on the efforts to rehabilitate needy families.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

4321. BROWNE, WILLIAM BRADFORD. Ancestry of the Bradfords of Austerfield, Co. York. *New England Hist. & Geneal. Register.* 83(332) Oct. 1929: 439–464.—Through 21 wills of testators of the family of Bradford (Bradforth, Bradfurthe, and other variations appear) of Bentley and Austerfield in Yorkshire, and from other records, the ancestry of Governor William Bradford's grandfather, the first William Bradford of Austerfield, has been traced for two generations to Peter Bradford or Bradforth of Bentley. The 21 wills are printed, verbatim or in abstract, and a genealogical table is given.—*J. W. Pratt.*

4322. CAJORI, FLORIAN. New data on the origin and spread of the dollar mark. *Sci. Monthly.* 28 Sep. 1929: 212–216.—Many theories have been advanced for the origin of the dollar mark (\$), but the correct explanation is that it is an adaptation of p, which is the Spanish abbreviation for pesos. Manuscripts from various places (examples reprinted) show the process involved. The first use of the sign came in the last quarter of the 18th century and it appeared commonly in print by the first quarter of the 19th.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

4323. CLARK, GEORGE T. Across the plains and in Denver, 1860. *Colorado Mag.* 6(4) Jul. 1929: 131–140.—Extracts from the diary of George T. Clark.—*P. S. Fritz.*

4324. CLARK, T. D. Live stock trade between Kentucky and the South, 1840–1860. *Kentucky State Hist. Soc. Reg.* 27(81) Sep. 1929: 569–581.—Kentucky was well adapted to produce live stock for the southern market because of the white limestone base to the soil, fair weather, abundance of pasture, and because the product could transport itself to market. Mules were especially adaptable to use in the "Cotton Kingdom,"

and Henry Clay imported the first "Catalan jack" into Kentucky. Absence of statistics makes it difficult to estimate the amount of the trade, but by 1860 Kentucky was among the first states in the production of horses and mules, a great proportion of which found their way by means of traders who made a business of buying them from the farmers and transporting them. The coming of the railroad, instead of stopping the trade, provided an additional use for the mule in the construction of railroad beds. War checked a growing trade in race-horses, as this amusement had been rapidly gaining vogue in the South. There was also a considerable movement southward of beef and cattle, hogs and pork, and mutton and wool.—*S. J. Folmsbee.*

4325. CREER, LELAND H. The explorations of Gunnison and Beckwith in Colorado and Utah, 1853. *Colorado Mag.* 6(5) Sep. 1929: 184–192.—Lieutenant Beckwith on July 29, 1853, reached the site of the abandoned Bent's fort. He recorded its advantages as a site for a military post—abundant pasture, fuel and building material, and easy access to the east, Santa Fé, Taos, and Fort Laramie. Beckwith discredited the charge that the Mormons instigated the massacre of the Gunnison party.—*P. S. Fritz.*

4326. CURRY, KATE S. (contributor). The minutes of the committee of safety of the manor of Livingston, Columbia County, New York, in 1776. *New York Genealog. and Biograph. Record.* 60(4) Oct. 1929: 325–341.—This contribution is concluded from vol. 60, p. 243. The minutes in this installment begin with Sep. 30, 1776 and end Apr. 16, 1777. They consist chiefly of evidence taken and fines imposed in cases of suspected Tory sympathizers.—*J. W. Pratt.*

4327. DARLING, H. MAURICE. Who kept the United States out of the League of Nations? *Canad. Hist. Rev.* 9(3) Sep. 1929: 196–211.—The thesis of this discussion is that Senator Lodge, fearing "that Wilson's party would capitalize the war and intrench itself in power for a generation, . . . was quick to see in the covenant of the League of Nations a weapon with which Wilson might be discredited and Wilson's party forced out of office." Lodge faced the difficulty, however, that by adopting too uncompromising an attitude he might alienate the pro-League wing of his own party. His plan was "to secure as many concessions from Wilson as possible, but to refuse, himself, to concede enough ground to permit any agreement on reservations." The author supports his view, that Lodge was determined from the beginning to defeat the treaty for party reasons, by giving a close account of the attempt made to reach agreement between Democratic and Republican senators through the formation of a small private bi-party committee which was later replaced by a public committee. Senator Lodge, he believes, "called the committee officially, not to make a compromise but to show that a compromise could not be made." The account of the discussions of the bi-party committee is based on newspaper articles and on statements furnished the author by several senators.—*George W. Brown.*

4328. DAWSON, THOMAS F. Colorado's first woman teacher. *Colorado Mag.* 6(4) Jul. 1929: 126–131.—Miss Indiana Sopris, a daughter of one of the

59'ers, opened the second private school in Denver, May 7, 1860.—*P. S. Fritz.*

4329. DEGOUY, ADMIRAL. Une rehabilitation militaire. [A military vindication.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 104 (416) Jul. 1929: 123–136.—Though Count de Grasse was not a tactician of high rank and unnecessarily lost a battle for the French in 1782, he deserves great credit for his penetration and discernment, particularly in the strategy he used in 1781. As commander of the French naval forces off the Antilles, he had been forbidden to take his fleet to the aid of the French-American forces on the North American coast. The court of Versailles was unable to see that the French colonies could be better protected by a defeat of Great Britain in America than by the presence of the fleet in the colonies themselves, and were preparing an expedition to Jamaica. Nevertheless, when de Grasse received word from Washington and La Fayette of the critical state of affairs in America, he disobeyed orders, financed the expedition himself, and set off at once, arriving at Yorktown just in time to secure victory for the French-American forces.—*H. M. Cory.*

4330. DODD, WILLIAM E. The passing of the old United States. *Century.* 119 (1) Autumn, 1929: 39–51.—The Old United States stood for liberty, free trade, and free speech. During the first fifty years of our national history, these ideals lived in the masses of our people. They were swept away in the next half century by the processes of war, national finances, and the resulting industrial and financial development. Social stratification followed. Liberty, free trade, and free speech disappeared as ideals. Imperialism was adopted. In 1912 President Wilson "talked of a new day." He meant an old day. Return in a measure to the ideals of Revolutionary America resulted. Ex-President Roosevelt, Albert Beveridge, and others, decided that President Wilson must be politically destroyed, or he would destroy the Republican party. His defeat ended the revival of the early American ideals. These ideals survive only in the academic leaders, who meet in conferences at Hanover, Williamstown, and Charlottesville. It is to these "American Fabians, that the future vitality of the Old United States is intrusted."—*J. L. Sellers.*

4331. DUNAWAY, WAYLAND F. The French racial strain in colonial Pennsylvania. *Pennsylvania Mag. of Hist. & Biog.* 53 (212) Oct. 1929: 322–342—Though the French constituted a minor racial element in Pennsylvania, they were more numerous than has ordinarily been supposed and their influence was out of all proportion to their numbers. They were more numerous in Pennsylvania than in any other colony, with the possible exception of South Carolina, but they were underestimated because they did not form group settlements and because they were often confused with the German and Swiss immigrants. The Huguenots, who were much the more numerous body of French immigrants, came chiefly for religious reasons, whereas the Catholics came for economic and political reasons. The French were one of the original racial elements of Pennsylvania and became widely diffused over the province, being most numerous in the German counties. The Catholic French came later than the Huguenots and were few in number. The religious affiliations of the Huguenot immigrants were chiefly with the Reformed church and the Lutheran church, though some united with the Church of England, the Presbyterians, the Quakers, and other denominations. The French in Pennsylvania numbered 7 or 8,000 by the end of the colonial era. They were a very desirable element and contributed notably to the progress of Pennsylvania. Among their number were Hillegas, Boudinot, Benezet, Gallatin, Roberdeau, and Girard.—*W. F. Dunaway.*

4332. EEKHOF, A., and ROMIG, EDGAR F.

John Robinson. The addresses delivered in the Pieterskerk in Leyden, on the occasion of the unveiling of the memorial tablet in the baptismal chapel, on Saturday, Sept. 8, 1928. *Nederlandsch Archief v. Kerkgeschiedenis.* n.s. 21 1928: 241–260.—Eekhof, authority on the history of the Pilgrim Fathers, points out that John Robinson was a learned and well educated minister; a faithful pastor; a broadminded Christian; a noble soul. Romig emphasizes the things of universal appeal in Robinson's life and teachings, his influence upon democracy, his spirit of truth seeking, and his courageous interpretation of the meaning of Christianity. These addresses are also published as a booklet.—*A. Eekhof.*

4333. ELDER, MARGARET. Pittsburgh industries that used to be. *Western Pennsylvania Hist. Mag.* 12 (4) Oct. 1929: 211–225.—This article deals with certain industries which once flourished, but later declined. These industries were rope-making; leather products, such as boots and shoes, saddlery and harness making; textile manufacturing, both cotton and woolen; and boat-building. Rope making and boat building declined with the decline of river transportation on the coming of the railroads. The manufacture of woolens did not become very important, and cotton manufacturers suffered as a result of the falling off of river transportation, the blighting effects of the Civil War, and especially from New England competition.—*W. F. Dunaway.*

4334. ELLSWORTH, RICHARD C. Northern New York's early co-operative union. *Quart. J. N. Y. State Hist. Assn.* 10 (4) Oct. 1929: 328–332.—Under the leadership of William Bullard a group of Vermonters undertook a communistic experiment in the town of Potsdam, New York, in 1804. In 1810 the property was distributed in individual holdings among the members of the organization.—*J. W. Pratt.*

4335. ERNST, JAMES E. New light on Roger Williams' life in England. *Rhode Island Hist. Soc. Coll.* 22 (4) Oct. 1929: 97–103.—From letters in the Egerton MSS (British Museum) the author gleans additional details of Williams' career during 1629–1630, his relations with the Mashams and Barringtons, and his contacts with Puritan politics in London.—*V. W. Crane.*

4336. FLETCHER, ROBERT S. The end of the open range in eastern Montana. *Mississippi Valley Hist. Rev.* 16 (2) Sep. 1929: 188–211.—Overstocking of the range, competition of sheep-raisers and encroachment of homesteaders led cattlemen to resort to leasing and buying pasture land. This meant fences, wintered cattle, and the end of the open range. The process was completed early in the first decade of the 20th century.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

4337. FYERS, EVAN W. H. General Sir William Howe's operations in Pennsylvania, 1777. *J. Soc. for Army Hist. Res.* 8 (34) Oct. 1929: 228–241.—This article, with an introduction by Major Fyers and tables showing the composition of the force under the command of Major-General Howe, consists in the main of the text of dispatches sent to Lord George Germain, Secretary of State for the Colonies. These dispatches deal with the battle on Brandywine Creek (Sept. 11) and the action at Germantown (Oct. 4). (Maps.)—*F. E. Baldwin.*

4338. GALE, EDWARD C. A newly discovered work of Beltrami. *Minnesota Hist.* 10 (3) Sept. 1929: 261–271.—A paper covered pamphlet of 36 pages entitled, *To the Public of New-York, and of the United States*, by J. C. Beltrami, "member of many Academies," and author of *The Discovery of the Sources of the Mississippi*, recently appeared on the shelves of a New York bookseller. This pamphlet, published in New York in 1825, is herein described with considerable quotations, and related to Beltrami's other well-known

and more extensive works. He had published a description of his travels, in French, in New Orleans in 1824. The pamphlet is his comment upon sundry of his critics and his differences with Major Long.—C. A. Dunivay.

4339. GREENE, EVARTS B. Some educational values of the American Revolution. *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.* 68(3) 1929: 185-194.—The Continental Congresses brought men together from different colonies and provided them with an opportunity to learn much about one another. John Adams thought it an education but he was often an unteachable pupil. Philadelphia's intellectual vitality aroused in Adams a desire that Boston emulate it. In the army, young officers had social experiences that made it a fit substitute for a finishing school. The war presented many opportunities to the medical profession, some of whose members got valuable lessons from their French colleagues. John Morgan's appointment as head of the American army service placed it under the command of an individual whose professional standards were an education to many inexperienced surgeons. War-time experiences led to an interest in sanitation and the curative properties of springs. Political independence stimulated intellectual independence, and in various branches of science, leaders called upon their audience for further advances secured by their own exertions.—M. Kraus.

4340. HANSEN, MARCUS L. The second colonization of New England. *New England Quart.* 2(4) Oct. 1929: 539-560.—The first quarter of the 19th century completed the formation of a homogeneous New England which then had to face the pioneers of a second colonization. These were mainly Irish filtering in from the Maritime Provinces whither they had come in the lumber ships, taking advantage of the cheap rates on the westward passage. But for this timber trade New England's immigrant labor would have come through New York and would have been more varied. These Irish furnished much of the unskilled labor required by urban expansion and by the mid-century even furnished a considerable number of farm laborers. The next stage in their advance carried them into the mills, where by 1860 they had supplanted native operatives. Thrift enabled them to bring over relatives and then to think of houses and lands. The mill owners' monopoly of town sites drove many to the outskirts and others to investments in semi-professional and mercantile pursuits, notably the corner saloon. Their transformation into farmers proceeded more slowly because of dislike of the social conditions that would have prevailed. Some Germans were to be found in industry, but when German migration got under way in the 50's, they largely avoided New England. The distinctly Irish phase of this second colonization ended with the Civil War. Faced with a labor shortage, the factory owners after a brief experimentation with English labor turned to the French-Canadians, who gradually took the place of the Irish in the mills. Following the depression of 1893 the immigrant element for the first time turned to the land, repopulating large sections left deserted by the decline of New England agriculture. A third phase of this colonization came after 1900 with the arrival of Finns, Portuguese, Italians, and other peoples. The new federal immigration policy has ended this second colonization and has opened a second period of Americanization which is destined to submerge the class that produced the cultured New England of the last century.—A. B. Forbes.

4341. HARLOW, RALPH V. Aspects of Revolutionary finance, 1775-1783. *Amer. Hist. Rev.* 35(1) Oct. 1929: 46-68.—To finance the war for independence both the Continental Congress and the several states adopted the "least painful" method: the issuance of

unsecured paper money and its eventual repudiation. Extensive borrowing and heavy taxation were both out of the question. When the paper began to depreciate the state governments, ascribing its decline to lack of patriotism and the machinations of British and Tories, attempted to hold up its value by legislative fiat. Legal tender enactments, severe punishments for counterfeiting, price fixing and reissue were resorted to in the effort to stabilize the bills of credit. All failed of their purpose. When the Congress prepared to retire its own paper, almost 200 million dollars, at the ratio of 40, later of 75, to one, the states followed its example and adopted similar liquidation measures. Public and private debts were to be repaid according to scales which showed the ratio of paper to specie at any date during the period of depreciation. The individual lost little by repudiation, since the paper had depreciated gradually and was in constant circulation. The process operated as an imperceptible tax of the broadest incidence. As for the success of the various schemes of taxation, with which all the states were gingerly experimenting by 1779, no authoritative opinion is possible without further investigation. (Table showing the amounts of paper emissions made by Congress and by every state for each year of the war.)—G. P. Schmidt.

4342. HOFFMAN, M. M. Some unpublished Lorian documents. *Mid-America.* 12(2) Oct. 1929: 103-121.—The author gives the text and translation of a number of letters, recently discovered, of Bishop Matthias Loras, dealing with his missionary labors in the Northwest.—F. A. Mullin.

4343. HOLT, EDGAR ALLAN. Party politics in Ohio, 1840-1850. *Ohio Archaeol. & Hist. Quart.* 37(3) Jul. 1928: 439-591.—Holt's purpose is "to trace the political history of Ohio during the forties in relations to state and national problems." He calls attention to the differences in race, religion, vocation, and prejudices existing in Ohio in 1840, and the reasons for this situation. The New England, the Pennsylvania, and the Kentucky and Virginia immigrations are especially emphasized. Their differences are shown in the local elections 1840-46 and the national conflicts of 1840 and 1842. The study shows much research among newspapers and other contemporary accounts of local feeling and actions during the decade. The author finds that in 1840 "only in state matters had the Whigs a definite program." As a result of Democratic gains, the same party in 1842 was advised to publish a German newspaper and treat the foreigners more respectfully in the future. The advice was followed at Cincinnati in December of that year and partly because of local activities among the Germans in the South and the Scotch-Irish in central Ohio, and partly because of improved conditions following the enactment of the tariff of 1842 the Whigs were able to profit by Democratic mistakes and increase their popularity. Whig banks were considered by many as necessary for modern civilization while others were convinced that the opposing party could be too radical in religion as well as in finance. In this connection the influence of prominent party leaders is stressed. This first section closes with the state campaigns of 1845 and 1846.—Charles H. Lincoln.

4344. HOLT, EDGAR ALLAN. Party politics in Ohio, 1840-1850. II. *Ohio Archaeol. & Hist. Quart.* 38(2) Apr. 1929: 260-402.—The Whigs of Ohio were unqualifiedly opposed to Taylor's candidacy in the election of 1848. Corwin and Clay were strongly supported in a large number of counties. The former was the real choice of the Whigs, but they soon saw there was no hope of his election. Up to the convention the Whigs were undecided on anything except the defeat of Taylor. The Democrats were in a quandary too. They could not agree on the extension of slavery

and leading Democrats had been disappointed by Polk. In the Whig convention, McLean was defeated for the nomination because of wide-spread distrust of his orthodoxy on general Whig principles. Corwin's duplicity to gain his own nomination ended in his own miserable failure. The nomination of Taylor was coolly received by the Whigs in Ohio and he was finally supported as the lesser of two evils. Anti-southern elements in both parties rebelled against their nominees and joined the Free-Soilers. The Wilmot Proviso was the yardstick by which Whigs measured Taylor. Many left the party lest he might not allow a territorial bill to pass embodying the principle of the Proviso. Van Buren was the gainer as the nominee of the Free-Soilers. Desperate attempts by party orators were made to prevent the dissolution of the Whig party, but the Free Soil movement wrecked it. The Whigs completed their destruction by the introduction of the Appointment Bill of Feb. 18, 1848. It led to a realignment of parties. During this period southern Ohioans who had migrated from the South drifted into the old Democracy while immigrants and New Englanders coming to the state formed the strong anti-slavery elements which finally carried the state into the ranks of the Republican party. The causes were economic and political, national and sectional. Ohio believed that the Mexican War was the result of a plot of slaverocracy in the South; and to defend the constitutional rights of the North she joined the movement that led to civil war.—W. E. Smith.

4345. JOHNSTON, RUTH Y. American privateers in French ports, 1776–1778. *Pennsylvania Mag. of Hist. & Biog.* 53 (212) Oct. 1929: 352–374.—American privateering began with the capture of the English ship *Nancy* in the fall of 1775, and soon became a recognized source of quick wealth as well as a means of annoying the British. Congress approved of fitting out privateers in French ports and of using these ports as a base of operations. Enormous damage was thereby inflicted upon British commerce, which caused protests to the French government by the English. Despite these protests Vergennes gave the Americans secret aid and went as far as he dared without enforcing an open rupture with England. In general, there was no cessation of privateering activities or of aid given by the French in the use of their ports by the Americans.—W. F. Dunaway.

4346. KELLOGG, LOUISE PHELPS. A Kentucky pioneer tells her story of early Boonesborough and Harrodsburg. (From manuscripts in the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.) With introduction and notes. *Hist. Quart. Filson Club.* 3 (5) Oct. 1929: 223–226.—A copy from the Draper Manuscripts of notes taken by Lyman Draper of an interview with an early settler of Kentucky.—S. J. Folmsbee.

4347. LEETE, CHARLES H. The St. Lawrence Ten Towns. *Quart. J. N. Y. State Hist. Assn.* 10 (4) Oct. 1929: 318–327.—Ten townships of 100 square miles each, lying two deep along the St. Lawrence, created by the New York legislature in 1786, were probably intended to constitute a barrier against invasion in case of another war with Great Britain. Purchased by Alexander Macomb, Sr., these lands passed into the hands of several prominent families and before the beginning of the War of 1812 contained numerous settlers.—J. W. Pratt.

4348. LESLIE, J. H. Artillery services in North America in 1814 and 1815, being extracts from the journal of Col. Sir Alexander Dickson, K. C. B., commanding Royal Artillery. The expedition against Orleans in North America, 1814–15. *J. Soc. for Army Hist. Res.* 8 (34) Oct. 1929: 213–227.—Notes by Lieut.-Col. Leslie are added. (Sketch of operations before Fort-Bowyer on the point of the Bay of Mobile by Lieut. H. Palliser.)—F. E. Baldwin.

4349. LORCH, FRED W. Orion Clemens. *Palimpsest.* 10 (10) Oct. 1929: 353–386.—The whole number of the magazine is devoted to the character and career of Mark Twain's elder brother. Whimsical, witty, and humorously inconsistent Orion Clemens retains a persistent popularity in his own right among the people of southeastern Iowa where he lived. In terms of material achievement he was a failure in politics, in business, as a lecturer and author, but in kindness, tolerance, and good humor he so excelled that his person became the symbol of those virtues. Orion surpassed his more illustrious brother in strength of character if not in literary achievement.—John E. Briggs.

4350. McHENDRIE, A. W. Trinidad and its environs. *Colorado Mag.* 6 (5) Sep. 1929: 159–170.—This is an interesting account of the origin of such names as Trinidad (after Trinidad Baca, daughter of an early land-holder), Fisher's Peak (after Captain Waldomar Fischer, who climbed it before breakfast), and Simpson's Rest (after George Simpson an early trapper who hid there from the Indians and is now buried there).—P. S. Fritz.

4351. McMURTRIE, DOUGLAS C. An introduction and supplement to a history of California newspapers. *Quart. California Hist. Soc.* 7 (3) Sep. 1928: 277–281.—Cardinal Goodwin.

4352. MERRILL, GEORGE B. Early history of Lamar, Colorado. *Colorado Mag.* 6 (4) Jul. 1929: 119–126.—The town of Lamar sprang into being May 24, 1886, as the result of an auction promoted by a company whose president was Col. A. S. Johnson of the Santa Fe Railroad. It was named after Cleveland's secretary of the interior, L. Q. C. Lamar.—P. S. Fritz.

4353. MEYER, E. L'Amérique d'aujourd'hui prédicté en 1777. [America of today predicted in 1777.] *Grande Rev.* 33 (10) Oct. 1929: 604–609.—Meyer reviews the predictions of Henri Linguet, attorney and journalist, who, in 1777 in his *Annales politiques, civiles, et littéraires*, stated that the government the colonies might establish in the event of their success would have in its elements that would tend to disruption; and that its resources and advantageous location would lead eventually to its complete domination of Europe. Meyer views the Civil War and the European debt settlement as the practical fulfilment of Linguet's prophecy.—O. M. Dickerson.

4354. MICHAUD, RÉGIS. Psychologie des Américains. [The psychology of the Americans.] *Rev. Hebdomad.* 39 (37) Sep. 14, 1929: 162–182.—The miracle of America is the perpetuation and imposition on a population of millions of people of diverse origins of an ideal tenaciously held by a comparatively small puritan theocracy. The motif of Puritanism is traced through the whole pattern of the American mind. The prohibitions, expressive of Puritanism, are instruments of equality. American emphasis is on applied science; things must be useful. The machine has altered American psychology. Machinery and speed are the impersonal and unmoral divinities adored of America. American literature, as a whole, and in its finest expressions, is a literature of revolt or of isolation. American jazz, sports and great spectacles are an escape for enchainèd nerves. America is the home of all kinds of religious cults that exploit a credulous optimism. "This nation which cuts so important a figure in the world, is inhabited in great part by the sick, the worn out, and neurotics."—M. Kraus.

4355. MICHELS, ROBERT. Über den amerikanischen Nationalitätsbegriff. [The American concept of nationality.] *Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv.* 28 (2) Oct. 1928: 257–299.—Up to the time of the first constitutional convention in 1787 the North Americans were at most a nation in the rough. There were many causes bringing about the separation from the mother-

country and the gradual building up of a conscious feeling of nationality in the United States, namely, the spirit of independence, distance, the low percentage of British-born among the population, mercantilism, errors in British policy, growing economic power, the departure of the Georgian oligarchy from the true traditional democratic spirit of England. The colonists were really fighting for "British freedom." Different values began to appear in the United States during the 19th century. These had their origin in the different sources of immigration, in the new industrialism, and, say some, the development of a different physical type. A new spiritual type also began to appear.—*E. D. Harvey.*

4356. NELLIGAN, JOHN E. The life of a lumberman. *Wisconsin Mag. Hist.* 13(1) 1929: 3-65.—Nelligan's story of his life begins with a statement that his father and mother came from Cork, Ireland, to America in 1839, where they settled in New Brunswick, Canada. The father was drowned in 1854, leaving the mother to struggle with the dangers of the wilderness while she reared John, then two years old. Wild game, fish, berries, fruits, wheat-bread, beans, pork and potatoes, formed the diet of the frontier people in the logging camps of New Brunswick. Houses were one-room log structures, with open fire-places and holes in the roof for smoke outlets. Beds were of brush. Men in logging camps slept close together under one blanket in winter. Hands and feet were washed in snow and bathing was unheard of in winter. The workers were faithful Irish Catholics. Low wages, or none at all, forced Nelligan to migrate to the Maine lumbering camps where he found the American lumbermen as rough in speech and manners as the New Brunswickers. The women bootlegged rum to the sailors. In 1870 he migrated to Pennsylvania where, on Kettle Creek, he found the "finest" pine he ever saw. Production of lumber in that region was accelerated by extensive log slides down which the trees shorn of limbs were skidded to the creeks at the foot of the mountains. The workers were of English, Scotch, Irish, French, and Portuguese stock. The men were peaceable and conditions were much better there than in Maine or New Brunswick. In 1871, he heeded Horace Greeley's advice to "Go West, young man!" by going to Wisconsin, a part of the premier lumber region of that day. At Oconto the lumberjacks were the finest specimens of their kind—strong, wild, careless drinkers and fighters, honest and respectful of a good woman's reputation—pioneer gentlemen.—*W. E. Smith.*

4357. NICKERSON, HOFFMAN. The rich man in American history. *Amer. Mercury.* 18(69) Sep. 1929: 102-113.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

4358. O'BRIEN, EMILY B. Army life at Fort Sedgwick, Colorado. *Colorado Mag.* 6(5) Sep. 1929: 173-178.—Reminiscences by the wife of the commander regarding the life led by the 15 ladies at the fort in 1867.—*P. S. Fritz.*

4359. PELL, JOHN. Ethan Allen's literary career. *New England Quart.* 2(4) Oct. 1929: 585-602.—Allen's naturally critical attitude, deprived of the discipline of any considerable amount of formal education, but strengthened by contact with his father's Arminianism, led him to view orthodox Puritanism with alarmingly candid eyes even when young. Subsequent acquaintance with Jonathan Edwards' sermons caused him to reject it altogether. Through his friendship with Thomas Young, an itinerant doctor with deistic views, he acquired a new set of ideas, notably those of Thomas Blount, the deist, of Humphrey Ditton, a mathematician and disciple of Newton, and of Locke. Upon his arrival in Vermont he became an exceedingly popular propagandist for the cause of the New Hampshire settlers in their controversy with New York. His account of his captivity in England, five editions of

which appeared in the years 1779-1781, did much to revive drooping colonial spirits and to help the revolutionary leaders to rid the land of Tories. His *magnum opus* was *Reason the only Oracle of Man*, devoted on the one hand to a confutation of Calvinism and on the other to an attempt to establish Newtonian physics and Lockean psychology in the place of Puritan cosmography and determinism.—*A. B. Forbes.*

4360. PORTER, HENRY M. Freight and merchandising in early Denver. *Colorado Mag.* 6(5) Sep. 1929: 171-173.—The author's own experiences, 1862-1864.—*P. S. Fritz.*

4361. RALPH, ALTA M. The Chassonis or Castorland settlement. *Quart. J. N. Y. State Hist. Assn.* 10(4) Oct. 1929: 333-345.—A French company organized in Paris in 1792 as "The Company of New York" acquired title from William Constable to 630,000 acres of land in St. Lawrence County, New York. Entirely ignorant of the nature of the country, the company was financially unsuccessful in its attempts at colonization, though villages were founded at the sites of the present Beaverton, Dexter, and Carthage.—*J. W. Pratt.*

4362. RAMSDELL, CHARLES W. The natural limits of slavery expansion. *Mississippi Valley Hist. Rev.* 16(2) Sep. 1929: 151-171.—The agitation over slavery extension from 1840 onward was unnecessary, since slavery as a profitable institution was doomed. The natural boundaries of cotton culture in the southwest, under the methods and with the transportation available at the time, had been attained by 1860. This is borne out by the recent history of cotton culture and Negro labor in Texas. It was quite unprofitable, for example, for the slave-holder to take advantage of his presumable legal rights in Kansas. In 1860, according to the census, there were no slaves in New Mexico, 2 in Kansas, 15 in Nebraska. The annexation of Cuba, Nicaragua, or parts of Mexico in the interest of the "slave power" was a remote possibility. The impending overproduction of cotton with its attendant low prices and decline in the value of slave labor would probably have led to modification or abolition of slavery by peaceful means within a generation after 1860.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

4363. RIEGLER, GORDON A. (ed.) Journal and report of the Rev. A. Foster, of Willington, S. C., Dec. 1829-May 1830. *J. Presbyterian Hist. Soc.* 8(7) Sep. 1929: 289-296.—A report of a missionary of the American Home Missionary Society to the Secretary, describing general religious and social conditions in a section of South Carolina in 1830.—*W. Sweet.*

4364. RIFE, CLARENCE W. Ethan Allen, an interpretation. *New England Quart.* 2(4) Oct. 1929: 561-584.—Allen's career should be broadly interpreted in terms of the frontier. Personal qualities of leadership, the turmoil of revolution, and the levelling influences of pioneer democracy gave him a dominant influence which would have been impossible in more sophisticated circles for one with his manners and faulty education. The state of Vermont is his principal monument, for it was the activity of himself and his Green Mountain Boys in the pre-revolutionary days and the steady influence which he exerted upon the wavering republic after his return in 1778 from captivity in England that laid the necessary foundations on which the superstructure was built.—*A. B. Forbes.*

4365. RODDIS, LOUIS H. A Cherokee County pioneer. *Iowa J. of Hist. & Pol.* 27(3) Jul. 1929: 457-469.—Henry Roddis, an early settler in northwestern Iowa is shown working as a homesteader and farmer. After the Civil War, Roddis drew largely upon the Ames Experiment Station for new ideas of horticulture. Iowa corn, wheat and other crops are shown coming to their ascendancy. The devastating

effects of the grasshopper plague of 1873 are indicated. Roddis pioneered in central Minnesota, in the Ozark Mountains of Missouri, and in Homestead, Florida, as well as in Iowa. A study of his life gives close insight into rural conditions of the Middle West after the Civil War. The interest which Roddis evinced in horticultural experiments entitle him to be called the "Daniel Boone of Agriculture."—Harold M. Dudley.

4366. ROE, FRANK G. The "wild animal path" origin of ancient roads. *Antiquity*. 3(11) Sep. 1929: 299–311.—The theory that prehistoric roads were animal trails to a ford or drinking place is frequently based on the tradition that the origin of human roads in western America is to be found in animal trails. But buffalo herds wandered irregularly and spread over the plain rather than followed trails, except where topography forced them into a line of least resistance. They would often swim a stream rather than choose a ford. Evidence of their selecting the best route and of wearing this route into a trail is difficult to find. Little credibility can therefore be placed in the theory that the buffalo blazed the first trails for men in America.—Lida R. Brandt.

4367. SANFORD, A. B. Reminiscences of Kit Carson, Jr. *Colorado Mag.* 6(5) Sep. 1929: 179–184.—P. S. Fritz.

4368. SÉE, H. Évolutions et révolutions à propos de la Révolution Américaine. [Evolution and revolution in regard to the American Revolution.] *Tijdschr. v. Geschiedenis*. 43(3) 1928: 225–232.—After the capitalism of the 17th century had determined the relations between the home country and the colonies, 18th century capitalism ruined the old system by attempting "to govern the new Englands overseas as if they were mere estates to be exploited for gain or market places wherein to enrich English merchants." Causes of a spiritual nature, however, underlay the economic conflict and made it inevitable: whereas the English gentry was proud and utterly self-satisfied, not to say self-glorious, a liberalism of English origin took possession of the American mind and stimulated the colonists to protest against the vexatious legislation in England. Thus American discontent resulting from economic suppression, gave rise to a revolution of far wider bearing. Social consequences "not shaped in the conscious desires of those who started" the rebellion resulted in the formation of loyalist and democratic parties (disagreeing in matters of the people's suffrage rights, of quit-rents and entails, if not in the question of religious liberty). And by awaking the slumbering forces of the century the American Revolution became a world-force.—P. J. van Winter.

4369. SMYSER, GEORGE H. The Lincoln family in 1861. *J. Illinois State Hist. Soc.* 22(2) Jul. 1929: 357–361.—This article concerns the history of an engraving made in 1865 of the Lincoln family as it was in 1861.—Robert E. Riegel.

4370. SPENCER, FRANK C. The scene of Fremont's disaster in the San Juan Mountains, 1848. *Colorado Mag.* 6(4) Jul. 1929: 141–146.—Evidences of Fremont's camp sites have been located on the east slope of Mesa Mountain, one at the head of Wanamaker Creek, a branch of the Saguache, and the other near the headwaters of La Garita Creek. Evidences of the camp included a heap of mules' bones, a mule's foot shod with an ox shoe, a soldier's belt buckle, and trunks of trees topped at 18 feet indicating the depth of the snow at the time the camp was made.—P. S. Fritz.

4371. STEPHENSON, GEORGE S. When America was the land of Canaan. *Minnesota Hist.* 10(3) Sep. 1929: 237–260.—This paper is based mainly upon documentary material discovered in Sweden by the author in 1927–1928. Many excerpts in translation

are given from "America letters" published in Swedish newspapers between 1840 and 1860. These are cited as typical of thousands of letters filled with enthusiastic appreciation of economic, political, and social betterments enjoyed by immigrants in the Old Northwest and in Iowa and Minnesota. Besides impressions of America the writers commented on conditions in Sweden by way of contrast. The emigrant thus became an evangelist, preaching the gospel of America to the heavy-laden. "No one need worry about my circumstances in America, because I am living on God's noble and free soil," said one. Another wrote, "My words are inadequate to describe with what joy we are permitted daily to draw water from the well of life and how we have come to the land of Canaan, flowing with milk and honey."—C. A. Duniway.

4372. STOCK, LEO FRANCIS. American consuls to the papal states, 1797–1870. *Catholic Hist. Rev.* 15(3) Oct. 1929: 233–251.—F. A. Mullin.

4373. STORER, MALCOLM. Pine tree shillings and other colonial money. *Old-Time New England*. 20(2) Oct. 1929: 65–86.—The need of a fractional currency in early Massachusetts to supplement barter led to the minting of the first silver coins in 1652 and the printing of the first paper money in 1690. (Pictures.)—Robert E. Riegel.

4374. SWANTNER, EVA. Military railroads during the Civil War. *Military Engineer*. 21(119) Sep.–Oct. 1929: 434–439.—The success of the United States military railroads during the Civil War was due primarily to the appointment of practical railroad men of integrity—army officers, as such, having proved conspicuous failures in the administration of the technical phases of construction, maintenance, and operation of the roads. The administration of the railroads in the early part of the war was conspicuous for inefficiency and overlapping of authority among the administrative officers. However, beginning with the appointment of a "Military Director and Superintendent of Railroads" in 1862, a complicated system of construction, maintenance, and machinist gangs—with all the appurtenances of organization and necessary decentralization into military districts—was gradually evolved. (Staff and line chart.)—Raymond C. Werner.

4375. SWISHER, J. A. John F. Dillon. *Palimpsest*. 10(9) Sep. 1929: 317–327.—The outstanding American authority on the subject of municipal corporations was John F. Dillon. This brief sketch indicates that his unusual success as a lawyer and publicist was due as much to tireless industry as inherent ability.—John E. Briggs.

4376. TAUL, MICAH. Memories of Micah Taul. *Kentucky State Hist. Soc. Reg.* 27(79) Jan. 1929: 1–380. (80) May 1929: 494–517. (81) Sep. 1929: 601–627.—Micah Taul was born in 1785, became a member of the Kentucky bar in 1801, and clerk of the Wayne county courts the same year, was a colonel during the War of 1812, and member of Congress, 1815–1817. He resumed the practice of law, in which field he continued until his death in May, 1850. The memoirs present a synopsis of his legal and political career, together with interesting comments on the customs of the time. The last installment is taken up entirely with an account of the death of his son, T. H. Taul, and the trial of those charged with his murder.—S. J. Folmsbee.

4377. TOLL, ROGER W. The Hayden survey in Colorado in 1873 and 1874. *Colorado Mag.* 6(4) Jul. 1929: 146–156.—The romance of surveying in the vicinity of the Continental Divide and the enthusiasm of the Hayden party is seen in these extracts from the letters of a member of the party, James Terry Gardiner, to his mother.—P. S. Fritz.

4378. TUCKER, PHILIP C. Notes on the life of James Grant prior and subsequent to his governorship of East Florida. *Florida Hist. Soc. Quart.* 8(2) Oct. 1929: 112–119.—Lieutenant-Colonel James Grant, appointed governor of the newly-created province of East Florida on Nov. 1, 1763, was of ancient highland family—the Grants of Rothiemurchus. He fought with his highlanders at Fontenoy and at Culloden. After this he saw service in America as major of the Montgomery Highlanders with Amherst's forces in the Forbes expedition to Fort Duquesne. He was taken prisoner on this expedition, but was later exchanged and fought in the Carolinas. Grant held the office of governor of East Florida from 1763 to 1771. His years in England were few, however, as 1776 found him with Howe, commanding two brigades at the battles of Long Island, Brandywine, and Germantown. An expedition under his leadership captured St. Lucia in the West Indies. In his later years he was a member of parliament, and governor of Stirling Castle.—*James A. Barnes.*

4379. UNSIGNED. A diplomatic incident. When Washington closed our Vatican ministry. *Atlantic Monthly*, 144(4) Oct. 1929: 500–510.—An American representative was sent to the papal court in 1848, but there has never been a papal nuncio at Washington. The United States' representative was withdrawn in 1867 because American Protestants were no longer allowed to worship within the walls of Rome. The relationship has not been reestablished, and Secretary of State Stimson intimates that the President does not intend to renew it.—*Philip G. Davidson.*

4380. WEST, EDWARD W. Memoirs. Record of events in the life and times of Edward William West, Belleville, Illinois, A.D. 1895. *J. Illinois State Hist. Soc.* 22(2) Jul. 1929: 215–298.—Edward West was born in western Virginia in 1815 and came to Belleville, Illinois, with his family in 1818. In these memoirs, which were written in 1895 entirely from memory, he describes early conditions in Illinois, with particular emphasis on the development of farming. Excluding a few brief trips, West spent his whole life in Belleville. The account is roughly chronological, but somewhat disorderly.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

4381. WILLIAMS, ETHYN MORGAN. Women preachers in the Civil War. *J. Modern Hist.* 1(4) Dec. 1929: 561–569.—An early manifestation of modern feminism is here called to our attention by a consideration of the activities of the women preachers (especially the Brownists) and pamphleteers during the years 1641–1647, particularly as indicated in the writings of Elizabeth Warren and Catherine Chidley.—*Gilbert H. Doane.*

4382. WILSON, CLARENCE TRUE. Bishop Matthew Simpson, the man who inspired the Emancipation Proclamation. *Current Hist.* 31(1) Oct. 1929: 99–106.—Bishop Matthew Simpson, the "Chrysostom of American Methodism," was "a power behind the throne" in Lincoln's administration; he was consulted by the President on all manner of matters, and was intimate with Stanton, Chase, Grant, and many others. The bishop's papers are now being examined by Wilson, and they reveal many interesting phases of politics in which he took part. Active in the promotion of many reforms within the Methodist church, a protagonist of woman suffrage and prohibition, it is especially as the inspirer of the Emancipation Proclamation that he deserves to be remembered. It was Simpson who persuaded Lincoln that, however unconstitutional emancipation might be in time of peace, it was constitutional as a war measure, which Lincoln had not understood until the bishop pointed it out. "I will do this thing at the earliest practicable moment," Lincoln said. "Let us get down on our knees and ask the Heavenly Father to guide us as to the time, place and circumstances of its promulgation." Describing the scene afterward, the bishop said, "We prayed around twice." In several other important decisions of the President, the bishop played the role of inspirer. It was he who persuaded Lincoln to appoint Stanton, a Democrat, who once had grossly insulted him, secretary of war, and who acted as shock absorber between Lincoln and Stanton; it was he who suggested that the troublesome Chase could be quieted with the chief justiceship of the Supreme Court; and it was Simpson who interposed to save Grant to the Union Army at the time when Lincoln, the cabinet, and Halleck had decided to remove him.—*Brynjolf J. Hovde.*

LATIN AMERICA

(See also Entries 3598, 4524, 5080, 5159, 5173, 5216, 5282, 5347)

4383. CARLOS, GARCIA MATA. Sesenta y cinco años atrás. [Sixty-five years later.] *Rev. de Econ. Argentina*, 21(122) Aug. 1928: 135–141.—The rise of the Argentine Republic from its weak and insignificant beginnings in 1853 to a position of preeminence is phenomenal. Compared with other South American countries, Argentina was at that time, when the constitution was adopted, the smallest and most negligible in population and wealth; to-day, Brazil alone exceeds her in population. In 1853 the Argentine government exercised an effective control over about one-third of its territory. Buenos Aires, now the first city of Spanish America, was then an overgrown village of about 80,000. The 900,000 people of the country were separated into two states and divided by fundamental differences in political ideas and by a past of 40 years of civil strife and anarchy, contending with each other for whatever foreign trade survived the unsettled conditions and the wretched means of transportation. The harbor of Buenos Aires was so unfit for shipping that few foreign merchant vessels braved its dangers. They sailed to Valparaiso instead. Communication with the interior could not have been worse. The journey was long, uncomfortable, and unsafe. Carts were the only means of transportation at a time when Cuba had been

running railroad trains for 16 years. Even after the adoption of the constitution the credit of the republic was so demoralized that the secretary of the treasury, in order to raise a small loan of 36,909 pesos, was compelled to place a mortgage on government house. The remarkable progress made by Argentina in establishing a position of leadership for herself in so short a time, is due in large measure, to the patriots of '53.—*Elizabeth A. Weber.*

4384. HEALD, JEAN. New Panama. *Pan-Amer. Mag.* 41(6) Jun. 1929: 339–348.—The story of the development of modern Panama.—*I. L. Pollock, Jr.*

4385. HIRST, W. A. The literature of Spanish America. *Fortnightly Rev.* 125(751) Jul. 1929: 74–87.—Latin America has a voluminous literature of high grade in almost all branches. It is typically Latin. After the achievement of independence from Spain this literature gradually came under the influence of world currents. Olmedo and Bello, early 19th century writers of Peru and Chile, continued the old Spanish influence although they achieved fame for local themes. Echeverria (1805–1851), setting an independent Latin American mode, was followed by Gutierrez and Marmol, also of Argentina. Poetry has been the form of literature most cultivated, and here, perhaps more than

elsewhere, its chief theme has been love. Among social scientists and jurisprudists Bello, Echeverria, Gutierrez, Varona, Calderon, Calvo, and Drago are outstanding. Mitre and Restrepo are prominent among historians. The novel, drama, poetry, and criticism have followed the European schools especially. After the revolutions of the early part of the 19th century literature came increasingly under French stylistic influence and the romantic movement. Scott left his mark on many writers, especially Marmol. Hugo was even more powerful. The realistic movement, with Zola as model, had a great vogue and persisted into the 20th century. Ocantes was a distinguished imitator of the method of Balzac. But the greatest light of Latin American literature was Ruben Dario, originally a Nicaraguan, but later highly cosmopolitan. He died in 1916. His genius was first manifested in *Azul* (1888). He was the apologist for Latin America and Catholicism and looked with marked distrust, as did Carcano of the same school, upon the political standards and methods of the United States.—*L. L. Bernard.*

4386. JAMES, HERMAN G. The United States as Latin America views them. *Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci. Los Angeles Center, Proc. 1(1)* Jul. 1929: 72–93.—A century ago Latin American opinion of the United States was as favorable as today it is hostile. The example offered by the American Revolution, our sympathetic attitude in the Latin American struggle for independence, and our early recognition of the

new republics account largely for that early favorable opinion. The annexation of Texas, the Mexican War and "manifest destiny," the Spanish-American War with its sequence of imperialism and "dollar diplomacy," with Panama, Haiti, Santo Domingo, Nicaragua and Mexico as revealing examples of a new and strange Monroe Doctrine—all these, coupled with a feeling of Anglo-Saxon superiority, with wide cultural distinctions, and with economic competition, as in Argentina, explain the present generally unfavorable attitude towards us. A better mutual knowledge would do much to improve the situation.—*Charles A. Timm.*

4387. UNSIGNED. L'établissement du droit d'octroi à Saint-Domingue. [The institution of colonial taxation in St. Domingo.] *Rev. de l'Hist. d. Colonies Françaises.* 17 (5) Sep.–Oct. 1929: 513–515.—The military garrison in this jewel of the French colonial empire had been maintained at the expense of the king in the late 17th and early 18th centuries, but, because of the financial burdens of the War of the Spanish Succession, he found it impossible to continue this practice after 1713 and therefore required the colonists to assume responsibility for meeting the cost of the same. However, he, permitted them to raise the necessary sum in any manner they chose, and pledged himself not to send a farmer general of taxes to the colony. Document excerpted from Moreau de Saint-Méry's *Lois et Constitutions des Colonies Françaises de l'Amérique sous le Vent*.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

THE WORLD WAR

(See also Entries 3513, 4085, 4143, 4256, 4274, 5248, 5266)

4388. BARNES, HARRY E. The German declarations of war on France: the question of telegram mutilations. *Amer. Hist. Rev.* 35 (1) Oct. 1929: 76–78.—In his memoirs Poincaré following an article by Aulard, says it is highly improbable that the note presented by the German ambassador to the French government on Aug. 3, 1914, was received by him in a mutilated condition as the ambassador has maintained. Von Schoen in a letter of Nov. 16, 1928, to Barnes reaffirms that the telegram was mutilated in those portions advanced to motivate the ultimatum and implies that someone in Paris outside the German embassy was responsible for the mutilation.—*J. Wesley Hoffman.*

4389. BLISS, TASKER H. Foch. *Foreign Affairs*. (N.Y.) Jul. 1929: 532–542.—This is a study of the character and genius of the great commander, illustrated with many World War facts, as well as General Bliss' impressions of Foch arising from personal contact with him. Foch's disciplined mind, his deep religious feeling, his mastery of the technicalities of his subject, his resourcefulness, his devotion to duty, his unusual intuition and power of reading the enemy's mind, and his capacity to make quick and accurate judgments are emphasized.—*Luther H. Evans.*

4390. BRECARD, J. The French cavalry. *Cavalry J.* 38 (157) Oct. 1929: 485–517.—Brecard, General of the cavalry, gives a survey of the war-time services and experiences of the French cavalry, its organization, methods of combat, and present day tendencies.—*H. A. De Weerd.*

4391. BUELL, RAYMOND LESLIE. Winston Churchill's criticism of President Wilson. *Current Hist.* 30 (3) Jun. 1929: 375–380.—The fourth and last volume in Churchill's series, *The World Crisis* is entitled *The Aftermath*. Not a well-proportioned history of the years 1918 to 1928, it is a robust human document by the one-time minister of munitions. He writes acidly of President Wilson, who, he says, blackmailed England into accepting the Fourteen Points. He characterizes Baker's *Woodrow Wilson and the*

Peace Settlement as an absurd scenario picture. At the Peace Conference Wilson tried to play a disproportionate part and one without the clear backing of his country. Seeking to bend the world to his own views he made progress slow and difficult at the conference. Churchill states, however, that the settlement was about as good as one could wish. He seems out of sympathy with the League, notwithstanding the fact that the League has rectified many of its own defects. He speaks acidly of the "opulent, exacting, and strongly-armed seclusion" of the United States. His great regret in regard to the peace conference is that it did not launch a war on Bolshevik Russia.—*Arthur Dearin Call.*

4392. CHENET. La perte du Fort de Douaumont. [The loss of Fort Douaumont.] *Mercure de France.* 211 (739) Apr. 1, 1929: 5–48.—The loss of Douaumont, Feb. 25, 1916, was due to the short-sighted policy of the commanding officer in the fortressed area of Verdun who had decided upon and begun, as early as mid-January, the evacuation and destruction of all the forts on the right bank of the Woëvre river, in the belief that such posts were no longer of strategic value. Consequently, Douaumont, as well as Vaux and other right bank forts, were cleared of military equipment as far as possible and left almost ungarrisoned by Feb. 21, on which day the Crown Prince launched his offensive. The small contingent of 50 artillerymen, who endured the four day siege and surrendered Douaumont on the evening of the 25th, was totally inadequate for manning the remaining equipment; the fort was not really captured but truly abandoned by the regional commander. Douaumont was impregnable when properly manned and provisioned. Many French lives might have been saved by pursuing the policy of defense, instead of the blundering policy of evacuation followed until General Pétain, in his order on the evening of Feb. 24, commanded that the region between the Meuse and the Woëvre rivers be held at all costs.—*A. D. Beeler.*

4393. FALLS, CYRIL. Falkenhayn in Syria. *Edinburgh Rev.* 250(510) Oct. 1929: 272-289.—General Falkenhayn, after his excusable failure at the battle of the Somme, won brilliant victories in Rumania before going to Turkey in 1917 at the age of 53. At a critical moment Germany had come forward to assist Turkey in the recapture of Bagdad. In spite of rejuvenated Turkish enthusiasm, however, Falkenhayn decided against a Bagdad campaign because of imminent danger to the Palestine front. Plans for an attack here were interrupted by Allenby's capture of Beersheba at the Turkish extreme left, Oct. 31, 1917. Hardly had Falkenhayn reached his headquarters in the south when Allenby began rolling up the Turkish left, which was soon in full and disorganized retreat. To save the railway junction west of Jerusalem Falkenhayn counterattacked, but at the same time the British assaulted at Burqua. The Turks were routed and the junction fell into British hands, Nov. 14. Falkenhayn then turned to the defense of Jerusalem. The British were fought to a standstill and the Turks nearly broke through a gap in the line. The British rallied, attacked at dawn on Dec. 8, and on the next day captured Jerusalem without resistance. The German staff had never understood Turkish psychology and had kept an eye on the political control of Turkey. Succeeded by Liman von Sanders in Feb. 1918, Falkenhayn died in 1922, from illness of the soul rather than of the body.—Chester Kirby.

4394. FLORINSKY, MICHAEL T. Russia and Constantinople: Count Kokovtsov's evidence. *Foreign Affairs.* 8(1) Oct. 1929: 135-141.—The article is based on a statement by Count Kokovtsov, formerly Prime Minister and Minister of Finance of Russia, contained in a letter to the author. Kokovtsov emphatically denies the theory advanced by Sidney B. Fay in his *Origins of the World War* that the policy of Sazonov in the question of Constantinople and the Straits was aggressive and led to a conflict between the Prime Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs. On the contrary, says Kokovtsov, the closest collaboration always existed between himself and Sazonov on all problems of Near Eastern policy. The evidence of Fay on the important question of the confidence of Russia's government in her preparedness for a war also seems inadequate. The weight of Kokovtsov's evidence is enhanced by the fact that it is not given in self-defence. He has no apology to offer because no accusations have been brought against him. Fay describes him as "wise, peaceloving, conciliatory." The opposition of the "aggressiveness" of Sazonov to the "sweet reasonableness" and "firm character" of Kokovtsov (according to Fay) seems to be due to a misunderstanding. There is no way out of the dilemma unless we admit that Fay failed to give a correct picture of the attitude of the member of the Russian government in the question of the Straits. This is particularly unfortunate because it constitutes an important link in the argument that places the responsibility for the war on Russia.—Michael T. Florinsky.

4395. FÜSPÖK, JOSEPH. A cs. és kir. 4. lovas-hadosztály harcai Jaroslawicénél 1914 augusztus hő 21-én. [The participation of the Austro-Hungarian cavalry division No. 4 in the battle of Aug. 21, 1914 at Jaroslawice.] *Hadiörténeti Közlemények.* 29(4) 1928: 458-473.—E. G. Varga.

4396. GÖRGEY, VICTOR. Meghiusult merénylet II. Vilmos német császár ellen 1917-ben. [An attempt to assassinate the German emperor William II in 1917.] *Hadiörténeti Közlemények.* 29(1) 1928: 83-87.—E. G. Varga.

4397. LEGRAS, J. Les Russes en captivité. [Russians in captivity.] *Monde Slave.* 5(10) Oct. 1928: 1-20.—The author tells here of two books by V. Korsak (V. Zavadskij), a Russian officer, in which he relates

his experiences and impressions during imprisonment in Germany from November, 1914 to 1918. From Warsaw he with other prisoners were marched to Posen. Cruelly treated, robbed even of their shoes if the Germans wanted them, without food for days at a time and sleeping under the stars, they reached Posen and entrained for the camp at Münden. Here they amused themselves playing cards. They organized a choir which the commandant encouraged. Later they were allowed to study. Korsak describes the appearance and characteristics of many of his fellow prisoners. The Russians had some crude habits. The English prisoners were given the most humiliating work. Food was always scarce and poor both at Münden and at Halle where Korsak was sent after two years. After the Brusilov offensive the Germans showed the Russians more respect; the Somme battles worried the Germans. In 1918 on his way back to Russia Korsak tells of seeing Hungarians in the barracks at Molodečno whose fingers were covered with rings taken from Russians. Korsak arrived in Russia only to find civil war and pillage, and soon he and many others took the road to foreign lands, this time as exiles.—Arthur I. Andrews.

4398. LUTZ, HERMANN. Das britische Kabinett in der Julikrise 1914. [The British cabinet in the July crisis of 1914.] *Z. f. Pol.* 19(1) 1929: 13-33.—The lack of minutes of British cabinet meetings becomes apparent as a great disadvantage when compared with the fullness of those of the ministerial councils at Vienna in July, 1914. Information from Asquith, Churchill, Grey, the British Foreign Office, and other sources concerning the events in the cabinet in connection with the outbreak of the World War, has been rather general in character and very insufficient. Lord Morley's "Memorandum on Resignation, August, 1914," recently published, sheds much new light on the question and is therefore of great historical importance. The author considers Morley's work against England's intervention in the threatening European war, taking into consideration the composition and policy of the cabinet of which Morley was a member, and the sentiment of the public and of parliament. From the Memorandum and other sources, Lutz proceeds to show in detail why the English government in 1914 failed to reach an early, clear decision on England's participation in a war and thereby lost an opportunity to exercise a decisive influence on the other powers.—John B. Mason.

4399. MADARÁSZ, LADISLAUS. Repülőink a világháborúban. [Our fliers in the World War.] *Hadiörténeti Közlemények.* 29(2) 1928: 177-204.—Aviation was still little developed in the Austro-Hungarian army at the outbreak of the World War. Some airships and balloons and very few airplanes were ready for use, chiefly for purposes of reconnaissance. The development of battle-planes began in the second half of 1915 when with the war of attrition exploration planes greatly increased in number and were placed in formation as battle-planes or bombing planes. At the same time fliers were being trained for their work and everything was being done to develop the airplane industry. None the less, because of the rapidly growing shortage of material and the overburdening of war industries, the increase in air effectives could not keep pace with that of the Entente powers, and from day to day the air supremacy of the Entente became more apparent.—E. G. Varga.

4400. TURNER, RAYMOND. The Potsdam conference. *Current Hist.* 31(2) Nov. 1929: 265-271.—The revisionists are in error in dismissing the Potsdam conference and Morgenthau's account of it as a myth. There are other sources than his that establish the authenticity of the conference, and which antedate the appearance of his account. Bompard, the French ambassador at Constantinople in 1914, writing to Ja-

gow, whose book, *Der Potsdamer Kronrat, Geschichte und Legende* (Munich, 1928), contains the available information on the conference, states that rumors of such a council circulated in Constantinople in August, 1914, and were generally attributed to Baron Wangenheim. Lewis Einstein, an American agent in Turkey, noted in his diary, under date of June 20, 1915, that Garroni, the Italian ambassador, had told him, that on July 15, 1914, Wangenheim had informed him (Garroni) of the Potsdam conference; in all essentials Garroni's story tallied with that of Morgenthau. Garroni did not inform his government of Wangenheim's revelation, because he feared ridicule; when he finally did so, after Italy's entry into the war, the

Italian government was very angry with him for having withheld the information so long. Turner draws the following conclusions: (1) that there is no doubt that Baron Wangenheim was summoned to Berlin, July 5-6; (2) that, in spite of what some historians say, there was marked selling of securities for several days after July 7, and that financial writers attributed this to orders from Berlin and Vienna; (3) that "there can no longer be ground for accusing Morgenthau of having invented the Wangenheim revelations"; and (4) that "the value of Wangenheim's account may, of course, still be questioned." Jagow accepts the council as an established fact, though he plainly tries to vindicate the German case.—*Brynjolf J. Hovde.*

ECONOMICS

ECONOMIC THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 3542, 3705, 4156, 4210, 4500, 4618, 4685, 4769, 4801, 4840, 4912, 4963, 4967, 4988, 4993, 4994, 5009, 5015, 5302, 5306, 5307)

4401. BAXA, JAKOB. Die Wirtschaftspolitik Adam Müllers. [The economic policies of Adam Müller.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökonomie u. Stat.* 130(1) Jan. 1929: 1-30.—Independent of English and French influence Adam Müller raised a structure of economic theory, nationalist and Germanic in its inception, which defended feudalism and was based upon a class organization of society. His ideas regarding the nature of landed property are particularly significant because liberalism here made its greatest mistakes. Müller's agricultural policies were based upon an intimate knowledge of agricultural conditions, hence he criticized the theory of Adam Smith as suitable only for urban conditions. In opposing free trade in grain, he contended that such a step would make land-owning speculative. In this connection he emphasized the peculiarities of land as distinguished from other forms of property: the greater length of the period of productivity; the fact that land tends to become not individual but family property; that the immobility of landed property forces the land-owner to accept losses in case of violent economic changes. As an opponent of the rationalized agriculture which was then being introduced from England by Albrecht Thaer, he called attention to the fact that real property was constantly threatened by scientific improvements. Instead he favored long-time agricultural procedures which looked both backward and forward. The state loses when an agriculture economy promotes only pecuniary gains and when the ownership of land is unduly mobilized. His criticisms proved correct because soon laws had to be passed limiting the partitioning of estates into dwarf economies, and commissions had to be created to encourage colonization and protect peasant proprietorships. According to Müller, the folly of selling land resides in this, that half the capital value of land consists of antecedent ownership relations which cannot be transferred while the other half only resides in the material soil. In the hands of disciples his agricultural theories foreshadowed the law of diminishing returns. Especially great was Müller's influence upon Von Thünen's conception of concentric markets dependent upon variations in the cost of transport, and upon his theory of the relative utility of different systems of tillage. The development of Müller's industrial and commercial policies was influenced by his theory that an economically well-organized state will seek to maintain an equilibrium

between the urban and rural economy. Freedom of industry and commerce jeopardizes the position of agriculture while associated handicraft industry in the form of guilds does not. The future ills of the factory system were predicted by him after a study of English industrialism at the close of the Napoleonic wars. Only the application of a modified associationist theory with its emphasis upon human relations and responsibilities in industry can cure the defects inherent in industrialism. Müller's practical activities as a diplomatic and consular official of the Metternich regime promoted the exchange of industrial products between Germanic countries though he opposed List's proposal of a customs union.—*M. G. Glieser.*

4402. BOUSQUET, G. H. Von der "Wohlfahrt" und ihrer Messbarkeit. [Welfare and its measurability.] *Weltwirtschafts Arch.* 30(1) Oct. 1929: 174-193.—Welfare is to be defined as the state arising from the satisfaction of economic wants, which coincides to a considerable extent with the broader concept of "happiness." That welfare is measurable has been assumed by the "pure economics" writers, though Pareto has pointed out limitations and shown that theory can dispense with utility altogether. Utility theory assumes nothing as to the comparability of utilities or satisfactions for different individuals; the comparability for any one individual is proved by the fact of choice and is indeed self-evident. The problem of measurement as between individuals, or of the utility of the total income of an individual, is extraordinarily difficult, and the writers who have dealt with it—Watkins, Fisher, Schubert-Soldin, Frisch and others—have not made much headway. It would be comparable to the task of calculating the temperature of a mixture of different substances at different temperatures when only the weights but not the temperatures nor specific heats were measurable. The most serious aspect of the matter is that satisfaction is essentially a ratio, the ratio between the wants gratified and the total want, and that the denominator also changes whenever an act of consumption alters the numerator. Regarding total utility, some assume, with Böhm-Bawerk, that it increases with the area under the marginal utility curve, others, with Wieser, that it is measured by the rectangle between any point and the two axes. Moreover, the utility of a given income to any person or class depends on the income going to other persons and classes. The correct view seems to be that average welfare is constant as average income increases. Combined with Pareto's demonstration of regularity in income distribution, this postulate offers some hope for progress. However the main result of our inquiry is a warning as to the difficulty of dealing with normative judgments. Economic study presents three stages,

in order of difficulty: data as to prices are accessible on a quantitative level; data as to technical relations in production are perhaps in course of achievement; data as to the ultimate facts of psychology, where our real interests lie, are still beyond reach.—*F. H. Knight.*

4403. BROWN, HARRY GUNNISON. Capital valuation and "psychological school." *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 19(3) Sep. 1929: 357-362.—It is undoubtedly true that time preference operating through the process of discounting does have some relation to capital value. Furthermore, when all the value-determining forces in relation to any piece of capital are in equilibrium, we should ordinarily have a value for the capital (assuming it to be worth constructing and not yet depreciated) which would be the same as its marginal cost and also the same as the discounted value of its future services. But to say that is certainly not to say that costs affect capital value through first affecting the prospective value of the future services of the capital, which prospective value is then discounted to find the present value of the capital. If the above contention is accepted, there is no justification for the view that interest is determined only through the intermediation of time preference. Nor is there any justification for the claim that productivity theorists can show only physical and not value productivity of capital. For, if capital, which has its value directly (and not merely indirectly) controlled by opportunity cost, is able to add to production goods in excess of those which measure its cost (on the opportunity cost basis), then it can be made obvious that capital is productive in an interest-causing sense, and that its productivity influences the interest rate directly and not merely through first affecting the distribution of income in time and thereby affecting time preference. There are many alternatives, of many persons, which act both directly and indirectly; and a formula that requires them all to act only through time-preference and discounting lacks the requisite catholicity. Certain contemporary American economists hold that the only distinction of importance in the case of incomes from the various factors of production is a distinction between income from all property and income from labor. In their view the rent of land is no less interest than the return on capital since the return on land can be viewed as a given percentage on a given valuation, while, on the other hand, the interest on capital (as distinguished from bare land) can be viewed as an absolute amount in dollars per machine or factory, just as land rent is viewed as so many dollars per building lot or per acre of land. But more fundamentally there is a difference between situation rent and capital interest. The return on land should be regarded as an absolute amount measured and determined by the surplus over production at the margin. It is not determined by the value of the land. Neither has the value of the land, as such, e.g., its situation value as distinguished from improvements, any appreciable relation to any cost of production since the land is not practically reproducible. On the contrary, the value of the land can be arrived at only by discounting its expected future rents or returns at some previously found rate of interest. In short, the significant point in the return on capital is the gain from roundabout production as compared with the gain from relatively direct production.—*C. C. Kochenderfer.*

4404. BUCHANAN, D. H. The historical approach to rent and price theory. *Economica.* (26) Jun. 1929: 123-155.—Rent is a cost for those theorists concerned primarily with particular prices and the competing uses of land; it is not a cost for those who regard it as a distributive share arising from all the employments of land, treated as though they were one. With the Physiocrats the latter view appears exclusively, and with the Ricardians predominantly. Jevons took the first viewpoint

altogether. Smith adopted both approaches giving the answer natural to each, as did J. S. Mill and Marshall. Never however was there a clear and explicit recognition of the two hypotheses. In reality land is quite as transferable as other agents. The concept of the "product-changing margin" shows that the earnings of land affect the prices of particular commodities just as non-land agents do.—*H. S. Ellis.*

4405. CARANO-DONVITO, GIOVANNI. La politica economica del Marchese Palmieri. [The economic theories of Marquis Giovanni Palmieri.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 19(9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 778-788.—The Marquis Giovanni Palmieri, minister of the Bourbon Government in the second half of the 18th century was one of the best known economists in Italy. The author continuing his essays on *Economists from Apulia* summarizes the work of Palmieri on *National Wealth* (1712). In this work Palmieri developed his theories on agriculture, sheep-farming, the arts, commerce, the amelioration of the condition of the working classes, and finally on the population problem.—*M. Saibante.*

4406. CASPARY, ADOLF. Zum Problem des "Tableau Économique" der kapitalistischen Wirtschaft. [The problem of the "Tableau Économique" of capitalistic economy.] *Weltwirtschaftliches Arch.* 30(1) 1929: 122-173.—This article, partly polemical in nature, is concerned with two problems, (1) in showing the faulty procedure of typical Marxians in their attempts to explain the differences between the actual development of capitalism and that prophesied by Marx, and (2) in indicating the necessary elements in a Marxian *tableau économique*, or interpretation of the capitalistic process according to Marx. In this latter connection, the author proves it impossible to construct a coherent account of the capitalistic process (*tableau économique*) from the materials in the second volume of Marx's *Das Kapital*.—*C. W. Hasek.*

4407. DOBRETSBERGER, JOSEF. Waundlungen der Monopoltheorie. [Changes in the theory of monopoly.] *Schnöllers Jahrb.* 53(5) 1929: 701-722.—From the time of the classical economists the theory of monopoly has sought to combine two points of view. On the one hand, the effects of monopoly are investigated and a favorable or unfavorable verdict is reached according to whether the period is one of economic prosperity or one of depression. On the other hand, the attempt is made to isolate the concept of monopoly in the frame of the static system. The theory seeks to avoid the conflict with experience which results from this process by widening or narrowing the concepts of monopoly and competition. For the classical economist, monopoly means a shift of the natural price level in favor of the monopolist. In Marx the concept of monopoly is extended: in his view monopoly is present, for example, in the mere ownership of the means of production, that is, before any market phenomenon appears. In the more recent economic theory the concept of competition is extended and the monopoly of previous theories is explained as a phenomenon of competitive price formation. The theory of marginal utility assumed competition as the most general theoretical presupposition of economic life. Departures from it, for example the interventions of the state in economic phenomena, are designated as non-economic. Another branch of theory generalizes the experience of the past few decades and speaks of the equalizing effects of monopoly. The author proposes to overcome the one-sidedness or the lack of comprehensiveness of previous theories by means of an empirical explanation of competitive and monopolistic phenomena in connection with the course of the business cycle. In times of increasing prosperity and approximately equal costs of production, competition has the effect, as assumed in theory, of an equalization of interests. In times of falling prices and great differences in cost of production, on the other

hand, competition produces an intensification of the crisis, while monopoly leads to a leveling of the rates of profit. The author, therefore, rejects the opinion of those who view in the present monopolistic economic constitution of Europe the forerunner of a new economic order. A new and extensive period of prosperity, according to the author, will reconstitute our present economy.

—H. Jecht.

4408. FECHNER, ERICH. Der Begriff des kapitalistischen Geistes bei Werner Sombart und Max Weber und die soziologischen Grundkategorien Gemeinschaft und Gesellschaft. [The concept of the capitalistic spirit of Sombart and Weber and the sociological concepts of community and society.] *Weltwirtschafts Arch.* 30(1) Oct. 1929: 194-211.—Although Sombart and Max Weber have been contrasted, and one quoted against the other, their results are in fundamental agreement, and supplement one another. The endeavor to understand the modern mind is deeply indebted to their investigations. The main result shows that final causality in a social movement like the growth of capitalism lies in the mind of the economic subject; external explanations, in terms of geography, race, or the like, only touch the edge of the question. A complete working out of this psychical theory must lead back to the notions of community and association, propounded by Tönnies. On one fact all students of the subject agree, that within a community there is never a capitalistic spirit. Medieval Christendom was a community. It was disrupted, exchange put in place of distribution and competition in place of cooperation, by a process similar to that suggested by Brentano. But it cannot be attributed to commerce, as he assumes; the trading class was not numerous and powerful enough to force such a change. The agent was rather the third estate in the large foreign towns, which found its expression and instrument in the attitudes and activities of the trader. The process is most readily followed in France. The result was that Faust spirit of unbounded striving, in one's calling or in acquisition, which is the meeting point of Sombart's and Weber's thought. The medieval man was at home in a community and found satisfaction and fellowship in a life larger than his own. The modern man has lost this, and consoles himself or tries to fill his mind with a struggle, senseless in itself, for power, money power, and especially power over nature through science. Naturally he has remade his ethics accordingly; hence the idealization of action for its own sake and the worship of the superman. The tragic aspect of this situation has been well portrayed by Briefs, Rathenau, Scheler, Marcuse and other writers.—F. H. Knight.

4409. GUILFORD, J. P. Measuring human wants in business. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 19(3) Sep. 1929: 412-418.—A suggestion is made that human wants in business be measured just as likes and dislikes are now being measured in psychology. The theory underlying the suggestion is based upon the so-called 'law of discrimination' which may be stated as follows: When two stimuli, or objects, lie on the same psychological continuum, the distance between them can be measured by the proportion of judgments in which the one is judged greater than the other. As the distance between them increases, the proportion of 'greater' judgments increases according to the cumulative normal frequency function. The assumption is made that judgments of 'more beautiful,' 'better quality,' or, of 'more agreeable' are forms of discrimination and may be used to place objects upon a psychological continuum. Experiments have already shown that the law of discrimination holds for judgments of weight, brightness, loudness, and the like. It is suggested that the 'method of paired comparisons' be used to evaluate the stimuli. In this method, each object is compared with every other in the group a large number of times, or by a large number of individuals.

The procedure of the method is outlined and an example of the kind of results to be obtained is given. These results consist in the scale values for the desirability of fifteen nationalities or races as determined by the preferences of 211 individuals. It is stated that the method is applicable in establishing the relative attractiveness to the buying public of different brands of cigarettes, coffee, tea, motor cars, or chewing gum, or in grading precisely the quality of a product of the same brand. It can be used to advantage in the fields of advertising and selling to measure the strength of the appeals of the various methods employed. In fact, it promises to be applicable to any case in which a comparative judgment is possible and can be repeated.—J. P. Guilford.

4410. LABRIOLA, ARTURO. La moderna ciencia de la economía. [The modern science of economics.] *Boletín d. Museo Soc. Argentino.* 27(85) Jul. 1929: 189-300.—Economic science, as LePlay was well aware, has always been the product of the type of agriculture, its particular form corresponding to the particular phase of agricultural organization then in existence. The Physiocratic school spoke for agricultural operation at a time when it was harking back to feudalism and not, as Marx supposed, as the representative of a new economic order. It did not create new rights, but intensified those already existing. The new economics grew out of commercialized agriculture, which preceded modern industry, and its stimulus goes back to the period of enclosures in England (1470-1530), when profits from absentee ownership began to be a calculable item. The theory of rent thus arising and developing in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries is the first basis of modern economics and the second basis, the Malthusian theory of population, was an outgrowth of this. The coming of capitalistic agriculture rather than of capitalistic industry ushered in modern economic theory.—L. L. Bernard.

4411. LAUFENBURGER, HENRY. L'œuvre scientifique de quelques étrangers: 2. Gustave Cassel. [The scientific work of foreign writers: 2. Gustave Cassel.] *Rev. d'Econ. Pol.* 43(5) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 1225-1256.—After a sketch of Cassel's career and general characterization of his work, comparing it particularly with that of Schumpeter, the author gives a critical summary covering all of Cassel's more important writings, under the following heads: (1) method; (2) theory of price; (3) the dynamics of the business cycle; and (4) monetary phenomena. He concludes with a suggestion of comparison and contrast between Cassel and Ricardo.—F. H. Knight.

4412. LOTZ, WALTHER. Kollektivbedarf und Individualbedarf. Ist wirklich Kollektivbedarf notwendig gleichbedeutend mit Bedürfnissen aller einzelnen Bürger des Gemeinwesens? [Collective requirements and individual requirements. Are collective requirements necessarily equal to the requirements of all the citizens of the commonwealth?] *Sitzungsber. d. Bayerischen Akad. d. Wissensch., Philos.-Hist. Abt.* (2) Jan. 12, 1929: pp. 15.—There are two kinds of individual requirements: (1) those provided for by the individual or the household by way of production or exchange; (2) those of a general nature, such as means of communication, transportation, postal and telegraph services, gas, water and electricity supply. These requirements of a common nature have often been confused with the collective requirements of the community. The former are paid for by individuals, while in the case of the latter the principle of individual payment cannot be carried out and the costs have to be raised by taxation. The psychological basis is different also. In so far as requirements of individuals are concerned, everyone strives to obtain the greatest benefit to himself. Collective requirements of the community, on the other hand, presuppose the existence of a

public spirit, which is essentially of an altruistic nature. Not every individual considers the requirements of the community as his own requirements. The mercantile policy, or the educational policy of a government, for instance, will always have opponents who consider it to be antagonistic to their special interests. Others are indifferent to the collective requirements of the community. The author concludes that the collective requirements of the community are not identical with the special requirements of all the individual citizens.—*H. Fehlinger.*

4413. NOWAK, HANS. *Der Arbeitsbegriff der Wirtschaftswissenschaft.* [The concept of labor in economics.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökonomie u. Stat.* 131(4) Oct. 1929: 513-539.—The concept of labor has appeared in economic theory in connection with three sets of problems: the theory of value, the theory of factors of production, and the theory of costs. A careful analysis of the concept of labor in these connections in the works of the economists from the Physiocrats to recent German writers, such as Oppenheimer and Spann, shows a wide variety of views and emphasis. Only in modern theoretical analysis is the concept of labor carefully analyzed and the effort made to bring it into close relation with the fundamental problems of the science. This is being accomplished only where the attempt is made to establish the social science of economics as a part of a comprehensive system of sociology.—*C. W. Hasek.*

4414. PFISTER, BERNARD. *Bemerkungen zu dem Thema: Theorie und Geschichte.* [Comments on the theme: theory and history.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökonomie u. Stat.* 131(4) Oct. 1929: 481-512.—The thought of the English classical economists was monistic in character, for it found all causality in the nature of the economic man. The German theorists, on the contrary, have never divorced economic analysis from its relation to the state and to the general welfare. English classical economics has as a consequence tended to become a closed theoretical system, or series of systems, while German economics has been forced into the study of history and the relativity of historical systems of economics. But theory and history must be thought of as a unity which is to find its test in applied theory. This will be possible when economic theory ceases to be influenced by the system building of the natural sciences and historical analysis is divorced from a false psychology.—*C. W. Hasek.*

4415. SPANN, OTHMAR. *Der individualistische und der universalistische Begriff der Weltwirtschaft.* [The individualistic and the universalistic concepts of economic life.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 30(2) Oct. 1929: 113-121.—In the individualistic conception, economic life reduces to mere commerce between previously existing and complete persons. States and peoples have no significant reality, and properly speaking all economy is world economy and nothing else. The activities of groups can consist only in the negative role of restricting and limiting the activities of individuals. The universalistic conception inverts the fundamental conceptions. The whole is prior to the part, the society to the individual, who exists only as constituted, formed and articulated by society. The whole always inheres in the part and the part exists by participating in the whole. The most important social whole with respect to economic life is the state, which creates "capital of higher order" in the form of laws and directing agencies which are the indispensable means of economic activity. Yet the series of part-whole relations which culminates in the state does not end there. If world economy has a less effective unitary organization than national economy, it has the advantage of being the highest step or stratum of unity. Agreements between states mold and transform rather than create world economic relationships. This view sheds a new light on problems of international

economic policy. It is not a question of freedom versus constraint of trade, but of every positive measure which looks toward a healthy and vigorous national economy. The higher unity must nourish and not absorb the lower; world economy flourishes best when the national economy shows the most vigorous and independent development.—*F. H. Knight.*

ECONOMIC HISTORY

(See Entries 3562, 3702, 3722, 3803, 3816, 3817, 3823, 3843, 3863, 3873, 3875, 3877, 3878, 3884, 3892, 3894, 3898, 3903, 3952, 3990, 4002, 4009, 4020, 4022, 4028, 4040, 4047, 4058, 4059, 4063, 4064, 4066, 4092, 4093, 4094, 4159, 4168, 4175, 4181, 4190, 4192, 4198, 4210, 4215, 4216, 4224, 4229, 4244, 4261, 4265, 4269, 4272, 4279, 4280, 4284, 4292, 4297, 4298, 4299, 4300, 4306, 4307, 4308, 4310, 4311, 4319, 4324, 4333, 4334, 4336, 4341, 4356, 4357, 4360, 4362, 4373, 4374, 4380, 4387, 4401, 4569, 4699, 4759, 4773, 4830)

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS SND RESOURCES

(See also Entries 3529, 4436, 4482, 4494, 4552, 4689, 4896, 5004, 5078, 5095, 5098, 5239, 5354)

4416. BROCK, P. *Die Wirtschaftslage in der Türkei.* [The economic situation of Turkey.] *Südostliche Warte.* 1(9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 423-565.

4417. BURTON, HENRI. *La vie économique en Amérique du Sud.* [The economic life of South America.] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 43(5) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 1400-1421.

4418. GRASBECK, WALTER. *Le développement financier et économique de la Finlande pendant les dix dernières années.* [The financial and economic development of Finland during the last ten years.] *Bull. Périodique Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (67) Sep. 1928: 441-449.

4419. GROSBERG, OSKAR. *Lettlands Wirtschaft in zehn Jahren.* [Ten years of Latvian industry.] *Ost-Europaz.* 4(12) Sep. 1929: 837-844.—On beginning her independent existence in Nov. 1918, Latvia was faced by far-reaching devastation of her territory, the complete stagnation of her industry and the virtual destruction of her agriculture, in short, by total economic ruin. In the ensuing decade, she has fundamentally re-distributed land, reorganized her agriculture, re-established her industry, stabilized her currency and exchange and assumed a distinctive role as an entrepot country and a center for transit traffic. Relevant statistics illustrating this recovery are given.—*M. W. Graham.*

4420. HUBER, A. ГУБЕР, А. Сельское хозяйство Индонезии. [Agriculture in Indonesia.] *Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика.* (10) 1928: 68-77.—The author sketches the history of the East-Indian Company and of the Dutch occupation of the Malay archipelago. Large amounts of European capital are now invested in agricultural enterprises the products of which are destined mainly for export. Native agriculture is developing slowly into a capitalistic system; while the remnants of the old feudal relations tend to disappear. The old land community system is being replaced by individual ownership, the consequence of which is the springing up of classes among the native population. A class of rich peasants, particularly favored by the Dutch government, is found in rural communities; this class supports the government in case of conflict. On the whole the situation of the native peasants is bad. Pauperism is growing

rapidly, as industry and agriculture are unable to supply the natives with work. The economic situation of salaried workers is somewhat better as they possess small parcels of land and are exempted from taxation.—*E. Bezpalczyk.*

4421. LABORDE, FERNAND. *La Tunisie économique.* [Economic conditions in Tunis.] *Rev. Pol. & Parl.* 141 (419) Oct. 10, 1929: 80-103.

4422. MAKAI, ERNEST. *La situation économique de la Hongrie.* [The economic position of Hungary.] *Bull. Périodique Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (68) Dec. 1928: 565-573.

4423. MICHAEL, LOUIS G. Agricultural survey Europe: The Danube Basin, Part 2: Rumania, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia. *U. S. Dep. Agric. Tech. Bull.* 126. Oct. 1929. pp. 186.—This bulletin contains analyses of the relations between trends (pre-war and post-war) in exportation, together with a concise discussion of the important developments within each country.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

4424. POUYANNE, HENRI. *La vie économique en Angleterre.* [England's economic life.] *Rev. d'Econ. Pol.* 43 (5) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 1375-1399.

4425. SZCZEPANSKI, ALEXANDRE. *Le problème économique de la Haute-Silésie.* [The economic problem of Upper Silesia.] *Bull. Périodique Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (67) Sep. 1928: 483-489.

4426. UNSIGNED. *Belgium's economic position and the working class.* *Soc. Econ. Rev.* 4 (10) Oct. 1929: 12-21.

4427. UNSIGNED. *Economic review.* *Rotterdamse Bankvereeniging Monthly Rev.* (10) Oct. 1929: 241-250.—*R. H. Richards.*

4428. UNSIGNED. *Movimiento económico de la República.* [Economic trends in Argentina.] *Rev. de Econ. Argentina.* 22 (129) Mar. 1929: 207-288.—(Statistical tables dealing with population, production, transportation, communication, foreign commerce, money and prices, banking, commerce, resources, incomes, and public debts.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

4429. UNSIGNED. *La Roumanie en 1928.* [Rumania in 1928.] *Roumanie Écon.* 4 (1-4) Jan.-Apr. 1929: 1-31.

small for economic utilization. Credit facilities are lacking and agricultural finance needs study. Before the Provincial legislatures carry out the Commission's recommendations they should make inquiries into the extent, character, and cause of the evils. There can be no standard size of an economic holding since nature of soil, irrigation facilities, nature of crop, marketing of facilities, and caste of cultivator are factors, but an agricultural economist should be asked to decide the economic holding below which fragmentation should not go. Other tenure problems that need study in India are (1) the relation between the form of land tenure and the methods of cultivation, and (2) the relation between the size of the holding and deficiency of cultivation, reckoned according to area and labor employed.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

4431. AMADEO, TOMÁS. *La explotación de la tierra.* [The improvement of agriculture in Argentina.] *Bol. d. Museo Soc. Argentino.* 17 (84) Jun. 1929: 277-280.—The break up of large estates in Argentina is inevitable and desirable, but it cannot be hastened unduly by law. Legislation already strongly favors it and the land is constantly being offered for sale. The chief aids in this direction are economic and social, i.e., the improvement of farming at lower production costs, and better sales facilities and technique. Helpful legislation could reduce internal agricultural revenues, provide easy and cheap credit, low freight rates, good roads, selected seeds, agricultural education and experimentation, grain elevators, specialized transport, encourage cooperation and farmers' unions, abolish export duties, foster commerce in agricultural products, provide helpful commercial treaties, encourage industries using raw materials, establish an agricultural bank and regulate land settlement. The best methods of checking land speculation are indirect and economic rather than directly legislative. State agricultural insurance can come in Argentina only after a period of training through the agency of cooperative local and regional insurance.—*L. L. Bernard.*

4432. ANDERSON, GEORGE E. *Brazil faces financial crisis as successive crops engulf coffee institute.* *Annalist (N. Y. Times).* 34 (875) Oct. 25, 1929: 811, 812.—Recent production of coffee in Brazil has been so large that great difficulties have been experienced in financing the carry-over.—*H. L. Reed.*

4433. ASHBY, A. W. and DAVIES, J. L. *The work efficiency of farm organisation in Wales, 1871-1921.* *Welsh J. Agric.* 5 Jan. 1929: 50-67.—*R. M. Campbell.*

4434. ASHBY, A. W. and LEWIS, T. *The cattle population of Wales and the cattle supply.* *Welsh J. Agric.* 5 Jan. 1929: 5-17.—*R. M. Campbell.*

4435. ASHBY, A. W. and LEWIS, T. *Beef production: seasonal variations in the supplies and prices of fat cattle.* *Welsh J. Agric.* 5 Jan. 1929: 18-37.—British producers of beef cattle have in recent years faced a severe reduction in autumn prices. This has been due primarily to over-supply in the months July-November; which in turn reflects the shift from arable farming to grazing. The effect of the autumn glut in home supplies is intensified by (1) heavier imports of chilled beef, (2) increased pork supplies, (3) the supply of game and poultry. The relevance of these factors to the situation in Wales is indicated.—*R. M. Campbell.*

4436. AUGÉ-LARIBÉ, MICHEL. *La production agricole.* [Agricultural production.] *Rev. d'Econ. Pol.* 43 (3) May-Jun. 1929: 566-590.—This survey of the agricultural situation in France covers 1928 with some comparative excursions into earlier years. Since 1925, France's farmers have had no luck. Droughts, frosts and floods have been unusually destructive. In none of these later years have crops on the whole been so good as those of pre-war years. The year 1928, if wine be

LAND AND AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 3474, 3494, 3532, 3551, 3565, 3567, 3571, 3572, 3586, 3594, 3597, 3823, 3843, 3884, 4066, 4159, 4265, 4299, 4365, 4366, 4401, 4403, 4420, 4423, 4520, 4553, 4618, 4648, 4668, 4672, 4700, 4701, 4707, 4712, 4716, 4720, 4812, 4813, 4815, 4817, 4860, 4930, 4936, 4937, 4940, 4941, 4942, 4943, 4944, 4946, 4947, 4951, 4952, 4980, 5142, 5154, 5202, 5344, 5371, 5502)

GENERAL

4430. AIYENGAR, N. S. NARASIMHA. *A plea for the scientific study of the economic aspects of Indian land tenures.* *Indian J. Econ.* 10 (36) Jul. 1929: 100-116.—The literature on Indian land tenures is vast, but fiscal and legal rather than economic aspects are treated. The recent Report of the Royal Commission to inquire into Indian Agriculture is silent on this phase. In India, economic studies are devoted to industry; in studies of agriculture the fundamental differences between the organization of manufacture and agriculture are disregarded. The Commission's report gives no information about tenure and number and size of holdings. Political conditions have encouraged the subdivision and fragmentation of holdings and the settlement of stray cultivators on bits of land too

excepted, was worse than most of the others. These statements are supported by many tables culled from official sources. Cereals are decreasing in acreage. There is a loss of about three million hectare (7½ million acres) in cereal acreages in comparison with the average for 1904-13. One favorable result of the organization of the *Chambres d'Agriculture* (authorized in 1920, but only recently organized) has been a successful agitation for increased duties on wheat. As to prices, the disparity between the indexes for foodstuffs and those for industrial products continues. Prices realized by farmers are, on the whole, much lower than those received by the sellers of industrial products. Wages of farm-labor in 1928 did not increase over 1927. The chief labor problem of the farmers is a shortage of workers. Poland, one of the chief sources of supply in recent years, took steps in 1928 to reduce emigration. Italians, Spaniards and Belgians continued to come. *La Service de la main-d'oeuvre agricole* of the *Ministère de l'Agriculture* counted 63,160 arrivals in 1926, 45,541 in 1927, and 61,687 in 1928. Of these more than half were seasonal. Land values have lagged far behind other prices. If one translates current prices into gold francs, the values are much below those of pre-war times. This trend has been going on for more than fifty years. Many good lands, advantageously situated, are worth, in paper francs, from three to four-and-a-half times their pre-war prices, but for mediocre land, not so well located, the price has hardly doubled.—*Rexford G. Tugwell.*

4437. BALLOU, F. H. What does it cost to grow a bushel of apples? *Ohio Agric. Experiment Station Bull.* 435. 1929: pp. 20.—The data presented is based upon five years cost accounts, 1924 to 1928 inclusive, upon a twenty acre orchard in Licking County, Ohio. The trees on 10 acres of the area had been planted 12 years at the beginning of this record, the trees on the other half were 20 to 25 years old at the outset. All the labor on the orchard was hired. The money costs of the various orchard operations are summarized. For the five year period the total cost of producing and preparing the apples for sale, including interest on the investment, amounted to 76.6 cents per bushel.—*J. I. Falconer.*

4438. BENNETT, M. K., et al. Survey of the wheat situation, April to July, 1929. *Wheat Studies, Food Research Inst.* 5 (10) Sep. 1929: 427-465.—One of the Food Research Institute's periodic analyses of the world wheat situation, the first of which appeared in February, 1925. Contains sections on new crop developments, visible supplies and outward carryovers, wheat price movements, international trade, and outlook for the new crop year. (5 text tables, 7 charts, 11 appendix tables.)—*M. K. Bennett.*

4439. BENNETT, M. K., et al. Survey of the wheat situation, December 1928 to April 1929. *Wheat Studies, Food Research Inst.* 5 (6) May 1929: 207-240.—Contains sections on supply and demand for the crop year, international trade, visible supplies and other stocks, wheat price movements, prospects for 1929 crops, and outlook for trade, prices, and carryovers. (4 text tables, 5 charts, 11 appendix tables.)—*M. K. Bennett.*

4440. BENTON, A. H., et al. The combined harvester-thresher in North Dakota. *North Dakota Agric. Exper. Station Bull.* 225. 1929: pp. 49.—In North Dakota 3 combined harvester-threshers were reported in 1925, 27 in 1926, 249 in 1927 and 1,172 in 1928. This bulletin discusses the major problems arising from the rapidly increasing use of these machines, giving the most recent information on the following investigations. (1) Safe storage of combined grain as affected by its moisture content. (2) Possible losses due to shattering or lodging of different crops and crop varieties, to weather and to insect pests; and the losses incident to harvesting and threshing with a combine as compared to

other methods. (3) Quality of combine grain, particularly with respect to grade, protein content and milling and baking value. (4) Local and terminal marketing of combine grain, (5) Efficiency and adjustments of different types of combines, the "windrower" and "pick-up," and other special attachments to meet problems incident to combine harvesting. (6) Costs of harvesting and threshing with the combine compared to other methods. (7) Extent of the combine's general suitability in North Dakota, as influenced by soil and climatic conditions, topography and farm organization. (8) New farm and farm organization problems arising from the use of combines.—*L. M. Vaughan.*

4441. BERGE, RENÉ, et al. Symposium of the Agricultural Section of Le Musée Social Jan. 23, 1929. *Musée Soc.* 36 (9) Sep. 1929: 375-378.—Most of the states of Europe are working toward a system of small scale ownership of agricultural lands, because small owners cultivate the soil with greater economies than large holders, migrate less to the cities than non-landowning agricultural laborers, and commonly have larger families. But in France this last tendency does not apply, because the city workers have the larger families. Also, in France the size of the holdings is not so indicative of the scale of agricultural operation as in other countries. There is great need for protective agricultural legislation in France, especially in the direction of the extension of agricultural credits. A very large number of rural dwellings require immediate improvements that cannot be made without credit and many dwellings are beyond repair.—*L. L. Bernard.*

4442. BESSE, R. S. and COOPER, M. R. Oregon apple prices by variety, grade and size, 1922-1926. *Oregon Agric. Exper. Station Bull.* 244. 1929: pp. 24.

4443. BORGSTATTE, H. Die Kaufpreise des ländlichen Immobilienbesitzes in Kreise Dessau von 1901 bis 1926 und die Einreihungswerte von 1925. [Sale prices of real estate in Dessau from 1901 to 1926 and the assessed values of 1925.] *Z. f. Vermessungs-wesen.* 58 (7) Apr. 1, 1929: 238-248.

4444. ESTABROOK, LEON N. The world agricultural census in the Latin American republics. *Bull. Pan Amer. Union.* 63 (9) Sep. 1929: 882-896.—Plans for a world-wide census of agriculture, to be taken in 1930, were started in 1924 by the International Institute of Agriculture, of which most of the Latin American Republics are members. A standard form of schedule, including number of farms, area of farm land, acreage and production of crops, and number of live stock, was finally approved in 1928. The director of the world census project began, in 1926, a tour of the world, to make arrangements for the adoption of the uniform program in all countries. The South American countries were visited in 1928 and early in 1929, and promised active cooperation in the census. (Brief statements of agricultural conditions and census plans in the following countries are given: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, Uruguay, and Venezuela.)—*Leon E. Truesdell.*

4445. FENTON, J. M. The cost of producing honey in New Jersey and other economic data on beekeeping. *New Jersey Dept. Agric., Circ.* 159. 1929: pp. 44.

4446. FONTANA, ATTILIO. Agricoltura e popolazione in terra di Bari. [The problem of agriculture and population in the Bari region.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 19 (9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 765-777.—Agricultural problems in Italy have received much attention owing to the fact that the Fascist government has adopted a decidedly agricultural policy. The solution of these problems requires a careful study of the relation existing between agriculture and population, in connection with factors such as climate, historical and political conditions, etc. The author taking as a basis the work of

Vincenzo Recchioni *Lavoro agricolo e trasformazioni in terra di Bari* (*Agricultural work and improvements in the province of Bari*) analyzes these relations in a typical agricultural region such as the Bari province. The soil conditions, permit only a limited agricultural development. The cultivated land has an area of 504,000 ha. On the other hand, the population is increasing steadily from year to year. The author divides the region in three zones: (1) a zone of intensive cultivation in which small farms are the rule; (2) a zone of extensive cultivation with middle-sized farms; (3) a zone of large estates (*latifondo*). In the first zone it is impossible to intensify cultivation, but in the second and third zones the condition of agriculture can be greatly improved. The author hopes that the Government will take the necessary measures by facilitating agrarian credit, by helping the conclusion of participation contracts and especially by proceeding to land reclamation even in cases of opposition of the landowners.—*Mario Saibante.*

4447. FRAUENDORFER, SIGMUND von. American farmers and European peasantry. *J. of Farm Econ.* 11(4) Oct. 1929: 633-642.—The author holds that there are no intrinsic and essential differences between an American family farm and an European peasant farm. The American farm has no economic features of its own which cannot be found somewhere in Europe. Wherever differences exist they can be explained as gradations or varieties of the same economic category. The characteristic feature of this category is the physical labor performed by the owner of the business, and all other characteristics and qualities which can be attributed to it in addition are only secondary in character.—*S. W. Mendum.*

4448. FULLILOVE, W. T. and LANHAM, W. B. Quality of cotton grown in Georgia. *Georgia Agric. Exp. Sta. Bull.* 157. 1929; pp. 28.—Georgia produces practically as many bales of cotton as are consumed in the state, but because of the predominance of the shorter staple lengths it is necessary for the Georgia spinners to import approximately half of the cotton they consume. The production of the longer staples in the state is not in proportion to their consumption. The data for individual gins show that cotton fully one inch in staple length is grown in practically every county. The quality of Georgia cotton could be considerably improved if wellbred varieties and strains were grown throughout the State on naturally fertile soils or soils properly fertilized, and if the mixing of planting seed at the gins could be avoided.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

4449. GRAUE, ERWIN. Agriculture versus urban enterprise. *J. of Farm Econ.* 11(4) Oct. 1929: 609-622.—The recent depression in agriculture is but another supplement to the long record of institutional struggle between farm and factory.—*S. W. Mendum.*

4450. GREIG, SIR ROBERT and KING, J. S. Distribution of live stock in Scotland. Fifty years' changes. *Scottish J. Agric.* 12(3) Jul. 1929: 235-251.—The fifty years covered in this report begins with the period 1871-75 and ends with 1924-28. In this half century cattle have increased over 6%, sheep 1.5%, and horses have remained practically stationary. On the highlands live stock have lost in numbers while the lower lands have more than made up these losses.—*W. G. Murray.*

4451. GRÜNFELD, JUDITH. Die Sprengung des russischen Getreidemonopols. [The blow-up of the Russian grain monopoly.] *Deutsche Volkswirt.* 3(47) Aug. 25, 1929; 1596-1600.

4452. HANEKE, ERWIN. Die Bodennutzung, das Personal, die Vieh- und Maschinenhaltung der landwirtschaftlichen Betriebe im Freistaat Preussen, in seinen Provinzen, Regierungsbezirken und Kreisen, nach den Ergebnissen der landwirtschaftlichen Betriebs-

zählung vom 16. Juni 1925. [Land utilization, and labor, cattle and machinery on farms in Prussia, its provinces, districts and circles, according to the results of the agricultural census of June 16, 1925.] *Z. d. Preuss. Stat. Landesamt.* 68(1-2) 1929: 89-219.

4453. HENNING, GEO. F. Losses in shipping Ohio livestock. *Ohio Agric. Experiment Station Bull.* 138. Jun. 1929: pp. 80.—The data used in this study covered the period Oct. 1, 1926, to Sep. 30, 1927, and was derived from two sources; (1) such records as were kept by the Cleveland Union Stockyards Company on the 13,704 cars of livestock arriving at Cleveland during that period, and (2) records on 1,001 single decks and 402 double decks arriving with regard to which more detailed data were kept by a representative of the Experiment Station. During this period the value of crippled and dead animals arriving on the Cleveland market was \$81,501. An attempt was made to determine some of the causes of these losses. It was found that there was more crippling of hogs than of sheep, cattle or calves; the single deck was more conducive to losses than the double deck; the loss of sheep and hogs was less in single decks than in double decks. Transferring greatly increased the number of dead hogs; heavily loaded cars had the greatest loss; straw was found to be the best bedding for cold weather and sand or gravel for warm weather. The largest amount of crippling occurred among the medium and heavy weight hogs, while dead hogs were found more frequently in the cars carrying mixed grades.—*J. I. Falconer.*

4454. HOLTZKAMM, MAX. Die Agrarreform in den Donaustaaten. [Agrarian reform in the Danube States.] *Wirtschaftsdienst.* 14(37) Sep. 13, 1929: 1586-1590.—The effect of agrarian reform in Rumania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary is briefly discussed.—*A. M. Hannay.*

4455. HOPKINS, J. A. The crop system in Iowa County. *Iowa Agric. Exper. Station Bull.* 261. Jun. 1929: 279-315.—Cost of production records kept on 28 farms in Iowa County for the three years, 1925-1927, supplied the data for this study. Average expenses incurred in the production of the different crops are given for each of the three years and in addition a graphic picture is presented of the distribution of labor on the individual crops. The study indicates that the acreage in timothy should be replaced by a more profitable crop such as corn. Wheat should be used in place of oats wherever possible. The value of liming in order to raise alfalfa and sweet clover is demonstrated. Large capacity machines such as two row corn cultivators make possible lower costs. In studying the methods followed by the high profit farms in raising corn, the efficient use of labor and machinery was overshadowed in importance by the securing of high crop yields.—*W. G. Murray.*

4456. HORNING, F. J. Agricultural revenue and wealth of Canada. Estimates of gross annual agricultural revenue, 1923-1928. *Canadian Monthly Bull. of Agric. Stat.* 22(247) Mar. 1929: 73-76.

4457. HUNTER, BYRON, and STEWART, H. A. Returns from different systems of farming on the Salt River Valley irrigation project. *Ariz. Agric. Extension Circ.* #60. 1929: pp. 62.—Using the "farm budget" method of analysis, this bulletin combines standard yields and physical production requirements with five year average prices to compare the approximate returns which may be expected from an 80 acre farm unit on the Salt River irrigation project when the cropping system is varied. The standards were derived from 175 farm business survey and supplementary enterprise records secured in 1928 and are developed for pima cotton, acala cotton, alfalfa, sour clover, fall lettuce, cantaloupes, wheat and dairying. The conclusions reached are that, so long as the general price situation remains unchanged, those systems which

are based upon pima cotton are the most profitable and that butterfat production is somewhat more profitable than alfalfa hay production.—O. V. Wells.

4458. HUNTER, GILBERT B. Indian farming problems. *Calcutta Rev.* 33(1) Oct. 1929: 32-37.—Exhaustive trials with different kinds of fertilizers, especially nitrogenous ones, have been carried out in all parts of the British Empire by the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. Among the problems being investigated are the relative effectiveness of such fertilizers as sulphate of ammonia, nitrochalk, ammonium chloride, urea, nitrate of lime, ammonium phosphate and nitrophoska; the manurial requirements of arable crops; manuring and management of grassland; economics of manuring; animal nutrition; grass preservation and land improvement. In India important considerations in the use and application of chemical plant foods are the water supply and the poverty in organic debris of the soil. In general sulphate of ammonia is the most economic form in which to apply nitrogen. The future of Indian agriculture depends on what will be carried out in the light of fertilizer research.—R. Tough.

4459. HUTCHINS, W. A. Mutual irrigation companies. *U. S. Dept. Agric. Tech. Bull.* 82. 1929: pp. 51. —The incorporated mutual company is admirably adapted to the operation of an irrigation system by the water users; this is its outstanding characteristic because the stockholders and water users are identical. The mutual company is used with equal success on projects covering 200 acres or 200,000 acres. The organization must conform to requirements of the State corporation law, but is sufficiently flexible to meet most conditions encountered in irrigation operation and maintenance. The management can be direct as the stockholders care to make it. Remedies against delinquent stockholders may be enforced with simplicity and speed. No matter what agency was employed originally in financing and constructing the irrigation system, it may be operated efficiently as a mutual company. Unincorporated associations are suitable only under exceptionally favorable circumstances and are not to be recommended. The added costs incident to incorporation are small compared with the advantages. The incorporated mutual company is well adapted to financing supplemental development of an irrigation community—reconstruction, extensions, and improvements to the works. It has been an important factor in community construction of irrigation systems and is still useful where easy construction is possible, and in sections contiguous to developed communities. It is a useful medium for transferring to the settlers control of irrigation projects financed by land-development companies or other agencies, where the cost of construction is repaid through the purchase of stock or water rights by the settlers. It is not suited to financing large-scale construction in an undeveloped country through bond issues, since the market for mutual-company bonds is confined to those of developed communities.—Caroline B. Sherman.

4460. HUTSON, J. B.; FINN, W. G., and GALLOWAY, Z. L. An economic study of crops and livestock in the Purchase Region of Kentucky. *Kentucky Agric. Exper. Station Bull.* #289. 1928: 309-433.—This study is developed on the assumption that whenever farmers shift away from one crop and substitute several others, the profitability of farming depends largely on the proper selection of the new enterprises relative to their physical requirements in production. The nature of the requirements for each of the principal crops in the area studied are presented with tables and figures to show how they supplement, or compete with, one another. Tables also show how these different combinations affect net incomes.—Gordon W. Sprague.

4461. ISRAËL, V. Le problème du blé en Égypte.

[The problem of wheat in Egypt.] *Égypt Contemporaine.* (115) May 1929: 515-522.

4462. JASNY, N. Die Getreideweltmärkte im Jahre 1928-1929. [The world grain markets in the year 1928-29.] *Wirtschaftsdienst.* 14(33) Aug. 16, 1929: 1410-1413.—Quantities and prices of wheat, rye, corn, barley, and oats in the world market in 1928-29 are discussed and compared with estimates made previously.—A. M. Hannay.

4463. JASNY, N. Die "Wheat Studies" des kalifornischen "Food Research Institute." [Wheat Studies of the Food Research Institute, Stanford University, California.] *Weltwirtschaftliches Arch.* 30(1) Oct. 1929: 129**-141**.—The aim of the Wheat Studies is to obtain reliable information with reference to quantity and disposition of the United States wheat crop, and also that of other wheat countries. An accurate study of U. S. crop data shows a discrepancy in a number of official crop reports which reveals an entirely different aspect of agrarian expansion in the U. S. A table comparing the figures of the Department of Agriculture, for example, with the corrected figures of the Institute shows that the expansion of wheat acreage belongs to an earlier decade than indicated by official reports. Such investigation if made to include other commodities would have a far-reaching effect upon conclusions set forth in the study of business cycles based upon official figures. The work of the Institute is to lead to the larger task of developing a method of price prognosis. Besides evaluating other studies the author critically discusses the Institute's effort to arrive at an average world market price for wheat, showing the unreliability of foreign figures due to variety of standards in use,—quantity and monetary,—grades handled, shipments duplicated in international transit and the like. At most the result might be indicative of tendencies in wheat prices and even these would be subject to question because differences resulting from weather conditions, etc., may cause a whole year's crop of one country to be marketed under a different grade than in another year.—A. E. Janzen.

4464. JENKS, JORIAN E. F. Some economic aspects of New Zealand dairy farming. *Scottish J. Agric.* 12(4) Oct. 1929: 376-382.—Of particular significance is the high capital value of New Zealand dairy farms, the interest charges on borrowed capital amounting to one half the total expenses. The importance of this condition lies in the fact that there is a large amount of borrowed capital in existence. This is the result of the easy credit conditions during the land inflation of 1918-1921. No satisfactory method of preventing the recurrence of such a situation is to be seen. One reason for the high capitalization of the land is the intensive use of the land to support dairying. On the other hand, high output per man is the main objective because labor is even scarcer than land. Through the use of fertilizers, dairy farming is expected to increase its production and in turn to increase its exports of dairy products.—W. G. Murray.

4465. JOHNSON, S. E. An economic analysis of production problems in the Bitter Root Valley. *Montana Agric. Experiment Stat. Bull.* 220. 1929: pp. 123.—Successful farmers have found it necessary to make adjustments in their farming systems in order to meet the changing economic conditions of the years following 1920. The history and present utilization of the land in the Bitter Root Valley is outlined. Based upon the theory that the highest per capita well being of all the people in the area is the goal sought, several hypothetical farm organizations have been set up. These farm set-ups give the farming system to be followed, and an estimation of the receipts and expenses for the year.—J. I. Falconer.

4466. KIDSON, E. Weather and wheat yields at Lincoln College. *New Zealand J. Sci. & Technol.*

11(3) Oct. 1929: 141-147.—An investigation of the relationship between the various meteorological factors and the yield of wheat on 400 acres of wheat land at Canterbury Agricultural College, Lincoln, New Zealand. The tentative conclusions reached are: (1) Weather variations in winter are responsible for only slight variations in wheat yield. Cool and dry conditions are probably favorable. (2) In spring and summer warm and moist conditions are favorable especially in the growing period, but considerable losses may be caused by heavy rain in February. (3) There seems little prospect of making a useful crop forecast any considerable time before harvest, since conditions in the period immediately preceding the cutting of the crop have the greatest influence on the yield.—*J. I. Falconer.*

4467. КІСЛЯКОУ, ІАН. КІСЛЯКОУ, ЯН. Пасёлкі. (Оптымум тэрыторыі і эфект землеунарадкавання). [Land settlements. (*Optimum area and the effect of the organization of land.*)] Працы Беларускага Навукова-Дасьцедчага Інстытуту Сельскага і Лясного Гаспадаркі. Імя У. І. Леніна. Аддзел С.-Г. Эканоміі і Аграрнае Палітыкі. 5(1) 140-114.—The author describes the form of land settlements in White Russia consisting of small villages of peasants having their land in common ownership. Part 1 of the book contains a characterization of the general type of such settlements in the White Russian provinces. In the second part the character and progress of the communist reforms in land organization in White Russia are described. Detailed descriptions of typical settlements are presented in parts 3-5, and the advantages of this new form of land organization are pointed out. In part six an attempt is made to trace the influence of the settlements on the various social groups among the peasantry, and the last chapter is devoted to a discussion of the best size of settlement. Numerous statistical data collected by the writer are included (114 pp.), covering the average area of land per peasant's unit in settlements, tillable land, buildings, live stock and implements per unit, sources of labor per unit, total production per farm and other points.—*J. V. Emelianoff.*

4468. LATTIMER, J. E. Production per man. *Sci. Agric.* 10(2) Oct. 1929: 136-148.—There has been a regular and fairly rapid decline in the proportion of the gainfully employed, who are engaged in agriculture in Canada during the forty year period from 1881 to 1921. From 1901 to 1921 the value of agricultural exports over imports increased 600% while during the decade following 1911 the acres of cultivated land per man increased from 32.7 acres to 57.3 acres. With more recent developments in agricultural machinery it is now possible to seed, harvest and thresh an acre of wheat with less than two hours of man labor. The number of workers employed in agriculture in 1921 was slightly in excess of one million.—*J. I. Falconer.*

4469. LONG, LEWIS E. and ALLEN, J. R. Progress report on cost of production route in Jones County, Mississippi, 1928. *Mississippi Agric. Exper. Station Bull.* 269. Jun. 1929: pp. 30.

4470. McCORD, J. E. Farm tenancy and the lease forms in Pennsylvania. *Pennsylvania Agric. Exper. Station Bull.* 232. 1929: pp. 48.—The half share crop lease,—the tenant owning all livestock, getting the sales from it and the hay, roughages and pastureage for it,—has remained the common system of renting in east and central Pennsylvania for over a century. The landlord, while receiving no cash rent or stock products, is supposed to be compensated by the work performed by the tenant on intensive cash crops such as potatoes and tobacco raised on the shares and by high yields in the shared grain crops. The need for varying the rent shares paid for the use of land is illustrated by cost records on potato, poultry and dairy enterprises. Rent shares of a fourth the potatoes and half the

poultry or dairy receipts are recommended. Dairy receipts are shared where the half crop and livestock lease is used but, although this lease has grown much in popularity, it is to be found in use less generally than is the common belief. Poor grades of land were found rented on crop shares such that the landlord got as little as one-third as rent. Field study revealed men with as little capital as hired hands who worked completely stocked and equipped (1) tobacco fields on shares as sub-tenants, (2) dairy farms on shares as tenants getting a third of the receipts for furnishing the labor, (3) farms under contract of hire, performing the work for a share of the sales in lieu of wages. Two blank lease forms are printed giving users many suggestions, reminders and much choice of method. Thus winter grains on farms when tenants change may be harvested (1) by outgoing tenant, (2) by incoming tenant, each on leaving being responsible for leaving the acreage he found, (3) through the sale of the interest of the outgoing tenant in the crop to the incoming tenant.—*H. A. Turner.*

4471. MAXTON, J. P. The survey method of research in farm economics. *Empire Marketing Board (Gt. Brit.) Publ.* 14. 1929: pp. 38.—A comparison of the three chief methods of investigation shows that (1) cost accounting yields information upon only a comparatively few farms in an area and it is difficult, because of the diversity of farming conditions, to apply general conclusions from data obtained from so few sources; (2) Financial accounts can provide information for a larger number of farms but with less detail as to management: a better statistical sample is obtained of data relating to the main features of the farm business; (3) The survey method is speedy and cheap and gives a more comprehensive picture of economic conditions of farming. The value of the survey method is analyzed and the procedure of the necessary investigation is outlined. There is a short list of references.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

4472. MOELLER, A. U. Zur Frage der Getreideversorgungs- und Absatzverhältnisse der niederschlesischen Kreise. [Grain provisioning and market conditions in Lower Silesia.] *Landwirtsch. Jahrb.* 69(6) 1929: 885-951.

4473. NAGAI, ISABURO. Recent progress of agriculture in Tyosen. *Proc. Third Pan-Pacific Sci. Congress, Tokyo.* Oct. 30-Nov. 11, 1926. 2 1928: 2149-2154.—Since Japan annexed Korea sixteen years ago, strenuous efforts have been made to develop agriculture and to uplift the life of the rural population. As a result the value of agricultural products has risen from 242 million yen in 1910 to 1,286 million yen in 1924. The land under cultivation during the same time increased from 2,465,000 hectares to 4,322,000. The program of improvement set in force by the Government-General covers mainly the following:—(1) The development of uncultivated lands. Attention is directed to lands now uncultivated or slightly utilized due to insufficient water supply and to lands which can be made fertile by drainage. Private initiative has already turned some of the projects into successful investments by the aid of government subsidies and the financial support of the banks in which the government is heavily interested. (2) The improvement of the irrigation systems. Heavy rains now often cause great damage. At other times drought could be prevented by irrigation if water were available. (3) The introduction of new crop plants and the improvement of existing varieties by means of the introduction of new ones and by plant breeding. (4) The application of fertilizers and manures. Fertilization has long been neglected and excellent results are indicated by recent experiments.—*H. E. Erdman.*

4474. NOUVION, GEORGES de. La question du blé. [The question of wheat.] *J. d. Écon.* 88 Oct. 1929:

149-160.—Low wheat prices following the huge domestic wheat crop of 1929 in France have elicited many proposals, new and old, for governmental measures designed to relieve the situation of producers. This article lists or describes the proposals with brief critical comments.—*M. K. Bennett.*

4475. PAILLARD, GEORGES. *Un nouveau régime du blé en Suisse.* [A new wheat regime in Switzerland.] *Rev. Écon. Internat.* 21, 4(1) Oct. 1929: 47-72.—A discussion of the various methods proposed, actually used, and theoretically possible to ensure Switzerland of her needs in wheat, with an analysis of the outcome to be expected from the new form of control embodied in an amended article 23 of the Constitution, adopted in March 1929. Switzerland has long produced less than 20% of her wheat requirement, a situation regarded as precarious in event of war, the more so because there is no access to the sea. Before the war trade was free except for a trifling duty. In 1915, under war powers, the federal Council established a monopoly. This persisted without constitutional authorization, but gave rise to much discussion. In December 1926 a proposed alteration of the Constitution designed to authorize monopoly was defeated by popular referendum. In March 1929 a new form of control was instituted by adoption of a different amendment. Three solutions of the general problem present themselves: free trade, monopoly, or protection and control without monopoly. Free trade involves the great risk of short supplies in war-time and would discourage domestic production to the disadvantage of small landholders and of the soil. Monopoly has many supporters, but was rejected. The new form of control embodied in the amendment of March 1929 envisages protection and control without monopoly. The state will require millers to maintain adequate reserves, and will continue to employ its own warehouses. Domestic wheat producers will receive protection; the government will pay them a certain sum for each quintal of native wheat shown to be milled for their own consumption, and on what they sell, millers will be required to pay them a designated sum over and above the price of imported wheat. Millers will also be obliged to employ a certain proportion of domestic wheat in their mixes. Protection for the milling industry will be secured through regulation of flour imports involving import duties with a variable surtax. The expenses of government control are to be secured by general increases in import duties. The major difficulty envisaged in the operation of the plan is preservation of the identity of domestic wheat; but on the whole success is to be anticipated.—*M. K. Bennett.*

4476. PARK, J. W. *Market supplies and prices of apples.* *U. S. Dept. Agric. Circ.* #91. 1929: pp. 92.—This circular covers such factors of supply as sources, importance of carlot shipments, market receipts by motor truck and in small lots, time of movement to market, cold storage holdings, distance from which markets draw their carlot supplies, transportation charges, competition among varieties of apples, important commercial varieties in 41 markets, channel of city distribution, distribution in trade territories surrounding carlot markets, and retail practices. It covers such price factors as price level as influenced by supply, prices as influenced by varieties, effect of grade, size of apples as a price factor, variation in prices during a season, relation of container to price, origin of supply, and prices in different markets. Fifty-nine tables are presented.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

4477. PIERRE, J. *L'élevage dans le monde.* [Livestock in the principal countries of the world.] *Jour. des Écon.* 88 Jul. 15, 1929: 14-28.—The article gives statistics of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs for the principal countries.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

4478. PLUM, GUSTAV. *Die deutsche Zucker-*

industrie. [The German sugar industry.] *Wirtschaftsdienst.* 14 (16) Apr. 19, 1929: 678-680.

4479. PONIATOWSKI, J. *Możliwości eksportu zboża z Polski.* [The possibilities of grain exportation from Poland.] *Ekonomista.* 29 (2) May 1929: 53-66.—Independently of the intensification of Polish agriculture, an increase of the export of cereals will only be possible by putting new areas under cultivation. But it is unthinkable that Poland should become permanently a grain exporting country.—*O. Eisenberg.*

4480. ROGERS, R. H., and ELLIOT, F. F. *Types of farming in South Dakota.* *South Dakota Agric. Exper. Station Bull.* #238. 1929: pp. 71.—To begin the analysis, South Dakota is divided into thirteen type-of-farming areas which have been differentiated through the consideration of such factors as land area in farms, land area in crops, principal soil areas, precipitation, length of growing season, elevation, drainage, average crop yields and changes in the relative importance of crops, in numbers of livestock and in size of farms. In the second part, typical farming systems derived from special tabulations of U. S. census material are presented for each type area. In the last part, an application of the farm budgeting method to type-of-farming data is outlined as a means for determining long time systems of farming, and the application of agricultural outlook information to type-of-farming data is recommended.—*O. V. Wells.*

4481. ROTH, WALTER J. *Farm budgeting in Germany.* *J. of Farm Econ.* 11 (4) Oct. 1929: 623-632.—Farm budgeting in Germany is an outgrowth of the efforts of early appraisers to base the value of land upon its earnings. The earning value was computed from an estimate of probable earnings budgeted in advance. The advance farm budget called for a consideration of the physical situation surrounding the farm or estate involved, the computation of possible physical production, the determination of the quantities of the physical production available for sale, estimation of selling and buying prices, and the computation of the expense involved. Of recognized use in valuation, the budgets were used more and more in planning and guiding the farm business operations. To provide records for control in operation and for computation of earnings, and information for testing and improving the business, accounting is insisted upon. Agreement with respect to the form and scope of the accounting needed to accomplish those purposes is not so complete as it is with respect to the general usefulness of the budget.—*S. W. Mendum.*

4482. SCHELTEMA, A. M. P. H. *The development of the production of agricultural export crops in Netherlands India during the last thirty years.* *Inter-Ocean.* 9 (11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1928: 616-621.—Dutch Malaysia is one of the most important regions in the world for the production of tropical commodities. A wide range in altitude makes possible a great variety of crops, and marked diversification of agriculture rather than monoculture has resulted. Exploitation of the soil is carried on by small native proprietors and by foreign corporations owning extensive plantations. At the turn of the century, the former specialized in the production of foodstuffs for local consumption and the great estates were given over to raising produce for export. A remarkable change has occurred in this respect since 1898. Whereas but one ninth of the produce then exported was grown on small farms, the total today has risen to one half, and that despite the fact that exports of today have a value six times as great as those of three decades ago. This agricultural revolution has been brought about by the introduction of new crops, notably rubber, sisal, palm oil, tea and cinchona, and the throwing open of coffee cultivation to individuals, and has been accompanied by the organization of

producers into marketing groups and the direct sale of crops to all parts of the world rather than through the Netherlands. Sugar is the chief industry at present, due to the death-blow delivered beet sugar production in Europe by the Brussels Convention of 1903. Exports have risen from 725,000 metric tons in 1898 to 2,379,000 in 1927; exports of coffee from 30,100 metric tons to 120,000 in the same time; exports of tea from 4,800 to 65,000 metric tons; of cinchona, from 4,462 metric tons to 8,652; of copra from 33,754 metric tons to 289,416; while rubber production has risen from 200 metric tons in 1908 to 225,000 twenty years later. Immense sums of foreign capital, chiefly British, American, French, Belgian, Swiss, Japanese and German have been invested in plantations in Sumatra and Java, but Dutch plantations predominate throughout the archipelago. The East India colonies of the Netherlands are today the model tropical colonies of the globe.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

4483. SCHWANTES, A. J.; POND, G. A.; ARNY, A. C.; BAILEY, C. H.; BLACK, R. H.; REYNOLDSON, L. A., and HUMPHRIES, W. R. The combine harvester in Minnesota. *Minnesota Agric. Exper. Station Bull.* #256. Jul. 1929: pp. 50.—A brief historical account of the combine harvester-thresher is given. Then follows a discussion of result of studies of the employment of the combine under Minnesota conditions. The conclusion is reached that under ordinary conditions the combine usually saves more of the grain than the separate harvesting and threshing method. Consideration is given to the proper adjustment and care of the machine. The costs involved in the combine operation are itemized and the costs for various size combines are compared with other methods, indicating lower costs for the combine method.—*O. B. Jesness.*

4484. SOLTYKOFF, GRAF ALEXANDER. Die Agrarkrise Russlands. [Russia's agricultural crisis.] *Hochland.* 27(2) 1929-30: 140-157.—The author combats the prevalent idea of Russia as an inherently agricultural country. The revolution of 1917/18 merely completed the work of the Czarist government which had been going on for fifty years. In 1916 9/10 of the agricultural area of European Russia and the total agricultural area of Asiatic Russia belonged to small farmers. The fiasco of 1917/18 merely put the capstone on a policy that was doomed to failure from the beginning, inasmuch as it was an attempt to compress into the mold of an agricultural country a country that was not adapted to it either by its climate or by the temperament of its people, a country whose national tendencies were in the direction of trade and industry. That the agrarian policy of the country will be and must be reversed is in his view, a foregone conclusion. He foresees the rehabilitation of the large estate along with the preservation of a relatively small number of small farms. Only then will Russia be able to rank again as an important grain producing country.—*A. M. Hannay.*

4485. SYCKS, DANA C. Cattle raising in Argentina. *U. S. Bureau Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull.* #647. pp. 14.

4486. TAYLOR, A. E. Wheat under the agricultural marketing act: some problems of the Federal Farm Board. *Wheat Studies, Food Research Inst.* 5(9) Aug. 1929: 347-425.—This study is an analysis of the important problems that will confront the Federal Farm Board and its agencies in dealing with wheat. The discussion follows these lines: scope and limits of "stabilization"; defining the surplus of wheat; general considerations on organization and policy; costs and profits in carrying wheat; operative procedures; special problems of administration; adjustment of supply to demand. The Agricultural Marketing Act is characterized as an innovation in national policy. It is

not legislation dealing with an emergency or designed as an operation of salvage, but rather legislation envisaging a reorganization of cooperative marketing and a rationalization of the processes of distribution. The Act holds little promise of any substantial elevation of the domestic wheat price level over the world wheat price level, or any elevation of the world price level. It holds out very modest promise of stabilization of wheat prices. The policy incorporated in the Agricultural Marketing Act embodies developments within the group of wheat growers and the reorganization of the marketing of wheat upon a long-term and comprehensive basis. Effective administration of the Act will enable wheat growers to make use of the advantages inherent in their business and evade certain disadvantages at least currently inherent in it.—*M. K. Bennett.*

4487. THOMAS, EDGAR and BLAGBURN, C. H. Economic and financial results on three Arable-sheep farms, 1924-25, 1925-26, 1926-27. *Univ. of Reading, Dept. Agric. Econ. Bull.* #36. Oct. 1928: pp. 38.—Arable-sheep farming affords a good example of the interdependent nature of the farming unit. Three farms are studied which, together, represent aspects of the different problems confronting this type of farming. The business of these farms is studied from the standpoints of use of land, capital, and labor; of payments, receipts and costs. The enterprise results as regards sale crops, sheep, cattle, and pigs are analyzed and full details of the study are given in tables. Readers are warned against sweeping generalizations. The outstanding feature consistently shown by all three farms is the superior result obtained from sale crops as compared with sheep, but the possibility of changes in conditions are pointed out with the conclusion that, apart from any possible effect on financial returns, some means of stabilizing prices would have a salutary influence in simplifying the major task of management.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

4488. THOMAS, EDGAR and BLAGBURN, C. H. Economic results on five dairy farms, 1924-25, 1925-26, 1926-27. *Univ. of Reading, Dept. Agric. Econ. Bull.* #37. 1929: pp. 36.—The business of five dairy farms is studied from the standpoint of use of land, capital, and labor; of payments, receipts, and costs. The results of the dairying enterprises are analyzed and compared with the results of the other enterprises on these farms. Details are presented in tables. Readers are warned against sweeping generalizations based on these studies.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

4489. TORNQUIST, CARLOS ALFREDO. Radicación productiva de la inmigración. [The productive settlement of immigrants.] *Rev. de Econ. Argentina.* 22(129) Mar. 1929: 177-186.—Many of Argentina's 130,000 to 160,000 immigrants yearly come for the harvest and only 80,000 to 100,000 remain permanently. Means for stimulating immigration include: (1) encouraging private colonization companies with capital at low rates to undertake land settlement schemes, (2) encouraging the immigrants themselves with short term loans to produce the first harvest and with long term loans to buy land, both loans from the surpluses of the National Mortgage Bank and the Bank of the Nation, at low interest rates, (3) providing for an experimental farm and agricultural instruction in connection with each of these farm colonies, so as to render farming under Argentine conditions intelligent and profitable, (4) fostering public works, especially after the close of the harvest season to induce the immigrants to remain in the country, for otherwise there is not continuous employment for them, (5) promoting the cultivation of many products, such as yerba mate, rice, and vegetable oils, which are now imported, by means of remission of taxation, favors in transportation, etc., as a means of providing work for immigrants and of promoting national prosperity, and (6) encouraging more industrial development, by the same means and for the same ends.

High import duties should not be used for the encouragement of national industries, but rather cheap credit, subsidies, favors, etc., to be extended by the government banks, railways, etc.—*L. L. Bernard.*

4490. UNSIGNED. Die Arbeitsmaschinenhaltung in der preussischen Landwirtschaft nach Betriebsgrößenklassen. [Labor saving machinery in Prussian agriculture according to size of farm.] *Z. d. Preuss. Stat. Landesamts.* 68 (1-2) 1929: 275-278.

4491. UNSIGNED. Car-lot shipments of fruits and vegetables from stations in the United States for the calendar years 1926 and 1927. *U. S. Dept. Agric. Stat. Bull.* #27. 1929: pp. 156.

4492. UNSIGNED. The central agricultural bank and the system of agricultural credit. *State Bank of the USSR Econ. Rev.* 4 (33) Sep. 14, 1929: 1-4.—The peasantry of Russia, whose condition before the World War was miserable, had been reduced to a state of wretchedness by the close of the revolution in Russia. Large landed estates had been destroyed and divided among the middle and peasant classes. Both the quantitative and qualitative indices of agriculture show a heavy decline of farming. On December 30, 1921, the all-Russian Congress of Soviets resolved that the State appropriate special funds as follows: (1) a fund to grant loans to the poor peasant population with the view of safeguarding them against being ruined and enslaved by commercial and usurious capital; (2) an agricultural improvement fund; (3) a fund for the establishment and development of model farming institutions. The resolution served as a basis for the organization of an extensive network of agricultural credit societies. The basic aims of the agricultural credit societies are: to promote the consolidation and development of farms of their members; to accumulate peasant savings; to organize the sale of farm produce; to supply the peasants with means of production and to organize productive agricultural credit societies. The membership fee is set at 10 rubles, payable on the installment plan. The member assumes a liability of ten times the amount of his membership fee. In 1924, the agricultural bank of USSR was organized with a basic capital of 100,000,000 rubles. This was a sort of coordinating central institution for the local credit societies. There were 9,314 of these societies with a membership of 7,265,679 reported as of Oct. 1, 1928. The development of the cooperative movement and the powerful spread of collective farming are said to be causing radical reorganization of the credit societies. Marketing and supply functions have been taken over largely by commodity cooperatives, leaving the credit societies to devote themselves to purely financial operations. Data are given showing how the capital account of the credit societies is made up, what the liabilities are and the distribution of credit. The amounts of credit for various purposes as of Oct. 1, 1928 were as follows (in rubles): credit societies for financing agricultural production, 534,400,000; cooperative organization, 251,600,000; state organizations working in villages and State farms, 147,800,000; undistributed, 5,200,000; a total of 939,000,000. The above sum includes: long term productive loans, 618,300,000; short term productive loans, 184,200,000; and investments in marketing operations, 136,600,000.—*B. M. Gile.*

4493. UNSIGNED. Farm accounting. *Ohio State Univ. College of Agric. Extension Service Circ.* 1928: pp. 24.—*Farm Accounting* is an instructional manual for teachers of farm accounting in rural schools. This study brings forth practical problems from every day farm life with which every eighth grade pupil, whether living on a farm or not, should be familiar.—*R. V. Gunn.*

4494. UNSIGNED. Foreløbig Oversigt over Landbrugets Driftsresultat i Regnskabsaaret 1928-29. [Preliminary survey of the returns from agriculture during the fiscal year 1928-29.] *Ugeskrift f. Landmaend.*

74 (41) Oct. 1929: 641-645.—As a consequence of the rise in gross earnings and a simultaneous decline in production costs Danish agriculture has experienced a very marked improvement in economic returns during 1927-28 and 1928-29.—*Inst. of Econ. and Hist., Copenhagen.*

4495. UNSIGNED. Die Intensität der Landwirtschaft in der Rheinprovinz. [The intensity of agriculture in the Rhine province.] *Z. d. Preuss. Stat. Landesamts.* 69 (1) 1929: 109-113.

4496. UNSIGNED. The Shanghai poultry business. *Chinese Econ. Bull.* 15 (15) Oct. 12, 1929: 186-189.

4497. UNSIGNED. Die Zuckerwirtschaft der Welt. [The world sugar industry.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 9 (17) Sep. 1929: 694-697.

4498. VENINO, PIER GAETANO. La colonisation agricole et démographique de la Libye. [Agricultural and demographical colonization of Libya.] *Bull. Périodique de Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (72) Oct. 1929: 495-504.—Consistently with the Fascist policy of agricultural development, and by means of the machinery established by the colonial agricultural congress of 1926, colonial agricultural opportunities are being improved in every way possible, so that food supplies for the Italian people will be stable. Libya will benefit by the operation of a perfected state policy of development calling for the completion of public works and of financing immigrants (according to zones that roughly indicate need for aid). Conditions will be made so attractive that a new population of Italian workers will flow in.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

4499. VIAL, EDMUND ELLSWORTH. Prices of fertilizer materials, and factors affecting the fertilizer tonnage. *New York Agric. Exper. Station Memoir* #119. Dec. 1928: pp. 159.—The study includes (1) fertilizer materials, their production and prices; (2) fertilizer manufacturing; and (3) factors affecting fertilizer consumption. Phosphate rock production increased consistently from 1867 to 1913. Since then there have been large fluctuations in production. Exports increased over 50% from 1899 to 1913. Prices of phosphate rock have been subject to violent fluctuations throughout the entire period. These same data are also reported for many other raw materials. The index numbers of the wholesale prices of 12 fertilizer materials show: comparative stability for the 16 years (1900-1915), a rise during inflation (1915-1921), and a collapse with deflation (1922-1926). The fertilizer plants are located primarily in the south eastern states and along the Atlantic seaboard. Georgia has the largest number of plants, 138, or 24% of the total. The manufacture of commercial fertilizer is highly seasonal, employment being greatest in February, March and April. The fertilizer tonnage fluctuates from year to year. Crop values also fluctuate from year to year. Correlations made between the value per acre of various crops and the fertilizer tonnage show the highest correlation to be with cotton. These facts and many more are reported in this bulletin. It contains a very complete statistical analysis of all data.—*L. M. Vaughan.*

4500. VILLALOBOS DOMÍNGUEZ, C. El georgismo y la cultura francesa contemporánea. [Georgeism and contemporary French culture.] *Nosotros.* 23 (240) May 1929: 226-238.—The French and Italians have been less responsive to the theories of Henry George than the rest of the civilized world. Charles Rist said (*Histoire des doctrines économiques*) that these theories are infantile and are now treated only historically. In this he followed Leroy Beaulieu, who also shows profound ignorance of the theories of George. Rist believes that George finds the sole cause of poverty in increasing land rents. Leroy Beaulieu held (1909) that George was among those who

sought to remunerate dispossessed owners of the soil. Neither interpretation is true. George held that the private appropriation of the soil is the greatest social evil and believed that when men should become aware of this fact they would abolish such ownership as they had abolished slavery and equally without compensation, because in both cases the titles were morally and socially invalid. Likewise, it is not true that the theories of George now have only a historical interest. Active organizations for their propagation exist in Denmark, Germany, Belgium, England, France, Spain, Argentina, China, and other countries, and in most of these countries active legislative movements are under way in conformity with Georgian doctrines (summary of such projected movements).—*L. L. Bernard.*

4501. WEBER, R. Einfluss steigender Löhne auf das Anbauverhältnis der Früchte mit besonderer Berücksichtigung des zweckmässigen Umfanges des Hackfruchtbaues. [The influence of increasing wages on the choice of crops, with special reference to the profitability of row (intertilled) crops.] *Landwirtsch. Jahrb.* 70(4) 1929: 593-616.—The author finds that the relation of labor to the choice of crops and to crop rotation is of great importance, in view of the large share already accredited to labor in the total expenses of an agricultural enterprise, and of the possibility of a further increase in the wages of agricultural workers in Germany. He emphasizes the necessity of a reliable supply of seasonable labor in case of a preponderance of row crops. If that is assured, he believes that row crop production can be made profitable even when relatively high wages must be paid, whereas, if permanent labor alone is available, the farmer should be cautious about extending his row crop production at the expense of other products.—*A. M. Hannay.*

4502. WEDDIGE, LUDWIG. Die Kautschuk-erzeugung Südasiens und die zukünftige Versorgung der Welt mit Rohkautschuk. [Rubber production of South Asia and the future rubber supply of the world.] *Z. d. Preuss. Stat. Landesamts.* 68(3-4) 1929: 297-320.

4503. WEEKS, DAVID. Scope and methods of research in land utilization. *J. of Farm Econ.* 11(4) Oct. 1929: 597-608.—The development of technique in land utilization involves the determination of the economic significance of the natural and artificial environmental factors of an area. A wide-spread interest has recently been shown in the subject of land utilization and this interest has manifested itself in definite steps taken to develop more knowledge concerning the effect of soil physics, soil chemistry, moisture supply, temperature, light, topography, location, markets, character of population, price conditions, comparative advantage, friction of economic adjustment, and financial conditions upon the optimum use to which land may be dedicated. This new interest recognizes no administrative lines and is confined to no recognized field of science. Several studies are described.—*S. W. Mendum.*

4504. WELLMAN, H. R. and BRAUN, E. W. Oranges. *California Agric. Exper. Station Bull.* #457. 1929: pp. 58.—The status and trend in acreage, production, consumption and prices of oranges are presented. In addition seasonal variation in shipments and prices are discussed. The producer of navel oranges in California is shown to have been in a relatively more favorable position than the producer of Valencia oranges. However, the navel producer may expect increasing competition on account of increased acreage in Florida. Producers of Valencia oranges face an expansion in production owing to the fact that 14% of the Valencia acreage in California is not yet in bearing and a considerable proportion of the bearing acreage has not reached the age of full bearing. An aggressive sales policy, planned distribution, a national

advertising campaign, standardization of product, and development of new outlets are held to have been responsible for an increase in the per capita consumption of oranges without a decline in relative prices.—*E. A. Stokdyk.*

4505. WIECKING, E. H. The farm real estate situation 1928-1929. *U. S. Dept. Agric. Circ.* #101. 1929: pp. 67.—Although values generally continued in the downward trend characteristic of recent years, the declines on the whole were comparatively slight, and represented in a number of States the smallest annual loss recorded since the depression set in. Fewer foreclosures and other "forced" transactions appear to have occurred. Bankruptcies involving farmers declined. Farm incomes, on the whole, compared favorably with those realized in the preceding year. Although progress in the adjustment to the new post-war conditions appears to have been made slowly, year by year, the adjustment can not yet be said to have reached completion. Fewer States showed losses and the declines were generally small. Earnings were generally well sustained but were down in some areas. Prices farmers pay for products showed little change downward. Mortgage credit extension continued on a more conservative basis, and farm mortgage rates were affected by high rates in the money market. New data show little reduction in the burden of taxes on farm real estate, and there is little change in the farm tax outlook. (The circular gives sources of data, methods of compilation, and list of literature cited.)—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

4506. WINKLER, FERENC. Mezögazdaságunk keleti versenytársai a német piacon. [Eastern competitors of Hungarian agriculture in the German market.] *Magyar Gazdák Szemléje* 34(10) Oct. 1929: 383-393.—In exporting agricultural products Hungary meets severe competition with the eastern states in the German market. Having enlarged their territories, Rumania and Yugoslavia should be able to supply much more than they did before the war. Both have good soil and especially Rumania enjoys a favorable geographical situation being connected with Western Europe by the Danube as well as with the East by the Black Sea. It is only due to political circumstances that they have not yet showed a greater improvement in their agricultural life. Although Russia is not now such a dangerous competitor as she might be, she possesses the largest area and the best soil for agricultural production.—*Francis Komin.*

4507. YOUNGBLOOD, B. Analysis of the relation of quality to price of cotton. *J. of Farm Econ.* 11(4) Oct. 1929: 525-539.—Incomes from cotton are being unfavorably influenced by the production of large crops of low-quality cotton instead of more moderate crops of high-quality cotton. Quality is measured in terms of grade, staple length, and character, and there are official standards for grade and for staple. The price of cotton is influenced by market opinion concerning the scarcity or the abundance of the several grades and staple lengths. In a given farmers' market quality does not seem to count for much, but as between markets the higher the quality the higher is the price level. In the organized markets trading is conducted on a basis of quality. Staple length is of greater economic importance than grade. The United States is now producing the shorter staples in quantities out of proportion to domestic mill consumption. Foreign markets are taking the short lengths, but at a probable loss of advantage to American growers. Readjustment of cotton growing and marketing in the United States to the requirements of world trade involves further research in several fields of work.—*S. W. Mendum.*

4508. YOUNGBLOOD, B. Hunting a bigger cotton market. *Country Gentleman.* 95(9) Sep. 1929:

8-9, 128, 129.—This article discusses four proposals for the relief of the cotton industry: (1) acreage; (2) holding movements; (3) plans for growing more and better cotton on fewer acres; and, more particularly, (4) ways and means of speeding up the rate of consumption.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

FORESTRY

(See also Entry 3591)

4509. CHAPMAN, H. H. National and state forests: A compilation of the opinions of state forestry officials of forty-eight states. *J. of Forestry.* 27(6) Oct. 1929: 622-655.—The problem of national forests versus state forests is one of economic expediency. Many replies from the state foresters are to the effect that if equal efficiency and continuity of policies could be secured together with the ability to carry the burden of public ownership on a large scale it would be preferable to build up state forests rather than national forests. Where these are lacking there is widespread acceptance of national forest ownership as a distinct benefit to the economic prosperity of the state. Except in Arizona and Wyoming, where the state officials are not foresters, the sentiment in the West is against acquiring state forests by a transfer of the national forests. States with an average assessed property value of \$500,000 per square mile of total area are usually able and willing to buy their own forests. States whose forest area consists largely of farm woodlots and who have more than \$500,000 in wealth per square mile of forest area are equally capable of self-support. But states with values below \$100,000 per square mile of total area, especially when the per capita wealth is only about \$1,000, cannot finance a large program of land ownership. (Includes statistics by states and region of wealth, forest area, ownership of forest land, and of the program of national and state forest acquisition.)—P. A. Herbert.

4510. FLURY, PHILIPP. Über die forstliche und volkswirtschaftliche Bedeutung der Lärche in der Schweiz. (Silvicultural and economic significance of larch in Switzerland.) *Schweiz. f. Forstwesen.* 80(10) Oct. 1929: 326-339.—In the Swiss forests as a whole, only 2-3% of the timber is larch. In the mountainous portions of certain cantons the proportion is much higher. Larch, especially in the larger sizes, brings much higher prices than other kinds of timber, and is about the only kind that can be sold profitably in districts having high transportation costs. As a considerable portion of the revenue of many mountain communes is derived from their forests, it is desirable to increase the proportion of larch.—W. N. Sparhawk.

4511. HERBERT, A. G. More forests for Great Britain. *Discovery.* 10(117) Sep. 1929: 285-288.

4512. HERING. Der Teuerungszuwachs des Holzes. Begriff, Bedeutung und Ermittlung der sekulären Änderung der Holzpreise. [Increase in value of timber. Definition, significance and determination of the secular change in timber prices.] *Z. f. Forst.-u. Jagdwesen.* 61(9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 535-567, 608-623.—Study of long-time trends in timber prices is important because of the long time required to produce timber crops, and also because of the theory that the relative increase in timber prices that is sure to occur justifies a low rate of interest in forestry calculations. The author points out the difficulty of determining either absolute changes in timber prices, or the relative changes compared with prices of commodities in general. To compare over a long period the prices of similar materials of similar quality under similar conditions of accessibility to market is exceedingly difficult with timber because of its wide variation in kind and quality, as well as in location. Average prices of all wood, or even

of individual species, cannot be compared because the relative proportions of the different grades are variable, and qualities cannot be weighted numerically. The specifications even of individual grades of a single species change from time to time. The method of sale (fixed price or by bids) affects the price, but is never shown in statistics. Prices in different years for a wide territory such as an entire country, a state, or even a large forest unit are not exactly comparable because conditions of accessibility, markets, etc., vary, and the proportion of production from different parts of the territory is not constant. Basic statistics of timber prices are available in Germany only from State forests, and few of these are usable because they cover too short periods, or because grades and species are grouped or because they cover too wide regions, or fail to give volumes as a basis for weighting. It is difficult also to determine the values of money over long periods; i.e., the general price level index for comparison with the timber prices. Such an index would not show trends accurately over long periods, because of changes in standards of consumption and living. Hering agrees with most German and Austrian investigators that timber prices have increased relative to prices in general over a long term of years, but considers the available data inadequate to show the amount of the rise, computed by others at 1 to 2% a year. There is no assurance that timber prices will continue to rise, because there is no assurance that the factors causing the past trends will continue the same. The increase during the past 100 years or so resulted from a slowly increasing timber supply, coupled with a rapidly increasing demand by growing population and industries. Continued increase in demand is dubious because of the competition of steel, cement and other substitutes. However, owing to the possibility of new uses for wood and the steady depletion of the available world supply, timber prices will probably continue to rise somewhat faster than the general price level.—W. N. Sparhawk.

4513. HÖNLINGER, HANS. Soll und Haben. [Debit and credit.] *Z. f. Forst.-u. Jagdwesen.* 61(9) Sep. 1929: 530-534.—The value of the soil rental of a normal forest (with a sustained annual return) equals the actual net annual return (or forest rental) divided by $(1.0p^n - 1)/.0p \cdot n$ (where n is the number of years in the rotation.) On the basis of Heyer's axiom, that the value of a normal forest equals the sum of the values of each age class computed separately, the soil rental would be the theoretical net return, (with compound interest on costs and intermediate returns) divided by $(1.0p^n - 1)/.0p \cdot n$. These two formulae give quite different values, showing that Heyer's axiom is false. A negative soil rental, such as is frequently shown by the second formula, is impossible so long as there is a positive net return from the forest. The use of this formula has led to short rotations with disastrous results to the forest, as in Saxony.—W. N. Sparhawk.

4514. KITTREDGE, JOSEPH, Jr. Forest possibilities of aspen lands in the Lake States. *Minnesota Agric. Exper. Station Technical Bull.* #60. May 1929: pp. 83.—The estimated area of 21,000,000 acres in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan covered with aspen forest has 30,000,000 cords of wood and is producing 3,000,000 additional each year by growth. The annual consumption does not exceed 250,000 cords. Yields at different ages combined with costs and returns of growing aspen as a crop for 40 to 50 years, indicate that it will return 4 to 5% compound interest on costs and investment if stumpage prices, now about 75¢ a cord, increase to \$1.50 or \$2.50 a cord in the next few decades. Planting pine or spruce under aspen at an average cost of \$8 an acre would provide more readily marketable and a higher value timber crop, but the interest return still might not exceed 4%. Public acquisition and conversion together with increased private utilization, are suggested

as means of avoiding heavy losses through deterioration.
—J. Kittredge, Jr.

4515. LEMMEL. Die Messung der wirtschaftlichen Leistungsfähigkeit des Waldes. [Measurement of the economic productivity of a forest.] *Z. Forst. u Jagdwesen.* 61(10) Oct. 1929: 577-607.—This is a critical review of H. Krieger's book of the same title (J. Neumann, Neudamm, 1929). He deals with the returns that may be expected from the methods of management actually adopted, rather than with the objective of maximum possible returns. Krieger's assertion that the return is independent of the interest rate used is shown to be erroneous. Several methods of valuation are possible, depending on the purpose of valuation. Krieger's method is considered too complicated, considering the low degree of accuracy of some of the factors.—W. N. Sparhawk.

4516. MANDL, FELIX. Die Holzversorgung der Erde. [The world lumber supply.] *Deutsche Volkswirt.* 3(34) May 24, 1929: 1149-1152.

4517. MATTOON, W. R. Managing farm woodlands. *J. of Forestry.* 27(6) Oct. 1929: 720-725.—In the present readjustment in agriculture every movement points to the economic necessity of combining with the production of food crops and livestock that of other kinds of crops of which timber and its by-products is of outstanding importance. The post-war value of ordinary farm crops is 25% over pre-war values as compared with 70% for timber products. Timber is a good money making crop for many farmers and for certain types of land it is the best crop. The present low farm income is in part due to the large number of practically idle acres. Good woods management means the protection of the property from fire at all times, the wise use of the axe and proper utilization and marketing of the product grown. While the farmer should as a general rule keep out of the sawmill business and be a producer rather than a manufacturer, still he should harvest his own timber crop. During 1927 in the southeastern states 1,737 farmers were assisted in forest management on 185,867 acres.—P. A. Herbert.

4518. PEAVY, GEORGE W. Oregon's commercial forests. *Oregon State Board of Forestry Bull.* #2. 1929: pp. 94.

4519. STEVENSON, H. I. Air operations for forest fire protection in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. *Canada, Dept. Interior Forest Service, Aircraft in Forestry Pamphlet.* 1929: 4-7.

HUNTING

4520. REDINGTON, PAUL G. The beneficial effects of wild life on forest and other lands. *J. of Forestry.* 27(6) Oct. 1929: 692-698.—The part that wild life may play in making forest and other land fully productive has received too little attention in this country. Fur farming has been farm relief to many farmers; many abandoned farms have been converted to fox farms; muskrat and beaver farming, and aquatic bird hunting and feeding grounds have proved a more profitable use for many wet land areas than for possible agriculture by drainage. Marsh areas formerly considered useless are now in many cases yielding a greater income than adjacent cultivated land because of the increased value of furs. In practically all forested areas game can be maintained to increase the productivity of the forest, but species that have become destructive must be controlled. Control of prairie dogs and ground squirrels have resulted in a net increase of 25 to 50% in the productivity of western agricultural and grazing land. Destruction of wolves in parts of Texas has increased land value from \$2 to \$5 per acre.—P. A. Herbert.

URBAN LAND ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 2904, 3722, 4810, 5060)

4521. FELDMAN, JACOB W. The effects of playgrounds on land values of the "bordering on" and "adjacent to" properties to the playgrounds in Brooklyn, New York, and Orange, New Jersey. *Playground & Recreation.* 23(6) Sep. 1929: 375-384.—Playgrounds increase land values, the greatest effect being found in residential districts, the least in business and industrial sections. The study included nine playgrounds in Brooklyn, and four in Orange for the years 1909 to 1929. Land values were secured from the yearly Tentative Land Value Maps for the city of New York and in Orange from the tax assessor's book. For each playground two or three real estate men were interviewed who had been in the neighborhood and knew its real estate developmental history. Tables show the area, type of district, and percentage increase of land values for "bordering on," "adjacent to," section, and city as a whole.—Alice L. Berry.

4522. SHERIDAN, L. J. Office-building renting and advertising policies. *Harvard Business Rev.* 8(1) Oct. 1929: 44-56.—The overtaking of demand for office building space by the supply (in May, 1929, Chicago had an aggregate office-building space vacancy of 17%) has required the development of a specialized technique of sales promotion for rentals. Although location is the foremost factor in rental success, buildings must be planned with an eye to meeting succeeding tenants' needs with a minimum of alteration expense. It is essential that the plan of finance allow the probable rents to meet its needs, and that the rent schedule conform to the modal rent brackets for the location. Newspaper advertising will be used to create atmosphere and background for direct mail and personal selling. During the period of renting, a clever house organ may be a valuable adjunct, and no method of focusing favorable attention on the building should be overlooked.—Lawrence C. Lockley.

FISHING INDUSTRIES AND WATER ECONOMICS

(See also Entry 3568)

4523. UNSIGNED. Killing whales by electricity. A revolution in whaling. *Norway.* 5(8) Aug. 1929: 226.

EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES

(See also Entries 3494, 3560, 3564, 3565, 3583, 3816, 3903, 4168, 4550, 4575, 4657, 4680, 4758, 4765, 4867, 4873, 4880, 4884, 4888, 4889, 4895, 4898, 4939, 4966, 5216, 5282)

4524. BALL, SYDNEY H. Historical notes on diamond mining in Minas Geraes, Brazil. *Mining & Metallurgy.* 10(270) Jun. 1929: 282-285.—One of the important mineral discoveries of the eighteenth century was that of the Minas Geraes, Brazil, diamond fields. The production of this and of other diamond discoveries in neighboring states made Brazil the premier producer of diamonds, succeeding India; its 140 years of supremacy finally passed to South Africa 60 years ago. Certain phases in the history of the exploitation and of the administration of the Brazilian diamond fields are given.—O. E. Kiessling.

4525. BRADLEY, JOHN R. Fuel and power in Canada with special reference to factors affecting American coal. *U. S. Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull.* #622. 1929: pp. 20.—The Canadian provinces of Ontario and Quebec, aggregating

1,001,696 sq. miles in extent, contain approximately 60% of the population of Canada and 80% of its industrial activity; yet nowhere within the boundaries of these two provinces are there commercially workable coal fields. Canadian economists have dubbed this the "acute fuel area." The coal fields of the Maritime Provinces are 1,000 miles to the east; those of British Columbia and Alberta are 2,000 miles and more to the west. Directly south of the "acute fuel area" and within about 500 miles, lie some of the greatest coal fields of the United States. More than half of Canada's annual coal requirements, with a value of \$93,000,000, about one third of which represents anthracite coal, is supplied by the United States. Canada takes about 79% of the bituminous coal, 98% of the anthracite, and 94% of the coke exported by the United States. This bulletin shows the relative position, over a period of years, of Canadian, British and American fuels available for consumption in Canada, the increase in the use of substitute fuels, and where and how fuel and power are used. Of Canada's total coal reserves of 1,234,269,000 metric tons, or about one-sixth of the world total, 9,870,000,000 tons are in the Maritime Provinces, only 185,000,000 tons in the more highly industrialized central Canada, and the remainder in the prairie provinces and western Canada. The high grade coals are in eastern and western Canada, far from the chief center of consumption. Production of bituminous coal, which amounted to 12,970,000 tons in 1928, has been practically constant for the past six years. Water wheels or turbines actually installed and put into operation in Canada in 1928 brought the total of installed power up to 5,238,000 horsepower. The potential hydroelectric power available in Canada is 20,197,000 horsepower. If all forms of power resources, except gasoline and kerosene, are converted into terms of coal, the total power consumption of Canada amounts to approximately 56,605,000 tons annually.—C.C. Kochenderfer.

4526. BRYSON, H. J. The mineral industry of North Carolina. *Mining Congress J.* 15(8) Aug. 1929: 588-590.—An outline of the mineral resources and production of North Carolina.—H. O. Rogers.

4527. FORBES, J. J., and GROVE, G. W. Advanced mine rescue training. *U. S. Bur. Mines, Miners' Circ.* #33. 1929: pp. 65.

4528. HART, CHARLES. Foreign iron ores, present and reserve. *Mining & Metallurgy*. 10(274) Oct. 1929: 468-471.—Hart, a manufacturer of pig iron, discusses several not so well known phases of the present world trade in iron ore. With reference to future supplies, he believes the current geological opinion that potential world reserves of iron will be exhausted by about 2225 A.D. must be modified in the light of new knowledge concerning the large resources of India and Africa. The steel industry of the United States will slowly change from domestic ore to foreign ore from Cuba and Brazil. We can expect to continue as a world factor in the steel industry, but there will be strong competition from England, France, and Germany, three countries which represent the second great producing area of the world.—O. E. Kiessling.

4529. JONES, J. H. The marketing of coal. *J. Inst. of Bankers*. 50(4) Apr. 1929: 180-190. (5) May, 1929: 243-258.—In Great Britain some 1,500 firms and individuals are operating collieries in five large coal fields and several small ones. Several classes of coal supplying different markets are produced, but there is considerable competition among the different areas. Export coal, which in 1913 amounted to one third of the total output, took one half the product in Northumberland and South Wales but considerably less than 10 per cent of the product of the Midland Counties. In spite of decreasing market for British coal both at home and in export trade, new pits have been opened more rapidly than old pits have been closed. Present capacity is

estimated at 330,000,000 tons a year, but present demand is about 260,000,000 tons a year. Meantime the world annual output of coal has risen by 86,000,000 tons since 1913. Continental Europe alone produces 58,000,000 tons more than before the war. Competition in markets formerly held by British coal has been sharpened by the fact that in most European states the marketing of coal has been carefully organized and its sale encouraged by preferential treatment. The fall in the general level of commodity prices—which the author ascribes to currency changes and the international scramble for gold—has created special difficulties for British exporting industries, including coal. Early in 1928, three marketing schemes were organized by British coal owners: in South Wales, an unsuccessful attempt at price agreement; in Scotland, a subsidy to owners who closed their mines or reduced their output; and the Five Counties Scheme (in the Midlands) controlled by the Central Collieries Commercial Association and said to cover a combined output of nearly 100,000,000 tons. This Midlands scheme aimed to restrict the supply of coal on the British market (hoping thereby to raise the price of coal) and to recapture some of the export markets which had been lost to Polish coal. Actually the estimate of coal demand was too generous to restore prices to a reasonable level. It is now proposed (February, 1929) that like the Rhenish Westphalian Coal Syndicate (which is a selling company formed by an association of German coal owners) the Five Counties Scheme would combine control of output (with production quotas) and price control. But unlike the German organization, the Five Counties Scheme would still leave each colliery company responsible for selling in any market it can find (at a price at least as high as the basic price fixed by the Association) the quota of coal it is permitted to produce. Various details are given, illustrating the complexity of the scheme. The writer questions whether the proposed changes will be either acceptable to the colliery owners or successful in operation. He also questions whether this scheme may not retard the financial reconstruction which he considers essential. He advocates amalgamations, greatly increasing the size of the business units, and regional selling syndicates cooperating on a national scale for control of the whole export trade in British coal.—A. Rochester.

4530. KELLEY, C. F. The future of copper. *Mining Congress J.* 15(6) Jun. 1929: 409-410.—Although no metal has a longer tradition of use by man, it was not until the world emerged into the electrical era that it became indispensable to his daily comfort and convenience. For more than a century copper has shown a constantly expanding ratio of production. The increase in the rate of production averaged nearly 53% each decade through the 100 years ending with 1920. Following the war there was an abrupt recession in the output of copper and the recovery of the industry was relatively slow. It was not until 1926, in fact, that the pre-war trend was resumed, but for the past three years steady progress has been shown. With new uses constantly being developed for copper the author foresees a steadily expanding market.—H. O. Rogers.

4531. LANDER, C. H. The treatment of coal. *J. Royal Soc. of Arts*. 77(4004) Aug. 16, 1929: 975-986.—A technical treatment of the scientific aspects of burning coal in the raw state.

4532. LEITH, C. K. Canada's minerals and their international implications. *Mining & Metallurgy*. 10(274) Oct. 1929: 463-467.—In the past decade Canada has rapidly advanced in mineral production. Among the nations, Canada ranks first in production of nickel, first in asbestos, second in cobalt, third in gold and silver, fourth in lead and copper, and sixth in zinc. Mines now in development promise further immediate expansion, and in no other part of the globe is there such a large potentially mineralized area yet unex-

plored. The United States and the British Empire control about three-fourths of the mineral production of the world. Canada, as an outpost of the British Empire close to our boundaries, is strategically located to feel the full pressure of competitive mineral exploitation with its accompanying political repercussions. With regard to the future, the author's analysis of the specific conditions, together with trends noted in other countries, indicated a probable sequence to be: (1) growing commercial internationalization, determined by the complementary nature of mineral supplies with which nature has endowed the different countries, and (2) the ultimate adaptation of international political understandings to allow commercial internationalization. Separatist tendencies, whether commercial or political, may be regarded as necessary preliminary organization steps to the broader international system.—O. E. Kiessling.

4533. LUNT, L. W. Concentrations of Belgian coal and coke interests. *Commerce Reports.* (13) Apr. 1, 1929: 46-47.—In 1927 a movement was begun in Belgium for the improvement of the situation of the Belgian coal mines. As a result of the formation of a government commission two organizations were formed in January 1929 for the purpose of uniting forces—the Comptoir Belge des Charbons Industriels, and the Syndicat Belge des Cokes et Charbons à Coke. The Comptoir capitalized at 5,000,000 francs, comprises about 50 Belgian mines producing more particularly industrial grades of coal. The Syndicat, capitalized at 1,000,000 francs, includes all Belgian coke plants except the subsidiary plants of metallurgical firms. Belgium produces about 28,000,000 tons of coal, of which 3,000,000 tons are consumed at the mines or distributed free to the mine workers, while 25,000,000 tons are sold. The members of the above two organizations will control the sale of 15,000,000 tons. Practically 75% of the industrial coal will be in their hands. Both organizations state the purpose of their formation to be the centralization of purchases and sales of coal and coke, also the obtaining of a better knowledge of the market, more exact information in regard to foreign competition in Belgium, a role in the regulations of the international coal market, and strengthening of prices with a view to increasing the prosperity of the coal industry. The question of foreign competition can hardly be met without cooperation from other European countries in the form of an agreement or cartel, which will eliminate dumping and cut-price methods of trade.—C. C. Kochenderfer.

4534. MACCOY, FREDERICK. The tin deposits of Mexico. *Mining & Metallurgy.* 10 (269) May 1929: 246-247.—The presence of tin in Mexico was mentioned in connection with the casting of cannon in a letter from Cortez to the Emperor, Charles V, of Spain. Humboldt in his *Political Essay on New Spain* states that the Spaniards worked tin mines from the first of their occupation of Mexico, and that they principally obtained tin from the province of Guanajuato, and between the cities of Jerez and Villanueva in Zacatecas. Since the beginning of the nineteenth century there have been periodic revivals of interest in the tin resources of Mexico. To the present, however, the production of tin from Mexico has never reached the point of being considered a national industry, but the distribution of tin ores is so widespread that there are possibilities that one day it may become of importance. Of the 27 states of the Republic, tin claims have been taken up in 16. In all, by the end of 1926, 225 claims of a total area of 7,400 acres had been taken up. Practically all the present small output is sold in the region where it is produced, principally for making babbitt metal. One other important use is in vitrifying earthenware, producing a product called *Loza de Mellado*.—O. E. Kiessling.

4535. NEATE, FRANK G. The problem of Canadian fuel independence. *Queen's Quart.* 36 (2) Spring,

1929: 345-353.—Complete Canadian fuel independence is at present beyond the reach of sound economics, but Canadians could use more of their own coal than they do. Fundamental factors are these: the importance of a sufficient supply for national requirements; avoidance of excessive costs to consumers; the transportation problem; the fact that Canadian coals are not all alike in quality or in suitability for particular purposes. Anthracite imports from the United States have decreased, but they are being replaced by coke and low volatile coals, with which Canadian coals must compete if they are to sell in the central portion of the country. Since Canadian coal resources are so distributed that the central provinces, Ontario and Quebec, are practically dependent upon foreign supplies, the question of internal transportation rates is particularly important. The whole problem must be solved upon the basis of technical analysis, and in terms of national rather than local interest.—John Donaldson.

4536. PELECIER, A. Le pétrole dans l'Amérique Latine. [Petroleum in Latin America.] *Rev. de l'Amér. Latine.* 17 (87) Mar. 1929: 195-209; (88) Apr. 296-307 (89) May 401-410; (90) Jun. 497-508; 18 (91) Jul. 25-27; (93) Sep. 230-245; (94) Oct. 329-341; (95) Nov. 423-433.

4537. READ, THOMAS T. Some general problems of the mineral industry. *Mining & Metallurgy.* 10 (273) Sep. 1929: 412-414.—Mineral supplies for the future are uncertain because we do not know what is in the earth, because there is a wide variation in the mineral content of workable deposits, and because of our inability to prophesy future demand. But while we cannot know with accuracy how much of any mineral raw material is available for use or how much of it we are going to need within the next century, the mineral industry is confronted today with a number of important problems. These cannot be solved until the general public gains an intelligent understanding of them and becomes disposed to cooperate in their solution. Three important considerations are briefly sketched: (1) the need for stabilizing the production of minerals, (2) a recognition that taxation of undeveloped deposits tends to create a condition of over stimulated production, and (3) the difficulties resulting from the general belief that every political unit should, if possible, be self supporting in the matter of mineral raw materials.—O. E. Kiessling.

4538. RETZ, PIERRE de. Une visite aux mines de phosphate de Floride. [A visit to the phosphate mines of Florida.] *Bull. Soc. Indus. de Mulhouse.* 95 (8) Oct. 1929: 594-602.

4539. SCHOCH, P. M. Der russische Erdölbau auf Nordsachalin. [Russian petroleum development on North Sakhalin.] *Petroleum Z.* 25 (23) Jun. 5, 1929: 804-809.—A Japanese concern has developed a considerable oil industry in Sakhalin under a Russian concession, and now produces about half as much as is produced in Japan itself. A Russian organization is now beginning to exploit the area not included in the Japanese concession, expecting to supply eastern Siberia and also to sell to Japan. The geographical and geological problems are quite difficult.—L. R. Guild.

4540. SLATER, ARTHUR R. The romance of gold mining in the Mysore state. *Modern Rev.* 47 (4) Oct. 1929: 388-394.

4541. TAYLOR, W. H. The Mesabi iron range. *Mining Congress J.* 15 (10) Oct. 1929: 788-792.—An outline of the history and development of the great iron range, from which a total of 815 million tons has been shipped, has an estimated reserve tonnage of 1,155,500,000 tons, not including the large reserves of low grade ore.—H. O. Rogers.

4542. TEODORESCU, I. La production de pétrole en Roumanie en 1928. [The production of petroleum in

Rumania in 1928.] *Roumanie Econ.* 4(5-6) May-Jun. 1929: 51-55.

4543. UNSIGNED. *Bergbau der Tschecho-Slowakei 1918-1928.* [Mining in Czechoslovakia in 1918-1928.] *Glückauf.* 65(42) Oct. 19, 1929: 1457-1462; (43) Oct. 26, 1929: 1489-1493.—In world production of coal, Czechoslovakia holds only a subordinate position, producing in 1928 only 1.17% of the world anthracite coal production. In the production of lignite (1928) Czechoslovakia produced 18.02% of the world supply. Her total production of coal (lignite calculated in terms of anthracite) was 27.35 million tons. Three-fourths of the anthracite coal was produced in the Ostrau-Karviner basin. Three-fourths of the lignite was produced in northern Bohemia. The ratio of the amounts of coal produced by machinery to the total produced was 82.3% in the Ostrau-Karviner basin in 1928, a marked increase from the 23.5% in 1913. In 1928, 2.78 million tons of coke was produced as compared with only 848,000 tons 6 years before, with such by-products as coal tar, 100,251 tons, ammonium-sulphate, 34,603 tons and commercial benzol, 24,355 tons. In 1928 97 anthracite mines with 56,807 workers and 192 lignite with 39,790 workers were in operation. With regard to wages in 1927, anthracite miners earned an average of 54.43 Kronen and the average wage per man employed was 43.75 Kronen; in lignite mining corresponding wages were 53.22 and 40.73 Kronen. The mining of ore is of far less importance than the mining of coal. The total production of iron ore in 1927 was 1.59 million tons (2.18 million tons in 1913). Other ores produced in 1927 included 108,376 tons of manganese ore, and 102,146 tons of silver, lead and zinc ores.—E. Friederichs.

4544. UNSIGNED. *Bergbau und Hüttenwesen Polens.* [Mining and metallurgy in Poland.] *Glückauf.* 65(40-41) Oct. 1929: 1378.—Polish economy stands or falls with anthracite coal mining. The largest part of the coal industry, as well as of Polish industry in general, lies in East Upper Silesia, formerly German territory, which possesses 44.9 billion tons, or 72.65% of the entire Polish coal reserves (61.8 billion tons). The remainder is distributed: 2.2 billion tons, or 3.56%, in the Dombrowa basin, which stands in second place according to production; 14.2 billion tons (22.98%) in the Cracow, and 0.5 billion tons (0.81%) in the Teschen districts. Of the 33 enterprises contributing 93.7% of the total production only 25% have exclusively Polish capital and 37% German capital. Predominantly French capital participates in 19%, English-American capital in 11%, and other foreign capital in 8%. The Polish coal industry has been enabled under the favorable conditions of recent years to enter into competition with other European producers. At first entrance into foreign markets was obtainable only by cutting prices and reducing them below cost, but now rationalization and modernization, increased inland consumption, development of railroad transportation, completion of the Gdynia harbor, and finally the new commercial treaty with Germany offer further possibilities for reduction of costs and more favorable marketing opportunities. To keep these markets is essential not only to the prosperity of Polish industry but also for the state finances, for the development of transportation, and the employment of Polish workers. The article presents maps of the occurrence of minerals in Poland. Tables and graphs of production, labor force, wages, and extent of foreign commerce and consumption are presented.—E. Friederichs.

4545. UNSIGNED. Indian oil industry. *European Econ. & Pol. Survey.* 4(2) Sep. 30, 1928: 54-62.

4546. UNSIGNED. Mineral-mindedness and public problems. *Mining & Metallurgy.* 10(274) Oct. 1929: 492-493.—Editorial summary of four papers dealing with economic developments in coal, petroleum, iron,

and non-ferrous metals. These papers, written by George Otis Smith and F. G. Tryon, C. K. Leith, M. L. Requa and Frank H. Probert, respectively, were delivered before the World Engineering Congress at Tokyo, Japan.—O. E. Kiessling.

4547. UNSIGNED. Oil industry in Japan. *European Econ. & Pol. Survey.* 4(2) Sep. 30, 1928: 45-53.

4548. UNSIGNED. Situation de l'industrie minérale du Bas-Rhin en 1928. [The position of the mineral industry in the Lower Rhine in 1928.] *Bull. Soc. Indust. de Mulhouse.* 95(8) Oct. 1929: 624-655.

MANUFACTURES

(See also Entries 3493, 3494, 4333, 4502, 4516, 4585, 4638, 4656, 4686, 4715, 4831, 4866, 4879, 4886, 4925, 4990, 4991)

4549. ANSTRIN, HANS. The pulp and paper industry of Sweden. *Svenska Handelsbanken Index.* (43) Jul. 1929: 3-9.

4550. BANINGER, E. C. Five interests make two-thirds of country's iron and steel. *Iron Trade Rev.* 85(7) Aug. 15, 1929: 386.—An analysis of capacity statistics which show that two-thirds of the capacity of the United States for making pig iron and steel ingots is concentrated in the five largest producers, and four-fifths of it in the ten largest. The United States Steel Corporation is by far the largest individual producer; next, in order of their steel ingot capacities, come the Bethlehem Steel Company, Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, and Republic Iron & Steel Company. These five have a total annual ingot capacity of 40,348,500 gross tons, or 66.1% of the 60,990,810 tons which the American Iron and Steel Institute estimates as the country's annual capacity.—H. O. Rogers.

4551. BIEHL, MAX. Statistik der internationalen Wollindustrie. [Statistics of the world woolen industry.] *Wirtschaftsdienst.* 14(18) May 3, 1929: 758-762.

4552. BRANDENBURGER, CLEMENS. Der Werdegang der brasilischen Industrie. [The progress of Brazilian industry.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 30(1) Oct. 1929: 352*-365*.—So long as Portugal controlled Brazil, she forbade industrial development, except in the case of sugar. From the beginning of the nineteenth century, industry has been fostered, chiefly by means of a rising tariff, and also by means of credit extended by the government. Many enterprises were established during the War which, but for tariff protection, would have disappeared since. Over-industrialization has increased the prices of agricultural products, has raised the cost of living, and has therefore weakened Brazil's position in the world market. It has also drawn away the labor needed in agriculture. But the process will probably not cease until other coffee-producing countries can sell this product more cheaply than Brazil.—Mildred Hartough.

4553. BUNGETIANU, CONST. L'industrie du caoutchouc en Roumanie et le marché mondial du caoutchouc. [The rubber industry in Rumania and the world rubber market.] *Roumanie Econ.* 4(7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 84-99.

4554. BUNGETIANU, CONST. L'industrie du papier en Roumanie. [The paper industry in Rumania.] *Roumanie Econ.* 4(1-4) Jan.-Apr. 1929: 32-42; (5-6) May-Jun. 1929: 55-74.

4555. COOK, S. J. Chemical statistics. *Chemical Markets.* 25(4) Oct. 1929: 383-385.

4556. DELPORT, VINCENT. British steel producers regain leadership in Europe. *Iron Trade Rev.* 84(25) Jun. 20, 1929: 1660-1662.—For a period of years, conditions in the iron and steel industries of the continent of Europe have been more prosperous than in

Great Britain. During recent months, however, a decided change has taken place in the European iron and steel industry. Conditions have caused a rise in prices of continental steel to a point where it no longer undersells British material and Britain is able to supply its home market and increase its exports materially. Uncertainty as to the reparations situation and possible disturbance of the European steel entente and various similar organizations are the underlying causes of this alteration.—*H. O. Rogers.*

4557. EMMET, BORIS. The California and Hawaiian Sugar Refining Corporation of San Francisco, California. A study of the origin, business policies, and management of a co-operative refining and distributing organization. *Stanford Univ. Business Ser.* #2. 1928: pp. 284.

4558. GRAYSON, HAMILTON KING. Chemical industry of Japan. *Chem. & Metallurgical Engin.* 36(8) Aug. 1929: 468-470.—After being cut off from chemical raw materials during the war, Japan developed its own supply of soda ash at a great cost. The result of this successful enterprise has been the foundation of the new chemical industry in Japan; and from it the various chemical plants have grown until today they are producing a large number of chemical products unknown in Japan before 1918. In general, the Japanese chemical industries anticipate a steady development. This industry, like many others in Japan, must be developed to the maximum limits as a means of providing employment for the increasing masses. Its limits will depend on the supply of raw products, on the costs of those products delivered to the Japanese plants, and on the extent of further increases in labor costs.—*O. E. Kiesling.*

4559. HAHN, WALTER. Die polnische enquete-kommission über den Stand der Textilindustrie in Polen. [The Polish Commission of Inquiry into the Condition of the Textile Industry in Poland.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 30(1) Oct. 1929: 394*-409*.

4560. HUBER, LORENZ. Der Kölner Hotel-Fremdenverkehr in den Jahren 1905 bis 1927. [The Cologne hotel trade in 1905 to 1927.] *Kölner Verwaltung u. Stat.* 6(4) 1929: 189-235.

4561. KATONA, GEORG. Aufbau und Entwicklung der Welt-Walzwerksproduktion. [World rolling mills production.] *Deutsche Volkswirt.* 3(38) Jun. 21, 1929: 1292-1294.

4562. KATONA, GEORG. Die deutsche Kalindustrie. [The German potash industry.] *Deutsche Volkswirt.* 3(49) Sep. 6, 1929: 1657-1662.

4563. KUPCZYK, EDWIN. Die deutsche Seiden- und Samtindustrie. [The German silk and velvet industry.] *Wirtschaftsdienst.* 14(27) Jul. 5, 1929: 1152-1155.

4564. LASSALLE, M. La production et la distribution de l'énergie électrique en Suisse. [The production and distribution of electric power in Switzerland.] *Ann. d. Travaux Pub. de Belgique.* 30(5) Oct. 1929: 707-720.

4565. MAAS, WALTHER. Das Dorfgewerbe in Polen. [Village industry in Poland.] *Ost-Europa Z.* 5(1) Oct. 1929: 24-39.—A sociological study with abundant statistics. In Poland numerous forms of pre-capitalist economy, which have been in existence for centuries, survive to this day. Village industry exists in out of the way regions of Carpathian Galicia, the provinces of Eastern Poland, the wooded areas in the northeast, and primarily in the swamplands of Polesia. These industries cover woodworking (furniture, shingles, tablewares, wagons, toys, pipes), peasant art (basketry, weaving and spinning of linen and wool—the outstanding occupation of women—rope, sail and net making), utilization of animal products (such as skins and pelts, for hat, glove and clothes making), and the working of mineral substances, either of stone (such as is involved

in making millstones and monuments) or metals (copper, silver, iron). Finally there is a flourishing pottery and porcelain industry. Village industry involves primarily winter work interspersed between agricultural seasons, and necessarily gives way eventually to capitalistic forms of enterprise and industry. Long sponsored only by private agencies, village industries are now receiving governmental support and favor as a means of accelerating Poland's economic rehabilitation.—*M. W. Graham.*

4566. MANLOVE, GEORGE H. Scrap industry gains new dignity as economic importance grows. *Iron Trade Rev.* 85(6) Aug. 8, 1929: 323-324.—Emerging from a state of business chaos at the beginning of the century, the iron and steel scrap industry has grown into an important position. The present period of growth started about 1911. Previous to that time the output of pig iron in this country exceeded the production of steel ingots and castings. Figures for 1911 show the latter passing the former and never since that year has the tonnage of ingots and castings been less than that of pig iron. Without the utilization of waste metals present tonnages of steel could be produced only at much greater effort than at present. If every ton of scrap now melted were replaced by a ton of pig iron, it would require two tons of ore to be mined and transported and a ton of coke to be produced and transported, in addition to other materials going into pig iron. Since 1911 steel-making practice has changed materially and the spread between pig iron and steel ingots and castings has widened steadily. The present indications are that the use of iron and steel scrap will continue to grow.—*H. O. Rogers.*

4567. MATHER, WILLIAM G. The iron industry of the Lake Superior region. *Mining Congress J.* 15(10) Oct. 1929: 725-726.—*H. O. Rogers.*

4568. MEAD, EDWARD S. Cotton-textile institute: a demoralized industry saved by cooperation. *Annalist (N. Y. Times).* 34(872) Oct. 4, 1929: 637-638.—Owing to wartime expansion the cotton textile industry became greatly overdeveloped, resulting in the industry as a whole becoming seriously depressed because of: (1) Overcapacity and consequent over-production; (2) lack of knowledge of costs; (3) sales without regard to cost or market conditions—distress sales; and (4) the reduction of demand due to changes of style. "Instead of allowing the tedious and costly process of stabilization by preliminary disintegration to work out to its doubtful end the survival of the fittest," the industry in October, 1926, organized the Cotton-Textile Institute, to develop new and extended uses for cotton, to expand the export trade, to compile and distribute statistical information as to production, stocks on hand, and shipments, and to improve the methods of manufacture and distribution. Walker D. Hines, formerly director general of the U. S. Railroad Administration, was made president and chief executive officer. "The objects of the institute have not yet been fully accomplished, but substantial progress has been made in working out the most difficult and complicated competitive situation in the entire field of manufacturing industry. It may reasonably be anticipated that within the next three years the days of demoralization and destructive competition in the cotton textile industry will have been numbered."—*F. J. Warne.*

4569. MORTON, JAMES. History of the development of fast dyeing and dyes. *J. Royal Soc. Arts.* 77(3986) Apr. 12, 1929: 544-568.—As recently as 1900 no definite standards of color fastness were applied in the textile industry. The first successful effort in that direction was the placing on the market of fast colored tapestries and fancy yard goods by the Scottish firm of Morton Sundour Fabrics, Ltd., at Carlisle. Beginning with a small range of colors in 1904 the Carlisle firm developed the alizarines and vat dyes to produce a

substantial variety of fast colors that withstood tropical sun and even long service at sea. By 1909 a revolutionary advance in the textile field was achieved in the successful application of the new fast dyes (until then confined to the yarns of expensive mixed fabrics) to the manufacture of fast colored plain cotton piece goods—a feat that for a while placed the Scottish looms in a unique market position. The War marked a turning point in British dye manufacture, when the supply of basic German dye stuffs ceased to be available. At this stage the Scottish Dyes, Ltd., an offshoot of the Morton looms, undertook to rediscover the German technique for producing the vat dyes from silver salt. The process, which involved the construction of autoclaves to sustain a pressure of 600 to 800 pounds per square inch at temperatures from 180° to 200° C., was conquered despite the commandeering of basic materials for war purposes. When the supply of silver salt was cut off, further research accomplished the isolation of the required anthraquinones from anthracene. The latter soon proved unavailable in sufficient quantities, and too expensive as well; but progress was continued through an arrangement with American chemists who had perfected an air oxidation process in which naphthalene, replaced the less available anthracene base. The last stage came as a result of the severe depression of 1920-21, accentuated when the British government agreed to accept German dye imports as part of the reparations payments. The slack period was made the occasion for intensive research which yielded a competitive weapon in the perfection of vat colors that were soluble; soluble vat dyes made possible the dyeing of woolens and natural silk by the piece for the first time. An attendant achievement of this period has been the discovery of such outstanding new vat colors as vat blue, alizarene red and caledon jade green. American capital and factories are engaged on the new dyes, and overtures of leading figures in the German dye industry have resulted in a cooperative arrangement of mutual advantage. The development of fast color dyeing in the course of the past quarter century constitutes one of the memorable accomplishments of modern times in the field of industrial chemistry.—A. D. H. Kaplan.

4570. PLUM, GUSTAV. Die deutsche Glasindustrie im Jahre 1928. [The German glass industry in 1928.] *Wirtschaftsdienst.* 14(25) Jun. 21, 1929: 1065-1067.

4571. PREDÖHL, ANDREAS. Die Wanderungen der amerikanisch-kanadischen Papierindustrie. [Migrations of the American-Canadian paper industry.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 29(2) Apr. 1929: 285-300.—The paper industry in America has moved northward and westward, and this movement is still in progress. The various branches of the industry have migrated in unequal degree: the newspaper industry, for example, has shifted farthest and fastest, while the manufacture of the better grades of stationery has remained nearly at the same places where it was located many years ago. The geographic distribution of the various branches of the industry is the result of the combination of different costs. Costs of transportation are, in nearly all instances, the most important. Labor costs do not influence the location of the industry. Waterpower is a factor that cannot be neglected, especially for the wood-pulp industry, which needs much and cheap power. Much less power is used in the chemical processes. It is cheaper to transport the finished newspaper and wrapping paper than the semi-finished materials. In a less degree this also holds true for book paper. Therefore, these industries have a latent or apparent tendency to cling to or to migrate to the sources of supply of the raw or semi-finished product, especially since the soft coniferous and soft deciduous woods, which are used, occur in the same major region. Some branches of the paper industry depend on a supply of old paper. Those

are located near the large cities. This holds true for that part of the paper board industry which depends upon such material. Board is heavy, the radius of the industry therefore is small, the industry itself scattered. Also rag paper and other specialties depend mainly on local supplies. Such industries do not show tendencies toward migration. The shifting of the paper industry northward is to be explained by the northward movement of the sources of supply of raw material. Since 1927 the northward migration of the newspaper industry has progressed so far that the part of the industry located in the U. S. is declining. Though the eastern part of the U. S. still has considerable supplies of soft deciduous woods for the manufacture of sodium cellulose, used in the book paper industry, Canada is in a more favorable position for this raw material also. The tariff policy of the U. S. has prevented the book paper industry from following the northward trend of the newspaper industry. The same holds true for the wrapping paper industry. This was possible since the consumption of these kinds of paper has not increased so rapidly as that of newspaper and therefore the burden on the consumer is not so heavy. Also the fact that cellulose is on the free list in conjunction with the duties on paper has helped toward keeping production costs low in the United States and toward enabling the U. S. industry to compete successfully with the imported Canadian product. The Canadian export restrictions are of little consequence.—William Van Royen.

4572. RICHARDSON, T. H. Some cotton inquiry problems. *Labour Mag.* 8(6) Oct. 1929: 258-261.—A committee of which the president of the Board of Trade, William Graham, M. P., is chairman has been appointed to investigate the cotton industry and expects to report in four months. The five great stoppages in the industry since the war show that the labor factor is of vital importance. The number of spindles in the world has increased by 20,000,000 since 1920 whereas the number in Lancashire has decreased by 2,000,000. The world outside is using ring spindles and automatic looms while a large portion of the machinery in Lancashire is obsolete. The weavers' unions have given approval to experiments with new looms and more of them per operative, and are not likely to obstruct progress if adequate wages are forthcoming. The decline in the home market as well the export trade (which in 1924 constituted seven-eighths of the total) is due to poverty and unemployment among the masses and to tariff obstacles. Graham has endorsed rationalization and combinations but these have so far helped the owners rather than the consumer. It is agreed that there are too many cotton gamblers and too many intermediaries.—W. B. Callin.

4573. SCHWARTZ. Betriebsstatistik in der Türkei. [Statistics of industry in Turkey.] *Allg. Stat. Arch.* 19(2) 1929: 268-273.

4574. SOUTHWORTH, CONSTANT. Survey of gray-iron foundries. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Domestic Commerce* #29. 1929: pp. 61.

4575. SWITZER, F. A. Power development in the Tennessee Basin. *Power.* 70(9) Aug. 27, 1929: 338-341.—The Tennessee River Basin is more richly endowed with potential water power than any equal area in eastern United States. This territory is at the beginning of an industrial expansion, growing around water power, that is fast converting it into an important manufacturing center. The author draws the conclusion that the development of this power will greatly stimulate the demands for coal to supply heat, process steam and other services to new industries that will be attracted to the district by the hydro-electric power.—H. O. Rogers.

4576. UNSIGNED. An analysis of the generation and distribution of electric power in Minnesota. *Min-*

nesota Municip. 14(6) Jun. 1929: 278-287.—Table, Map.—W. R. Maddox.

4577. UNSIGNED. *Die Elektrizitätswirtschaft im Jahre 1927. [Electricity in 1920.] Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 9(3) Feb. 1929: 74-79.

4578. UNSIGNED. Iron and steel trade ills. Rationalization not a cure-all. *Manchester Guardian Commer.* 19(487) Oct. 17, 1929: 441-442.—In 1913 Great Britain produced 13.2% of the world's pig-iron, in 1928 only 7.6%. Production in 1928 was 35% less than in 1913, while production in the United States increased 22% and in other countries 16%. Steel production is 11% larger than in 1913, while the increase in the United States was 65% and other countries 32%. In 1913 Great Britain produced 10% of the world's steel, in 1928 less than 8%. While rationalization (elimination of waste and inefficiency) will help this industry, a large share of the difficulty is due to lower wages, lower capital charges, lower freight charges, and lower taxes paid by the iron and steel industries on the continent.—Charles S. Tippett.

4579. UNSIGNED. Power alcohol production in Australia. *Chemical Engin. & Mining Rev.* 22(253) Oct. 5, 1929: 11-14.—The distillation of alcohol from molasses (a by-product in the manufacture of sugar) taken from the sugar cane and devoted to the use of motor fuel has become one of Australia's secondary industries. The article states that "this new key industry is destined to play an imposing part in moulding the fate not merely of Queensland but of the Commonwealth itself." The progress of the industry illustrates the use of an important by-product of Australia's sugar industry, which cannot be exported because of prohibitive costs, and it is anticipated that the new industry will consume the greater part of the surplus cane juices and molasses. The first distillery has an annual output of power alcohol of approximately 1,000,000 gallons. The process of converting the molasses into alcohol for power fuel is described in detail with illustrations.—F. J. Warne.

4580. UNSIGNED. *Die wichtigsten Ergebnisse der Kraftmaschinenstatistik der gewerblichen Betriebszählung 1925. [The most important results of the census of power machinery in industry, 1925.] Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 9(14) Jul. 1929: 570-577.

4581. WESEMANN, HANS OTTO. Die deutsche Kraftfahrzeugindustrie. [The German motor vehicle industry.] *Wirtschaftsdienst.* 14(24) Jun. 14, 1929: 1016-1020.

4582. WIENER, ERNST. Die Probleme der deutschen Schuhindustrie. [The problems of the German shoe industry.] *Wirtschaftsdienst.* 14(16) Apr. 19, 1929: 676-677.

BUSINESS ORGANIZATION, METHODS AND MANAGEMENT

(See also Entries 3826, 4459, 4533, 4599, 4602, 4682, 4683, 4687, 4690, 4703, 4822, 4845, 4971, 4992, 4996, 5203)

4583. BISBEE, ELDON. Consolidation and merger. *New York Univ. Law Rev.* 6(4) May 1929: 404-427.—In the formation of a consolidation or merger unanimous consent of stockholders is necessary unless the matter is governed either by charter or by a statute existing at the time it is granted. A dissenting stockholder is entitled to receive the appraised value of his shares. If he is not a voluntary vendor, this may not be satisfactory. The assumption of obligations is implied and the creditor should be permitted to proceed directly against the new or surviving corporation. Consolidation

or merger extinguishes the conversion privilege, in absence of express agreement. National banks and state banks cannot be merged, unless both Congress and the particular State approve, or unless one or the other changes its allegiance. Practical considerations wherein mergers and consolidations differ are the following: duration of life, the necessity of new by-laws, directors and other officers; payment of incorporation fees and a tax on an original stock issue.—R. Tough.

4584. CANDELISE, ALFREDO. L'organizzazione industriale americana. [Industrial organization in the United States.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 19(9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 820-835.—The author, who is well acquainted with American industrial organization, discusses certain of its characteristic aspects, emphasizing outstanding differences from European methods. The basis of this organization is to be found in the spirit of initiative common to all Americans which is an essential factor in the industrial progress of the country. Furthermore, common sense is widespread and there are no prejudices. The author describes the relations between directors and employees, management methods and the administration organization, time studies, wage and bonus systems, cost systems, working hours and internal telephone systems. A noteworthy feature of American organization is the U. S. Bureau of Standards which is a scientific laboratory for the study of technical problems concerning industry. This institution contributes greatly to industrial progress.—M. Saibante.

4585. COLLINS, SPEC. Is this the way out? *Concrete.* 35(5) Nov. 1929: 17-20.—The article discusses how the Milwaukee Concrete Products Cooperative Association is applying cooperative farm marketing conditions to the concrete products industry, how the association is organized and how it functions.—R. M. Woodbury.

4586. CREW, ALBERT. Changes in company procedure by the Act of 1929. *Accountants' J.* 47(557) Sep. 1929: 384-386.—Many changes concerning the conduct and procedure at meetings of limited companies are made by the Companies Act, 1929, the chief of which relate to the convening and representation at meetings; statutory meetings; extraordinary and special resolutions; adjourned meetings, and minutes.—H. F. Taggart.

4587. HARVEY, RICHARD S. Some ideas as to the rights of the preferred stockholder. *Georgetown Law J.* 17(4) Jun. 1929: 314-322.—This article discusses primarily the non-voting feature attaching to preferred stock. The author is of the opinion that relief to the preferred stockholder is to be found in the ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the Nickel Plate Unification decision on March 2, 1926. The commission denied the application on financial grounds and in connection with preferred stock used these words: "It is inimical to the public interest to strip stockholders of their voting power thus rendering it so much easier to control a great transportation system by a comparatively limited amount of investment." If the vote-preserving principle is adopted and applied in court decisions it will redound to the advantage of all investors in preference shares.—R. H. Richards.

4588. JONES, THOMAS R. Theories and types of organization, their history, industrial and economic background, and trend. *Amer. Management Assn., Production Executives' Ser.* 83. 1929: 1-40.—Study of the interrelated problems of factory organization and control has suffered from academic and terminological difficulties. The attempts arbitrarily to distinguish from one another "line," "line and staff," "functional" and other types of control, to apply in a doctrinaire fashion a scheme of organization to particular industries without adequate understanding of the unique problems involved, to centralize endlessly because centralization is the current fashion in business, and the

general lack of a satisfactory empirical grasp of concrete business problems have prevented the development of a sound science of management. Progress in future is dependent upon a more experimental attitude than that which has prevailed. Decentralization is to be preferred so far as possible because it increases initiative and places responsibility upon the man most able to act intelligently. Intelligent workmen and overseers must be carefully trained by management. Espionage and the iron hand must give way to cooperation and mutual aid. Personnel, managerial, and organizational schemes must be interdependent, flexible, and capable of changing to meet the exigencies of the day to day business world.—*R. A. Brady.*

4589. LEMY, PIERRE, et al. Rationalization. *Comité Natl. d'Études Soc. & Pol.* (402) Jun. 24, 1929: pp. 56.—A delegation of the Paris Chamber of Commerce finds much that the French might emulate in the German and American rationalization programs.—*R. A. Brady.*

4590. MAKIN, F. B. The acquisition of capital—the prospectus. *Accountants' J.* 47 (557) Sep. 1929: 387-393.—This is a description of the prospectus in the light of the requirements of the various Companies Acts, which specify its content in a very complete fashion.—*H. F. Taggart.*

4591. NOTZ, WILLIAM F. The international cartel movement. *Protectionist.* 41 (6) Oct. 1929: 288-294.—A classification of the varieties of international cartels and combinations together with a brief examination of the tendency towards stronger centralization of control as it appears in the match and margarine combinations. The League's work tends towards control by publicity.—*H. D. Gideonse.*

4592. ODHE, THORSTEN. The modern trust and cartel system and rationalization. *Rev. Internat. Co-operation.* 22 (8) Aug. 1929: 281-286.—*R. A. Brady.*

4593. OLSEN, IVER C. Rights of foreign shareholders of European corporations. *U. S. Bureau Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull.* #659, Oct. 1929: pp. 14.—Because of the increasing number of foreign stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange and on the curb market, a study of the status of foreign shareholders in the domestic corporations of various countries should be of practical interest to American holders of such securities. There have been in recent times several examples abroad of attempts to restrict the rights of foreign shareholders and prevent the transfer of control of domestic enterprises to foreigners. There has been much speculation as to whether the corporation laws of the countries concerned permit such measures to be taken. In examining the laws of several European countries it has been found that nearly all of them provide equal rights for foreign shareholders. Spain, Rumania, Sweden, and Norway have definite restrictions on foreign capital in the development of their national resources, but these restrictions have been adopted as protective measures and are not a discrimination against any particular group of foreigners. Most countries permit corporations to make their own provisions regarding stockholders rights, and the absence of definite laws has resulted in many private measures restricting foreign stockholders.—*C. C. Kochenderfer.*

4594. PALMER, P. C. The publication of cost statistics. *Accountants' J.* 47 (556) Aug. 1929: 282-284.—The publication of cost statistics would be a great aid to industry in that it would enable each manufacturer to compare his costs with those of others in the same trade and see where his weaknesses lie. This publication need not be in terms of actual figures. Percentages would do the work. Neither need names be disclosed. Publication could be by a central board which would preserve confidential information. British conservatism has thus far given little encourage-

ment to such a scheme, but there is every likelihood that it will some day be put into practice. (Three illustrative diagrams.)—*H. F. Taggart.*

4595. PHILIPS, AUG. Les organisations patronales aux Pays-Bas. [Employers' organizations in the Low Countries.] *Bull. Périodique de Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (72) Oct. 1929: 505-510.—The employers' organizations, many of which were developed during the unsettled days of the War, have, through the recognition accorded them under the League of Nations (by the International Bureau of Labor) grown so strong that their activity seems to go beyond the contemplated advisory limits.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

4596. SHADWELL, A. Rationalisation. *Edinburgh Rev.* 250 (510) Oct. 1929: 290-307.—Rationalization, a new movement of the past four or five years, is only another name for big business or for economy, called in America "scientific management." H. W. Taylor introduced it into the Bethlehem Steel Works in the 1880's to eradicate "soldiering." Financial stress after the war forced Germany to take it up because the lack of circulating capital necessitated economy. It involved the concentration of undertakings with the elimination of the unprofitable, and "flowing work" (the use of a continual process from raw material to finished article) with standardization of products and specialization of machinery. Labor has been made enjoyable instead of being regarded as a mere commodity, and government supervision has been greatly extended without government ownership. Concentration is accomplished by *Kartelle* and *Konzerne*. The former, which are horizontal combinations, are static and aim at maintaining the status quo, while the *Konzerne* are either vertical or "diagonal" and are dynamic. "Flowing work" originated in Chicago slaughter-house where the pig passes through all the processes from living animal to food; Ford is its hero in the German mind. In Germany even the trade unions, though suspicious, endorse rationalization and it has penetrated into agriculture. Werner Sombart thinks it means the senescence of capitalism.—*Chester Kirby.*

4597. UNSIGNED. Financial results of the national limited liability companies in the periods ended in 1927 and 1928. *Banco de la Nación Argentina, Econ. Rev.* 2 (10) Oct. 1929: 150-152.

4598. WINSLET, V. G. The administration of a modern factory. *Accountants' J.* 47 (556) Aug. 1929: 306-308.—The tendency toward large scale production has brought about an ever increasing necessity for up-to-date factory administration. Among the departments necessary in a modern factory the following are described: (1) planning; (2) costing; (3) inspection; (4) statistical; (5) labor, and (6) training.—*H. F. Taggart.*

ACCOUNTING

(See also Entries 3526, 4481, 4493, 4594, 4982, 5147, 5149)

4599. ANDERSON, W. Cost accounting for distribution in retail grocery stores. *N. A. C. A. Bull.* Oct. 1, 1929: 119-128.—The time is now ripe for putting the stop-watch on the activities of the distributor. The task is even more complex in the field of distribution than in the field of production. In making time studies of retail operations in the Louisville Grocery Survey something like seventeen or eighteen different operations have been distinguished separately and observed. Approximately forty different items of cost in addition to labor have been set up in the operating statements. Cost groupings were arranged to permit

the determination of profitable and unprofitable commodities and customers by the establishing of commodity and customer characteristics. Commodity characteristics which may be presumed to have some effect on costs are weight, bulk, number of units, rate of turnover, value, price, grade, and perishability. Customer characteristics are cash or credit, promptness of pay, distance from store, carry or delivery, regular or occasional, value of purchase, number of purchases, and nature of commodities selected.—*J. C. Gibson.*

4600. BLÜMICH, WALTER. Das Problem der Abschreibungen im Handels- und Steuerrecht. [The problem of depreciation in commercial and tax law.] *Saarwirtschaftszeitung*. 34(32) Aug. 10, 1929: 542-546; (33) Aug. 17, 560-563.

4601. BROWN, G. L. Accounts of an importing and exporting house. *J. Accountancy*. 48(4) Oct. 1929: 269-277.—*H. F. Taggart.*

4602. DRUCKER, A. P. R. Budgeting and the sales quota. *Accounting Rev.* 4(3) Sep. 1929: 175-180.—The author contends that the dissatisfaction with budgeting expressed by many business executives finds its basis in the unscientific manner in which the budgets are prepared. He recommends the employment of a budget expert to prepare the forecasts by scientific statistical methods rather than on the usual plan of estimates by department heads. He also advances definite statistical and analytical devices which should be used to accomplish this purpose.—*C. R. Smith.*

4603. FOURNIER, HENRI. Le problème de la révision des bilans. [The problem of the revision of the balance sheet.] *Rev. de Droit Comm. et de Droit Soc.* 1(5) May 1929: 129-134; (6) Jun. 1929: 177-183.

4604. GRIER, GEORGE J. and MAUTNER, OSCAR. Setting up the corporation accounts. *Corporate Practice Rev.* 1(9) Jun. 1929; 34-43 (10) Jul. 1929; 25-34.—*Henry Sanders.*

4605. HECKERT, J. BROOKS. Methods and advantages of early closing. *Accounting Rev.* 4(3) Sep. 1929: 181-191.—Detailed programs for a large steel company and a small manufacturing concern are given to illustrate a method for directing the accounting personnel for the purpose of closing the records promptly at stated intervals.—*C. R. Smith.*

4606. JONES, J. H. The study of economics. *Accountant*. 80(2824) Jan. 19, 1929: 85-90.—The accountant in these days must fit himself to be a business adviser if he is to advance in the respect of the world. He must be prepared to deal with economic problems in the large, and can no longer confine himself to matters of a single enterprise. Hence the importance of the study of economics.—*H. F. Taggart.*

4607. KEENS, THOMAS. Legislation and education for the accounting profession in England. *Accountant*. 81(2864) Oct. 26, 1929: 501-510.—*H. F. Taggart.*

4608. KOSIOL, ERICH. Die Betriebsrechnung eines Unternehmens der Sägewerksindustrie. [Accounting in an establishment of the sawmill industry.] *Ann. d. Betriebswirtsch.* 2(3) Autumn, 1928: 456-493.

4609. LITTLETON, A. C. Value and price in accounting. *Accounting Rev.* 4(3) Sep. 1929: 147-154.—The article is concerned with definitions of and distinctions between cost, price and value. Value is subjective, varying with individuals and according to circumstances for the same individual. Price is a compromise between such subjective estimates and is measured by the quantity of money for which the article is exchanged. Cost is the accumulation of prices of goods and services employed in the production of the sales article and thus is not a value but an investment figure. This investment amount does not determine sales price but supplies a limiting factor. These definitions are given for the purpose of establishing some

basis of terminology for the current discussion in accounting circles as to the basis of valuation to be used in financial statements.—*C. R. Smith.*

4610. OLIVE, G. S. Organizing and conducting an accounting practice. *J. Accountancy*. 48(4) Oct. 1929: 252-259.—*H. F. Taggart.*

4611. PRICKETT, A. L. Fixed property records—their forms and uses. *N. A. C. A. Bull.* Oct. 15, 1929: 169-204.—An exhaustive list of the purposes and advantages of property records is presented and discussed. Numerous forms for various purposes are given.—*J. C. Gibson.*

4612. REILLY, EDWARD J. New development in simplifying trust department accounting. *Trust Companies*. 49(3) Sep. 1929: 299-304.—This is a description of the system of accounting for estates and trusts designed by the Burroughs Adding Machine Co., which the author, who is trust officer of the Felton Trust Company of New York, deems the greatest forward step in fiduciary accounting in a quarter of a century. Each trust is treated as a separate business enterprise. Immediately upon receipt of a trust it is entered in a trust register and assigned a number. A complete abstract and working sheet are prepared, the latter citing thirty-seven points of original details requiring attention, and providing for the date when they were taken care of and the initials of the individual responsible. The trust officer's folder is divided into compartments designed respectively for a digest of the account, monthly and annual statements, auditors' reports, etc. An inventory of the assets received, appraised in detail, provides the basis for the original set-up of trust accounts. Primary accounts are kept with Corpus and Income Cash. Subsidiary accounts are provided for Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, Real Estate, Sundry Assets and Principal Cash. Subsequent transactions relate to (1) the acquisition of assets (2) the disposition of assets (3) the collection of income (4) the payment of expenses and (5) the distribution of cash. For each of these types of transaction appropriate sets of original entry tickets are designed in such a way that the likelihood of failure to post a ticket in any place affected by the transaction is reduced to a minimum. The original of each ticket set, designated the "Auditor's Copy," contains complete information about the transaction. The carbon copies are designed to meet the particular parts they play in the system. "Increase" and "Decrease" are used in place of "Debit" and "Credit" in connection with cash entries. All tickets are sorted daily and entered in the Trust Department Blotter, after which they are sent to the bookkeepers for posting. A feature of the system is a Claims Register wherein is described, classified and recorded for payment each claim against the trust. Auditing is simplified because all income which each asset produces is shown on the ledger card for that asset. Furthermore the complete information in the auditor's copy of each entry ticket enables him to trace easily the movement of all assets of the trust.—*N. L. Burton.*

4613. ROREM, C. RUFUS. Replacement cost is accounting valuation. *Accounting Rev.* 4(3) Sep. 1929: 167-174.—The author recommends the valuation of fixed assets and merchandise at replacement costs for the balance sheet. Replacement costs should be the basis for the charge to the cost of sales section of the profit and loss statement, and depreciation should be charged to operations on the same basis.—*C. R. Smith.*

4614. TROBRIDGE, C. R. The accountant and the lawyer in tax practice. *Jour. Accountancy*. 48(4) Oct. 1929: 246-251.—Although the accountant should be capable of handling the early stages of tax matters, such as the preparation and review of returns and the examination of revenue agents' reports, the aid of a lawyer should usually be called in when matters are

to be presented to the Board of Tax Appeals. The final settlement of tax cases is a matter of strict interpretation of the law, with little regard for equities. The accountant is apt not to possess the "legal mind" necessary to grasp this fact and to make the most of it.—*H. F. Taggart.*

4615. VAN DIEN, E. The development of professional accounting in continental Europe. *Accountant*. 81(2861) Oct. 5, 1929: 409-417; (2862) Oct. 12, 1929: 439-448.—This paper is a complete survey of the state of the accounting profession in all continental European countries in which any progress can be said to have been made.—*H. F. Taggart.*

4616. WILSON, H. A. R. J. The adjustment of accounts for income tax purposes. *Accountants' J.* 47(553) May 1929: 49-56.—Schedule D of the British income tax law contains the rules under which the gains from most businesses and professions are taxed. This is a discussion of a number of allowable and non-allowable deductions and taxable and non-taxable income items, bringing out points wherein the ordinary profit and loss statement differs from the income tax return.—*H. F. Taggart.*

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

(See also Entries 3803, 3817, 3863, 4002, 4063, 4175, 4366, 4374, 4383, 4453, 4732, 4981, 5253)

GENERAL

4617. HELLER, OTTO. Sibirische Verkehrssprobleme. [Problems of transportation in Siberia.] *Volkswirtsch. d. U. d. S. S. R.* 8(4) Dec. 1929: 22-25.

4618. MARCONCINI, FREDERICO. Influences du moyen de transport sur la rente foncière. [Influence of the means of transportation on ground rent.] *Rev. Écon. Internat.* 21-4(1) Oct. 1929: 135-157.—The author, writing at the Catholic University of Milan, defines rent (*la rente foncière* or *rendita della terra*) as a differential surplus received by the proprietors of lands more fertile or nearer to market than others. Rents have been profoundly affected by the increase in speed and decrease in cost of transportation. The increase in speed of transportation has greatly enlarged the area of the markets available for perishable food products, e.g., butter, milk, fish, and fresh fruit, and also the area of competition in their production. As a result, rents of lands producing perishables near consuming centers have fallen and rents have either appeared for the first time or have risen in amount on lands farther from market. The reduction in the cost of transportation has opened new and more distant markets to producers of commodities which are heavy or bulky in proportion to their value, e.g., straw, potatoes, lumber, and gravel, and by making possible lower prices has stimulated increased sales in old markets. Rents on distant lands yielding these commodities in abundance have either increased or made their first appearance while rents on lands of poorer yields nearer the markets have decreased. Improvements in transportation have indirectly affected rents by facilitating large scale production and the employment of more advanced techniques, thereby reducing the prices of the products of the better (*plus heureuses*) lands and, consequently, their rents. In the case of industrial centers, however, improvements in transportation may encourage such concentration of population as to cause an increase of prices for agricultural products and thereby result in an increase, instead of a decrease, of rents on the better agricultural lands. Factory areas in rapidly growing industrial centers may experience remarkable increases in rents on favored location and

an extension of the radius within which rent-yielding locations are found but this tendency towards increase of rents may be checked or reversed by the introduction of new improvements in transportation. Improvements in transportation, by freeing part of the capital and labor previously required for transportation service for other employment, may be followed by increased output in other industries which will cause reduction of prices and thus effect decreases in the rents of producing lands. The improvement and development of transportation may cause rents to reappear on lands from which they have disappeared because of a previous market displacement—as in the case of certain mines and forest lands. The improvement and development of transportation also act on rent by causing the abandonment of poorer lands in old zones of cultivation in favor of better lands farther away, thereby narrowing the difference between marginal lands and better lands and thus reducing rents. Increase of population may, however, check and reverse this tendency for a time by calling abandoned lands back into cultivation. Ultimately, rising prices for the various necessities of industry and of domestic life will stimulate the provision of superior and more economical means of transportation and a new readjustment of rents will occur to the disadvantage of the previously better lands. The action and reaction between successive changes in transportation and the level and distribution of rents explain why the owners of lands yielding high rents at any given moment are likely to oppose the establishment of better transportation service—e.g., a new line of railroad or a new international express train—or to seek similar results through a protective tariff. Because of continually increasing pressure of population and constant struggles to improve and extend the means of transportation oscillations of rents will continue indefinitely, subject to the modifying influence of the increasing use of electric traction.—*W. M. Duffus.*

4619. METZ, TH. Das Niederländisch-Indische Verkehrswesen. [Transportation in the Dutch East Indies.] *Z. f. Verkehrswissenschaft.* 7(2) 1929: 69-76.

RAILROADS

(See also Entries 3578, 4274, 4491, 4689, 4875, 4961, 5286)

4620. AISHTON, R. H. A decade of railroad progress. *Transportation.* 7(1) Jan. 1930: 9-10.—The past decade has been one of notable achievement in the railroad industry, and the next decade will be none the less so. The tempo of transportation service has increased. Vast capital expenditures have been made. Car handling methods have improved. New equipment has replaced much worn out and obsolete rolling stock. Research work has developed better methods and facilities of operation. The speed of car and train movement has quickened. Only the average load in the freight car has remained nearly stationary.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

4621. BOYD, GEORGE E. Railway construction activity continues unabated. *Railway Age.* 88(1) Jan. 4, 1930: 52-62.—The railways completed 666 miles of new line in 1929, compared with 1,025 miles in 1928 and 779 miles in 1927. The mileage abandoned in 1929 amounted to 475 miles, compared with 512 miles in 1928.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

4622. COX, J. B. The electrification of the Mexican Railway. Part I. *Gen. Electric Rev.* 32(7) Jul. 1929: 377-382.—The electrification of the Mexican Railway (*Ferrocarril Mexicano*) was the first undertaking of this nature carried out in that country. The main line of this railroad extends from Mexico City to Vera Cruz on the Gulf coast, a distance of 264 miles. The

highest point on the line is near Acocotla, 95 miles from Mexico City, with an elevation of 8,320 ft. During and after the revolution of 1910 the railroad was allowed to fall into disrepair, and when it was finally turned back to the owners in June, 1920, the property was in very bad condition. In the fall of 1921 the traffic was such that it was very difficult to move the trains over the mountain division, from Orizaba to Esperanza. The movement on October 25, 1921, of 14 trains, an aggregate of 4,648 tons, up the mountain, established a record for the division and indicated that the limit of the capacity of the single track line with the existing type of motive power had been reached. (Map, profile, and plan of curvature of the railroad are given.)—Elma S. Moulton.

4623. COX, J. B. The electrification of the Mexican railway. Part II. *Gen. Electric Rev.* 32(9) Sep. 1929: 504-511.—In Nov. 1921, a study was begun to determine what results might be expected from the electrification of the mountain division of the Mexican Railway. The records of the past 10 years were unsuitable for use as the basis of traffic estimates. The months of September and October 1921 were selected as those most representative of future traffic conditions, for which adequate records were available, and the 29.5 miles between Orizaba and Esperanza were made the basis of the study. The final report indicated a probable saving of \$523,029 per year by the expenditure of approximately \$2,420,000, or a return of a little more than 21% on gross investment, which included electric locomotives. In Oct. 1922, a contract was made for the required equipment and materials, including the general supervision of the installation. The work was completed and all trains were being hauled electrically by Jan., 1925. The total cost of the distribution system for the 29.5 miles, including poles and fixtures, was \$462,011, or \$15,661 per route-mile. In 1926 the trolley line was extended from Orizaba to Cordoba, 16 miles south.—Elma S. Moulton.

4624. COX, J. B. The electrification of the Mexican railway. Part III. *Gen. Electric Rev.* 32(10) Oct. 1929: 558-565.—In May 1928 the electrification was extended from Cordoba to Paso del Macho, 18 miles farther south, making a total electrification of 64 route miles. The Orizaba-Esperanza section has been in complete electrical operation since Jan. 1925, giving a 4 years' record of operating data and costs. The operation has been satisfactory and successful. A comparison of steam operation in March and April, 1923, shows that 10 electric locomotives handled 36% more ton miles than were handled by more than double the number of steam locomotives, with 8% less trains and 40% less train-hours on the road, and at 50% of the corresponding total cost of steam operation for 26% less tonnage handled. A saving of \$67,102 was effected in 2 months, or at the rate of \$402,612 per year. Estimating the cost of steam operation on the basis of what it would have been in 1928, and comparing it with the electric operating cost in March and April 1928, there is obtained a yearly saving of \$663,348 from the electrification, representing approximately 26% on the gross cost of the electrification of the Orizaba-Esperanza section. There were other indirect savings, such as wear on wheels and brake shoes, and reduction of accidents from broken wheels due to over-heating while braking. Perhaps the most valuable unlisted asset of electrification is the increased capacity of the lines. The day's record for electric operation on this mountain section, up grade, was 6,122 tons against 4,648 tons for steam. A table showing the classified cost of electrification, by districts, is given.—Elma S. Moulton.

4625. COX, J. B. The electrification of the Mexican railway. Part IV. *General Electric Review.* 32(12) Dec. 1929: 696-701.—The savings shown by a comparison of the electric and steam operation would

not have been so great if modern steam locomotives had been used. However, double tracking would have been necessary soon, and it would have been much more expensive than electrification which of itself increased the capacity of the road and had many other advantages. Favorable comments on the electrification were made by the Resident Engineer and Assistant General Manager, and the Superintendent of Transportation of the Mexican Railway. Tables are included showing (1) operating costs of steam operation for 4 months, 1921, Mexican Railway Co.; (2) operating costs, Orizaba-Esperanza District for 4 months of electric operation, 1928, Mexican Railway Co.; (3) comparative operating costs and savings of steam road electrification, 4 railroads and combined result.—Elma S. Moulton.

4626. GIBBS, GEORGE. Railway electrification. *Electrical World.* 93(23) Jun. 8, 1929: 1189-1191.—Electrical haulage has been tried out for every condition met with on steam railways; it has demonstrated by years of trial that the present development and perfection of apparatus from power house down to the propelling wheels of the train will produce reliable and useful results from an operating standpoint; it is an efficient tool for railway use in effecting economies. That the railways of the United States have been relatively slow to electrify their systems is due largely to the heavy initial cost which is offset by more or less indirect advantages. The principal advantages to be derived from electrification are the saving in fuel, in train labor, and in the cost of repairs of motive power. These economies, taken together, may account for a considerable saving, but unless traffic is very dense or conditions very favorable, they will unfortunately not be found sufficient to pay a profit over and above the additional fixed charges which the railways must assume for new equipment. Efforts to force the railroads to adopt electric traction should be discouraged. The author believes that the railroad companies will adopt electricity of their own accord where it will increase comfort and attract business, or will reduce expenses so as to better meet decreasing rates and competition from other methods of transportation.—H. O. Rogers.

4627. GOOD, E. T. Transport costs and conditions—railway rates; ownership and size of wagons. *Financial Rev. of Revs.* 22 Jul.-Sep. 1929: 16-24.—This article is designed as a refutation of charges made by certain newspapers, particularly the "Daily Express," that British railways are inefficient, that the prevailing system of private ownership of coal wagons results in excessive transport costs, and that these costs place a severe handicap upon trade and industry. Comparative figures are cited to show that British coal rates from pit-to-port are the lowest in the world. Ton mile charges are higher than in other countries because of natural conditions, but, since distances are short, the total cost of carriage is relatively low. If the 500,000 to 600,000 private wagons were taken over by the railways no appreciable saving in transport costs would result. A general substitution of large-capacity wagons for the small ones now in use would effect a slight saving, but not enough to offset the possible losses in other directions. Progress is being made gradually by private traders toward pooling of equipment and adoption of improved equipment. There is no reason to believe that transport costs can be reduced by extensive canalization and substitution of canal barges for private coal wagons.—H. M. Gray.

4628. HUDSON, GARDNER C. Passenger car orders in 1929. *Railway Age.* 88(1) Jan. 4, 1930: 94-98.—The railways put 1,254 new passenger cars in service during 1929, compared with 1,356 cars in 1928 and 1,785 cars in 1927.—J. H. Parmelee.

4629. KRAEGER, F. W. Freight car orders in 1929. *Railway Age.* 88(1) Jan. 4, 1930: 85-93.—In 1929 the railways of the United States installed 82,240

new freight cars, compared with 46,060 cars in 1928 and 63,390 cars in 1927.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

4630. LARSEN, WERNER. Die deutschen Privateisenbahnen und Kleinbahnen. [German private railways and branch lines.] *Wirtschaftsdienst.* 14(23) Jun. 7, 1929: 971-974.

4631. LAVIS, F. The international railways of Central America. *Bull. Pan Amer. Union.* 63(8) Aug. 1929: 760-768.

4632. LISMAN, F. J. The feasibility of the I. C. C. consolidation plan. *Railway Age.* 88(4) Jan. 25, 1930: 231-236; (5) Feb. 1, 337-341.—The railway consolidation plan announced by the Interstate Commerce Commission in December is analyzed. The Commission's problem was to develop the "least obviously impossible" plan, and the author does not believe they succeeded. He defines such a plan as one involving a minimum of litigation, and a maximum of cooperation by the companies. The author then analyzes each of the proposed 19 railway systems in some detail, as to geographical, traffic, and financial considerations. He predicts that consolidation will continue its "slow and natural course." A supplement is inserted showing the network of each system in map form.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

4633. LOWE, CHUAN-HUA. South Manchuria Railway Company. *China Critic.* 2(42) Oct. 17, 1929: 834-835.

4634. MILLER, H. T. G. Should British railways be nationalized? *J. Inst. of Transport.* 11(3) Jan. 1930: 146-151.—Consolidation of British railways into one system will affect speed, cost, and convenience. Speed can be maintained, certain costs can be reduced, and convenience will not be unfavorably affected. These benefits can be secured as fully under one private system as under a state-owned and operated system.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

4635. PARMELEE, JULIUS H. A review of railway operations in 1929. *Railway Age.* 88(1) Jan. 4, 1930: 23-34, 118.—Freight ton-miles in 1929 broke all records, but passenger traffic continued to decline. Railway revenues and expenses increased, and the net operating income rose by nearly 7%. Many operating records were surpassed, and the general level of operating efficiency was higher than in any previous year, standing 21% above the five-year average to 1924. The outstanding feature of the year 1929 was a record movement of freight during the first nine months, and a sharp drop during the final three months.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

4636. TAFT, WALTER J. Locomotives ordered in 1929. *Railway Age.* 88(1) Jan. 4, 1930: 78-84.—A total of 1,022 locomotives were built for American and Canadian railways in 1929, compared with 636 in 1928 and 1,009 in 1929.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

4637. TOTTEN, A. I. Economic results of railway electrification. *Gen. Elec. Rev.* 32(11) Nov. 1929: 590-596.—Until 1890 no thought was given to any motive power other than steam for the railroads. During the past 30 years the basic costs of fuel and labor have been rising constantly, which has stimulated economy. Because of the demand for longer, heavier, and faster trains the weight and capacity of steam locomotives have increased steadily and every device of human ingenuity has been added to promote economy. The nearer the steam locomotive reaches its natural economic limitations, the more rapidly electrifications are taking place. The four major conditions which justify the substitution of electricity for steam are as follows: (1) where long tunnels are necessary; (2) where smoke conditions at terminals become a menace to public welfare; (3) where the physical limitations of steam locomotives prevent economical hauling of desired train weights at relatively high speeds on heavy grades; (4) where calculations of relative costs of fuel, electric energy, and labor indicate that a

proper return can be secured on capital invested in electrical equipment. Statistics and discussion of electrification of five railroads are furnished. The writer's conclusions are summarized as follows: (1) the steam locomotive will predominate for many years; (2) the Diesel oil-electric locomotive will be used in increasing numbers; (3) the turbine locomotive is still in the experimental stage; and (4) electricity is finding an increasingly useful and economic place in the transportation field. As traffic densities on trunk lines and congestion in terminals and yards continue to increase, the economic advantages of electric traction will necessitate the greater use of this form of motive power.—*Elma S. Moulton.*

4638. TRAIN, ARTHUR. White coal for railways in France. *World's Work.* Jan. 1930: 52-56.—After much study, under the leadership of Tardieu, France (poor in coal and rich in water power) has undertaken an active program of power development and railroad electrification. The main arteries of transport by rail have become arteries of distribution of power and light; railroad electrification, under the French program, is bound up with the electrification of the whole country and with all the possibilities for industrial organization and expansion connoted by "superpower." In April, 1929, France led Europe in respect to the importance of her power lines and power of her generating plants; and there are now over 1,000 kilometers of standard-gauge electrified lines in the country. Another plank in the Tardieu program is the construction of an electrified line across the Sahara Desert. The internal program is partly supported by "payments in kind" from Germany; this necessitates measures to protect French manufacturers. More rapid development in all directions waits only upon the appearance of additional capital.—*Ben W. Lewis.*

4639. UNSIGNED. I. C. C. consolidation plan. *Railway Age.* 87(26) Dec. 28, 1929: 1469-1476.—Digest of report of Interstate Commerce Commission, promulgating the allocation of steam railways in the United States to 19 systems, and to the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific systems in Canada. The Commission plan is not compulsory under the law, but on the other hand no consolidations may occur except in conformity with the plan. The plan provides for two systems in New England, five eastern trunk lines, three southern systems, and nine systems in the west. Nearly all the systems have arms reaching out into other regions than their own. While the Commission united on the plan as a whole, several Commissioners filed partially concurring opinions. A list of the railways involved in the plan, with the systems to which allocated, is included.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

4640. WELDER, J. The Austrian federal railways (1923-1928). *Ann. Collective Econ.* 5(2) May-Jul. 1929: 113-165.—This article treats the Austrian Federal Railways and discusses the following points: The legislative provisions with respect to railways, the operating account, the financial result for the state and for the undertaking, the profit and loss account, electrification and motor traffic, raising of tariffs, inclusion of the federal railways in the parliamentary budget, the management of the railways in conformity with recognized business principles. It gives in conclusion an itemized account of the revenues and expenditures for the calendar years 1923 to 1928, inclusive, as well as balance sheets as of given dates for the same years. Statistical tables covering the period dealt with are presented.—*Howard D. Dozier.*

4641. WIENER, LIONEL. Les chemins de fer du Congo Belge. [The railroads of the Belgian Congo.] *Econ. Internat.* 21-4(3) Nov. 1929: 283-328.—This is the seventh of a series of articles on railroad development in the European colonies, protectorates

and mandated zones in Africa and the second on that in the Belgian Congo. The Mayumbe narrow-gauge railroad was intended to serve as a short-line carrier of agricultural products from the Mayumbe region to Boma, a river port on the Atlantic coast. State aid was given in land grants, grants of forest and mineral rights and state subscription in 1901 to a portion of the company's capital stock. The history of the Mayumbe Railroad divides into the following stages: (1) ownership and operation by a private company, prior to 1907; (2) company ownership and colonial operation, 1907-1914; (3) colonial ownership and operation since 1914 (under a state *régie* since 1924); and (4) colonial ownership and private operation, now under negotiation. Technical changes under way or authorized include the relocation of part of the line to reduce certain grades and curves, the substitution of the standard narrow gauge of 0.60 m. for the original gauge of 0.615 m. (2 feet), and an extension of 100 kilometers to the northeast from Lukula. In the district of Uele between the Ubangi and Congo Rivers in the northern part of the colony a private company is extending two short narrow-gauge railroad lines, intended to supplement navigable portions of the Itimbiri, Rubi and Likati Rivers and various motor vehicle routes operated by a subsidiary of the company. The concession is to expire at the end of 70 years after the opening of the lines to traffic and the lines are then to "revert" to the colony gratuitously, although under certain conditions the state may purchase them before that time. The Upper Congo—Great Lakes Railway Company is developing a system of mixed rail and water transportation in the eastern part of the colony. The company has concessions for 99 years from Jan. 1, 1912, for a series of railroad lines, now in partial operation, connecting various points on the navigable portions of the Congo with other similar points and with points on the Great Lakes and in their vicinity. The company also operates various river and lake navigation lines and constructs and maintains river and lake ports and port facilities. Concessions from the government include grants for 99 years of rights to important mineral lands. The railroad lines of the company have a gauge of 1 meter with provision for a gauge of 1.067 m. on the Congo-Nile line which is to connect with the railroad system of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. The Katanga Railroad derives two-thirds of its gross revenues from its mineral traffic. This railroad is part of a plan for giving the Katanga region outlets to ocean ports over a variety of railroad routes, domestic and foreign, without dependence on any one foreign route. It was constructed to effect a *liaison* between the Rhodesian frontier, Elisabethville and the navigable Congo. Construction began in 1909 and has now reached an aggregate of 713 kilometers with 89 kilometers of branch lines additional. The gauge is 1.067 m. (3 feet 6 inches). The capital of the company has been increased by successive steps from the original 1,000,000 francs (1902) to 250,000,000 francs (Feb. 25, 1924). (Data showing technical details, operating and financial statistics, and intercorporate relationships are included.)—W. M. Duffus.

STREET RAILWAYS

(See also Entries 4649, 4903)

4642. HANEY, LEWIS H. Financial and economic standing of street railways. *Corporate Practice Rev.* 1(10) Jul. 1929: 56-65.—The average price of ten street railway bonds selected as being representative of the credit conditions of such loans failed to rise during the period 1922-1928 as much as the average price of other groups of bonds. The average yields of the street railway bonds was found by comparison to

range from 1½ to 2% higher than for steam railway and other utility bonds, indicating that the street railway bonds are judged by investors to be relatively less secure and desirable as investments. A comparison of common stock prices showed that street railway stock prices remained practically constant during the period 1920-1928 while other groups of common stocks, utilities, steam railways and industrials, were more than doubling in value. From this it is contended that street railway stocks have been affected by a special situation. This point is further emphasized by analysis of the percentage of electric railway stocks paying dividends, receiverships of electric railways, track abandoned and track extensions, and passengers carried. It is concluded that the outstanding essentials of the present situation as affecting investment in the street railway business are: (1) severe competition of private automobiles; (2) a downward trend in the volume of traffic; and (3) fare limitations. Under these conditions, this industry can continue adequately to serve the public only if it is enabled to obtain capital upon reasonable terms. The present rates of interest on commercial paper in connection with the facts brought out by this study indicate that a fair return on a fair value of street railway property should probably be in the neighborhood of 8%.—Karl K. Van Meter.

MOTOR CAR TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 4581, 4976, 5140, 5201, 5208)

4643. ALMADA, BALDOMERO A. Pan-American highways: The Mexican stage. *Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci. Los Angeles Center, Proc.* 1(1) Jul. 1929: 35-39.—The national highway program initiated by President Calles is making satisfactory progress. The Mexico-Acapulco and the Mexico-Laredo highways form the Mexican part of the Meridian highway, and the second forms the northern division of the Mexican section of the Pan American highway. The Mexico-Acapulco road was opened in 1927, thus opening up the states of Morelos and Guerrero with their rich and almost untouched resources. It will serve also to give the port of Acapulco a new importance. The Laerdo-Mexico road, some 780 miles in length, will pass through Monterrey, Victoria, and Pachuca, with branches to Teran, Tampico, and Tula. The Laredo-Monterrey section is now passable. Improved highways are already showing results in increased revenues from the gasoline tax, in a larger volume of national and international traffic, and in heavier sales of automobiles and accessories.—Charles A. Timm.

4644. DENNIS, T. H. Interpreting the traffic census. *California Highways & Pub. Works.* Mar.-Apr. 1929: 7-12.

4645. FERGUSON, A. D. An analysis of motor truck taxation. *Railway Age.* 88(4) Jan. 25, 1930: 291-294.—Truck taxation has nearly doubled since 1924. In 1929, the average five-ton truck paid a total of \$603 in taxes, of which \$129 comprised the registration fee, \$251 the gasoline tax, and \$223 special taxes. These special taxes are levied according to the gross receipts earned, the ton-miles handled, or the truck mileage operated.—J. H. Parmelee.

4646. HOGENTOGLER, C. A. Application of highway research results to city pavement design and construction. *Munic. News & Water Works.* 76(3) Mar. 1929: 103-106.—The U. S. Bureau of Public Roads, with the assistance of a number of university and state highway agencies, has made encouraging progress in the application of research to the problems of pavement design and construction.—W. R. Maddox.

4647. HORNER, FREDERICK C. Application of motor transport to the movement of freight. *S. A. E. Jour.* 25 (6) Dec. 1929: 611-624.—Motor trucks are proving to be especially suited for the carriage of milk, baked goods, live stock, and fruits and vegetables. In 1928 12,000,000 head of stock were moved an average distance of 50 miles over the highway. For these and other commodities many highly specialized body types have been developed to give better protection, reduce handling, and economize operation. Large city stores, with their free delivery radius to as much as 75 miles, make extensive use of trucks. Other important fields of employment are the movement of petroleum products, the servicing of public utilities, the carriage of express parcels, and coordinated rail-truck operations. The great possibilities of railroad store-door delivery are not yet realized in this country; but trucks are already contributing greatly to railroad efficiency, both in terminal and line-haul movements, and in the development of container shipping. A similar coordination with the airplane is indicated.—*Shorey Peterson.*

4648. MCKAY, J. GORDON. The farmer's interest in various types of roads and its bearing on financing road building. *J. of Farm Econ.* 11 (4) Oct. 1929: 550-560.—The expenditure of public funds for the improvement of the several classes of highways should be based primarily on the traffic, present and prospective, over them. Wise expenditure should follow an established plan for development in accordance with a highway budget. Traffic studies already made go far toward supplying data for such plans and budgets. The improvement, in excess of a low-type "all-weather" road, of about 95% of the rural highway mileage, which has no real traffic importance, cannot be supported from the viewpoint of traffic use, influence of the improvement on farm marketing, or increase in farm value resulting from highway improvements.—*S. W. Mendum.*

4649. MCKEE, KENNETH L. Survey shows extent of electric railway bus operations. *Aera.* 20 (11) Nov. 1929: 671-676.—In Sep. 1929, electric railway companies and affiliated undertakings to the number of 361 were operating 11,860 buses over 21,860 miles of route. The number of companies was slightly less than in 1927, but the route mileage and the number of buses had increased considerably. These operations were predominantly city and suburban, and were mostly in addition to electric railway service, rather than in substitution therefor. More than half the bus service should be regarded as coordinate with the railway, and not merely subordinate thereto, whether as feeder or auxiliary. The seating capacity of buses has been increasing, single-deckers now averaging 26.6 seats and double-deckers 63.7 seats, with the most numerous groups in each category having respectively 29 and 71 seats.—*Shorey Peterson.*

4650. MARCOTTE, EDMOND. L'état actuel et l'avenir de nos routes. [The present state and the future of our roads.] *Rev. Générale d. Sci. Pures et Appliquées.* 40 (15-16) Aug. 15-31, 1929: 471-480.—The highways of France have again assumed the importance which they had in the life of the nation before the days of railroads. This has been due to the development of the automobile. Automobiles are much more destructive to roads than other vehicles. This has given rise to new problems in road construction and maintenance. Extensive research is being carried on relative to the effects of speed, load, diameter of wheels, width of tires, etc., on different types of roads, and concerning the best materials for road construction. Automobiles should be taxed in proportion to their destructive action on the roads. High construction costs have prevented the building of extensive cement roads like those found in America. Roads should supplement rather than compete with railways. Some

railway lines where hauls are short and traffic is light ought to be abandoned.—*D. Philip Locklin.*

4651. STANTON, T. E. Highway research in the United States. *California Highways & Pub. Works.* Jan.-Feb. 1929: 8-9, 36.

4652. WOLFORD, N. E. Native road materials and highway maintenance. *Oklahoma Geol. Survey, Circ.* #20. Oct. 1929: pp. 42.

WATERWAYS AND OCEAN TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 3570, 3580, 5218)

4653. CLEINOW, GEORG. Die Binnenschifffahrt der Sowjetunion. [The inland shipping of the Soviet Union.] *Wirtschaftsdienst.* 14 (41) Oct. 11, 1929: 1771-1775.

4654. CRUMBAKER, CALVIN. The Panama Canal and the West. *J. Business.* 2 (2) Apr. 1929: 151-176.

4655. GUIATCINTOF, N. The competition of the foreign shipping on the Danube in 1927. *Belgrade Econ. Rev.* 4 (12) Dec. 1929: 268-269.

4656. HOLZMANN, HUGO. Die Lage der süd-slawischen Schifffahrt. [The position of Yugoslav shipping.] *Südostliche Warte.* 1 (4) Apr. 1929: 166-173.

4657. SCHNEIDER, A. E. R. Transporting iron ore. *Mining Congress J.* 15 (10) Oct. 1929: 766-770.—The transportation of iron ore, coal, grain and stone form the basis for the greatest inland commerce in the world. More than one and one-half times the combined yearly tonnage of the Panama and Suez Canals pass through the Soo locks during a season.—*H. O. Rogers.*

4658. STEINERT, HERMANN. Die Entwicklung der Geschwindigkeit im nordatlantischen Linienverkehr. [The evolution of speed in the North Atlantic passenger line service.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* 131 (3) Sep. 1929: 409-426.

TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH AND RADIO COMMUNICATION

(See also Entries 5205, 5393)

4659. BARRETT, R. T. Communication facilities in the making. *Bell Telephone Quart.* 9 (1) Jan. 1930: 14-24.

4660. WELCH, FRANCES X. Who will regulate radio broadcasting and how? *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 3 (2) Jan. 24, 1929: 90-99.—Regulation of air utilities is still in its infancy. This is particularly true of the radio. The problem in America differs materially from that of Europe. In America the individual broadcasting stations are maintained largely by broadcasting companies selling time to advertisers over a national hook-up, whereas in Europe they are supported in large part by taxes. Reasonably good programs are insured by competition between two broadcasting companies having a national hook-up, but the interference caused by numerous sending stations using similar wave lengths has not been overcome by the Federal Radio Commission which was created in 1927. The forces of competition and more stringent action by the Commission will tend to eliminate the weaker stations. Regulation of international broadcasting is an interesting problem and can only be solved by friendly cooperation among the nations and an agreed distribution of the wave lengths.—*E. R. Dillavou.*

AERIAL TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 4519, 4736)

4661. BLUM. Grundlagen des deutschen Flugverkehrs. [German air transportation.] *Z. f. Ver-*

kehrswissenschaft. 7 (4) 1929: 81-85.—The future growth of air transportation is conditioned by the comparatively small carrying capacity and high operating costs of flying machines. This indicates that the movement of the greater part (at least 90%) of the world's passengers and goods will not be able to utilize the services of airplanes. Air service needs governmental assistance, particularly during the initial stages of its development; such assistance by means of subventions will have to be given by Germany during the next 10 or 15 years. The greatest value of air transport lies in the speed with which distances may be covered; the greater the distances the more apparent becomes this advantage of airships over other means of locomotion. In order to prognosticate the role of Europe in general and of Germany in particular in the future world air service, one must take cognizance of the fact that Europe occupies the central position in the greatest landmass of our planet, that of the northern hemisphere, and in Europe it is Germany which is most centrally located. This favorable location should be utilized by Germany to the full, so that she may become the radiating point of the world air transport service.—*Simon Litman.*

4662. GUGGENHEIM, HARRY F. Aviation—progress in safety. *Harvard Business Rev.* 8(1) Oct. 1929: 37-43.—Although the airplane is already safe for the experienced pilot, the plane must be made "fool-proof" in order to accommodate the lay pilot. The Guggenheim Fund Competition was opened to stimulate the development of safeguards in flying. Landing and taking off from small fields, and flying through fog or complete darkness are the greatest present hazards. The Handley Page automatic wing slot and the Cierva autogiro are steps toward conquering the first, and Lieut. Doolittle's blind flight indicates that instruments are being developed to conquer the latter. Better weather reporting service will supplement better instruments in this phase.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

4663. THWAITES, N. G. British civil aviation. *Edinburgh Rev.* 250(510) Oct. 1929: 308-317.—From a position of supremacy in aviation at the end of the war Great Britain has fallen to a position of inferiority in size of the industry. In technique and quality of pilots she has maintained her position but this is due not to public interest so much as to a few enthusiasts. Great Britain lags noticeably in the world mileage of air routes. In 1928 she stood a bad fourth in commercial miles flown.—*Chester Kirby.*

4664. UNSIGNED. Commercial aviation. *Conference Board Bull.* (34) Oct. 15, 1929: 269-272.—This article contains a table showing the operations in ten countries of the regular air transport services for the year 1928.—*H. L. Jome.*

4665. UNSIGNED. Statistical Number. *Aviation.* 27(14) Oct. 5, 1929.—This number is devoted to statistics of air transport. The tables include American airplane production 1921-1929, the total number of licensed and identified airplanes in the United States, engine data, pilots' licenses, seating capacity, complete air mail statistics, distribution of landing fields, exports of airplanes, naval and military development and foreign statistics.—*H. L. Jome.*

COMMERCE: DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN

(See also Entries 3562, 3898, 4092, 4215, 4229, 4284, 4306, 4324, 4415, 4475, 4479, 4482, 4506, 4516, 4525, 4529, 4532, 4552, 4717, 4759, 4769, 4985, 4988, 5074, 5145, 5218, 5249, 5262, 5268, 5270, 5274, 5278, 5300)

4666. BLOCQ-SERRUYS, MAXIME. Le Ve Congrès de la Chambre de Commerce Internationale. The Fifth Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce.] *Écon. Nouvelle.* 26(282-283) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 367-371.

4667. BRENNEISEN, REINHOLD. Aussenhandel und Aussenhandelspolitik der baltischen Staaten mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Beziehungen zu Deutschland. [Foreign commerce and foreign commercial policy of the Baltic States with especial reference to commercial relations with Germany.] *Weltwirtsch. Arch.* 30(1) Oct. 1929: 366*-387*.

4668. BUELL, RAYMOND L. Sugar and the tariff. *Foreign Policy Assn., Inform. Service.* 5(6) May 29, 1929: 103-120.—As a part of a plan to help agriculture in the United States, the current tariff bill now before Congress proposes an increase of the tariff on sugar to 2.4 cents a pound. Nearly half of the sugar consumed annually comes in from Cuba—paying a duty of 1.75 cents. In value it is fourth on the list of our imports and it brings in about one quarter of our total customs collected. The other half of our sugar supply is divided in origin: 32% from our colonial possessions, and 18% produced within our borders. After free trade was established between the United States and the Philippines in 1909, the amount of sugar sent us from that region has increased nearly ten-fold. This latter quantity, however, represented only 32% of the exports of the Islands; whereas sugar represents 50 to 60% of the exports of the Porto Rico and Hawaii, and 80% of the total from Cuba. Expansion of the industry in the Philippines has been retarded by land laws, by Chinese exclusion laws, and by uncertainty as to the political future of the Islands. The acquisition of independence by Cuba, on the other hand, opened the country to foreign capital; and a special commercial relationship with the United States was provided by the reciprocity agreement of 1902 which allowed all Cuban goods not on the free list a 20% reduction from our regular tariff rates. Cuban sugar, in time, drove other foreign sugars from the American market; and the reciprocity agreement for some years has been of no real value to the Cuban sugar industry. Since 1914 the Cuban sugar crop has increased largely—possibly because more efficient foreign capital has been poured into Cuba—and prices have fallen over 50% since 1923. Cuban companies have passed dividends for several years, and the industry is in a very critical condition. President Machado, in 1926, unsuccessfully attempted to meet the situation by limiting the amount of cane ground. He succeeded in restricting production in the 1926-28 period, but no relief was offered; since production in the Philippines, Hawaii, and Porto Rico immediately increased. The Cuban government has also attempted to secure amendment of the reciprocity treaty in such a manner as to help the sugar industry, has encouraged diversification of crops, etc., but the situation is exceedingly difficult to meet—Cuba being so dependent on a single crop—two-thirds of which is controlled by foreigners. Any increase in our tariff would greatly increase Cuban suffering and the already

existing general business depression there.—*Arthur H. Cole.*

4669. CAMPBELL, R. M. Empire free trade. *Econ. J.* 39 (155) Sep. 1929: 371-378.—Since internal freedom of trade in the United States is a conspicuous cause of their material prosperity, much is to be said for converting the entire British Empire into a single free-trade area. It would sweep away tariff barriers as between a fourth of the world's population. Although the plan implies the erection of a tariff against non-British imports, including foreign foodstuffs and raw materials introduced into Great Britain, it may on the whole be regarded as a step towards freer trade. The major difficulties are the reluctance of overseas countries to permit free British imports, and the Mother Country's adherence to free trade; neither is conceived to be insuperable. Empire free trade would mean an almost unmitigated gain for the overseas empire, and probably, on a balance, an economic gain for Britain also. It need not infringe the sovereignty of self-governing dominions to an undesirable degree. It would not deserve foreign disapproval when contrasted with existing preferential customs-tariffs. It would not necessarily equalize living standards throughout the Empire. India fits with difficulty into the scheme. Tariff preference to British countries in this or any other form is obnoxious while they exclude her people from equal citizenship. The usual complex proposal for British Empire free trade should be resolved into two parts: (1) free trade within the Empire, (2) a high and perhaps prohibitive tariff in British countries against non-British imports. The good part one is severable from the obnoxious part two. Yet even the two-fold plan would be preferable to the existing fiscal order in the British Empire.—*R. M. Campbell.*

4670. CHATIN-OLLIER, LÉOPOLD. L'attitude des États-Unis et la politique économique de l'Europe. [The attitude of the United States and European commercial policy.] *Jour. d. Écon.* 88 Oct. 1929: 119-128.—The ratification of the Franco-American debt agreement has settled for some time the direction of French commercial policy. The question whether it might not have been wiser to discuss the debts with the United States in terms of repayment in kind is discussed. Such a position would have aroused industrial opinion in the creditor country which now remains inert. The United States policy of high tariff and monetary payment of the debts makes the burden of repayment particularly hard and forces the debtor into triangular relations which might create considerable friction when the policy is put into effect, since it will, in some cases, tend to displace American exports in such third countries by exports of debtor countries. European commercial policy will to a large extent be conditioned by this aspect of the problem. The League's activities since 1927 are discussed in detail, as well as the commercial policy of European countries. It is becoming ever clearer that the interests of the continent tend towards solidarity. England is also gradually drawing closer to the continent, which is perhaps more clearly realized by the labor group than by any other. Europe will have to reduce its cost of production and in order to achieve this will have to lower its tariffs. The latter may only prove possible if international (continental) industrial agreements are arrived at. The new French policy as expressed in article 419 of the Penal Code will facilitate the formation of such combinations.—*Harry D. Gideonse.*

4671. CHISHOLM, H. E. M. Canada's trade with South America. *J. Canadian Bankers' Assn.* 37 (1) Oct. 1929: 38-42.

4672. DAVIS, JOSEPH S. The export debenture plan for wheat. *Wheat Studies, Food Research Inst.* 5 (8) Jul. 1929: 301-346.—The subject is treated under

the following heads: the plan and the theory; reflection of debenture rates back to farm prices; the question of stimulus to production; the bearing of foreign experience; and potential reactions of foreign governments. The farm export debenture scheme is an ingenious proposal to supplement the United States protective tariff by a system of export bounties on farm products of which export surpluses are produced. The bounties would be payable in "debentures" receivable for customs duties. The proponents reason that debenture rates will be reflected back to farm prices, thereby contributing greatly to farmer prosperity and "equality for agriculture." This analysis of the plan, as it might be applied to wheat and flour, leads to the conclusion that the results would be highly disappointing. Even in the early stages, farm prices of wheat would be raised by less than the debenture rate. Under the stimulus of expected and realized price increases, production would expand. Consequent expansion of exports would cause declines in world prices, thereby minimizing the enhancement of domestic prices. Ensuing readjustments in acreage, here and abroad, would lead to an equilibrium in which price benefits to American wheat growers would be only moderate, even in the absence of foreign retaliation. Some reprisals are likely; and so far as these materialized, they would reduce the farm price enhancement otherwise possible. Higher prices to farmers as consumers, substantial costs to the Treasury, disturbances to agriculture, industry, and trade, and international complications would tend to offset the gains from limited increases in farm prices. Pertinent foreign experience with analogous devices tends to bear out this reasoning. The reputation of the debenture plan might be better or worse than accurate appraisal would warrant, for its actual results would be hard to disentangle; but hopes of substantial benefits from its application seem illusory.—*M. K. Bennett.*

4673. DONALDSON, JOHN. Fundamentals of the foreign economic processes and policies of the United States. *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 30 (1) Jul. 1929: 49-77.—Since the foreign economic affairs of the United States are of growing importance, it is well to consider their various phases, not as isolated episodes, but in the light of their general background and their interrelation. They are essentially products of the national economy, which is a structural, organic, and dynamic thing. National economies may be analyzed and classified on the basis of fundamental geographic and social factors, and, specifically, of the proportions of different types of industries, such as primary, secondary and tertiary, and intensive and extensive. As indicated in the author's treatise on *International Economic Relations*, there may thus be distinguished simple, complex, and transitional national economies, and the United States offers an example of the last-named type. This is reflected in its foreign industrial, commercial, shipping, and financial processes, of which the first kind is most basic. The industrial relations include such phenomena as foreign activities of its enterprise, and involve such problems as those of concessions, double taxation, and world trusts. These activities, and the foreign commerce, in its commodity character and regional direction, clearly show the trend in the national economy. The same is true, to a considerable extent, with respect to the foreign shipping, and, strikingly, with respect to foreign investments and other aspects of the foreign financial process. All these activities are interrelated. A summary view is obtained in the figures on the balance of international payments, although this is limited to monetary terms and magnitudes. Disregarding such questions as whether any tariffs and similar devices are every justifiable from an idealistic viewpoint, and assuming the exis-

tence of foreign economic policies, these policies are in large measure "natural" in that, upon analysis of their types and details, they are found to be shaped, not so much by arbitrary legislative and administrative fiat, but in the main by the nature of the foreign economic processes themselves, which in turn flow characteristically from the organic structure of the national economy, and its dynamic changes. Such an analysis affords a basic and coordinated view, for this and other countries, of the said foreign economic processes and policies.—*John Donaldson.*

4674. EDMINSTER, LYNN R., and others. Tariff-making in the United States. *Amer. Econ. Rev. Suppl.* 19(1) Mar. 1929: 140-154.—(Lynn R. Edminster.) Public opinion in the United States goes far in support of protection, but does not insist upon complete exclusion of all competitive imports, so there is still need for experts, and the problem of the mechanics of tariff making is important. Several types of tariff commission which have been advocated are: a purely fact-finding one; one which would find facts and also present the facts to Congress in such a way that their meaning would be unmistakable; one which would adjust rates in accordance with a general rule laid down by Congress, subject to Congressional disapproval; one which would have powers similar to those indicated in the flexible provision of the present law; one with practically complete rate-making power, under general principles determined by Congress. (Mr. Wright.) There are dangers in applying broad generalizations of theory to specific cases. For example it is not always true that if imports continue after imposition of a duty the price is raised by the amount of the duty. (George P. Comer.) Many kinds of data are needed in tariff making. The cost of production problem is particularly important. If marginal costs are equalized it does not follow that average costs are also equalized, for the bulk of the product may be produced slightly below marginal cost in one country and in another country much below. Cost data are not available for all commodities, but may be used to supplement the statistics of production, import, export, and price, which are used for general tariff revision purposes. (Henry Chalmers.) Foreign experience shows three main types of administrative bodies for tariff-making: tariff-adjusting ones; tariff-making ones; tariff-recommending ones. The first is illustrated in various European countries since the war, the second in Latin-America, the third in the major British areas and to some extent in Europe. Recent tariff-making mechanics in Great Britain, Canada, and Australia have the following chief characteristics: no tariff action without prior investigation by a board or committee independent of the legislature; announcement by the party in power of a general policy to guide the board; provisions for tariff board personnel, criteria, and publicity which make for efficient effecting of that policy; tariff revision usually a once-a-year matter; special consideration for consuming interests; limitation of protection to efficient and appropriate industries; flexibility in tariff adjustments to changing or special conditions of industry; authority for investigations upon the tariff board's own initiative. (Harry T. Collings.) Congress should not be deprived of its policy and rate making power. The tariff can never be made "scientific" in the sense of "equalizing cost of production" or "equalizing competition," because of technical difficulties. Among the various problems which must be considered in future tariff-making are the international aspects, such as the reaction upon markets for American export industries, retaliation, foreign cartel organization for competition, and America's creditor position. American tariff-making must be influenced by international rather than purely domestic

considerations. (Herbert F. Fraser.) Certain definite problems should be studied by the tariff commission. It should specify an exact rate. Equalization of competitive opportunity, less precise than equalization of costs, is the best principle that could be adopted.—*John Donaldson.*

4675. ГАІ, Л. ГАЙ, ЛІ. Роль колоній в мировій торгівлі. [The importance of colonies in international trade.] Міжнародне Хозяйство и Міжнародна Полятика. (8-9) 1928: 78-86.—Statistical data on exports and imports of colonies, their commercial relations with other countries, and their principal products.—*O. Eisenberg.*

4676. HILL, A. BERTRAM. Invisible exports and their modern significance. *Accountant.* 80 (2823) Jan. 12, 1929: 50-59.—*H. F. Taggart.*

4677. HIPWELL, H. HALLAM. Trade rivalries in Argentina. *Foreign Affairs* (N. Y.) 8(1) Oct. 1929: 150-154.—Prior to the Great War bonds of racial kinship and capital investments directed the flow of a lion's share of Argentina's foreign trade toward Europe. During the Great War when Argentina was forced to buy goods made in the United States of North America or go without, trade between these two countries increased. Since the War investors in the United States have made substantial capital loans to Argentina. These loans have augmented growth of trade relations which began to develop during the War. In 1926 the United States supplied about three fourths of Argentina's imports of agricultural machinery and automobiles and a large part of her imports of office furniture, typewriters, sewing machines, electrical apparatus and other manufactured goods. European countries have not succeeded in regaining the predominant position in trade with Argentina which they enjoyed prior to 1914.—*H. B. Killough.*

4678. HIRST, FRANCIS W. Safeguarding in theory and practice. *Contemporary Rev.* 135 (759) Mar. 1929: 290-298.—A restatement in view of the prospective election in England of opinions and conclusions elsewhere stated by Hirst at greater length opposing protectionist duties imposed under the cloak of "safeguarding."—*A. H. Cole.*

4679. KERSHAW, JOHN B. C. "Safeguarding" from the common sense standpoint. *Fortnightly Review.* 125 (747) Mar. 1929: 370-379.—A pre-election argument for the continuance of selective protectionism in England in aid of those industries subject to "unfair" competition from abroad. Some evidence is presented as to the beneficial effect of "safeguarding" already bestowed.—*A. H. Cole.*

4680. LEVAINVILLE, J. Marchands de minerai de fer: du courtier au banquier. [Merchants of iron ore: from broker to banker.] *Ann. d'Hist. Écon. et Sociale.* 1(3) Jul. 15, 1929: 377-381.—The international trade in iron ore which has hitherto been directed by small brokers and shippers has, since 1928, been dominated by the Swedish company *Trafikaktiebolaget Grängesberg Oxelösund* (T. G. O.), which through its ramifications in banking and shipping enterprises controls 37% of all the iron ore of the world that leaves its country of origin.—*M. L. Hansen.*

4681. NEWMAN, HARRY W. South American markets for rubber sundries and specialties. *U. S. Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull.* #658. Oct. 1929: pp. 24.—The South American Republics are increasing in importance as markets for United States commodities of all classes. In this general increase the manufacturers and exporters of rubber sundries and specialties have benefited until the annual trade is now approaching a value of \$700,000. This bulletin outlines the extent of the market, the competitive conditions, the demand, and methods of doing business in South America.—*C. C. Kochenderfer.*

4682. NOTZ, WILLIAM. Ten years' operation of the Webb law. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 19(1) Mar. 1929: 9-19.—The Export Trade Act of 1918, permitting formation of American export associations exempt from the Sherman anti-trust law, but with safe-guards restricting the activities to exporting and prohibiting enhancement of domestic prices and unfair competition against other American exporters, has been a serviceable piece of legislation. Some of the associations that registered have failed, but many that went out of existence did so because they misunderstood the purposes of the Act. The associations have had an average life at least as long as that of European cartels. One of the most important is the Steel Association (including U. S. Steel and Bethlehem). In some cases the organizations have incorporated, especially for joint selling, but usually a mere agreement is sufficient to cover prices, credit terms, and sales allotments. Commodities affected have included largely raw materials, but some manufactures. Manufacturers of trade-marked goods have not responded greatly. There is a tendency for the associations to include all producers in a given industry, although inequality in size of the concerns often causes difficulty. Benefits of the Act have included: price stabilization; reduction of overhead and selling expenses; centralized handling of claims and inspection of shipments; standardization of grades, contract terms, and sales practices; joint development of new markets; consolidation of shipments; facilities for handling orders of large size and varied grades, styles, and dimensions. No problems connected with the Act have been passed upon by courts, but the administering body (Federal Trade Commission) has rendered important decisions, one of the most significant being that of 1924 whereby associations may allot export orders and fix prices without engaging in joint selling. This has stimulated formation of associations among the larger industrial concerns (sulphur, sugar, steel, copper, zinc) established in the export trade, as contrasted with the smaller concerns which the early advocates particularly wished to aid. A ruling of 1924 also held that an association may enter a foreign cartel or combine. There has been little demand for amendment from those utilizing the Act. A Bill of 1928 proposed to extend the law to include import combines, where these were needed to combat foreign monopolies of materials (potash, sisal, etc.) needed by the United States, but the bill was defeated soon after the announcement of the discontinuance of the British rubber monopoly. The Webb Law has been useful, and, as a result of its past adaptation along unforeseen lines, may assume a new importance in the future.—*John Donaldson.*

4683. PALEWSKI, JEAN-PAUL. Le rôle de commerce internationale. [The role of international commerce.] *Rev. Écon. Internat.* 21-4(1) Oct. 1929: 31-45.—The most important function of the International Chamber of Commerce, which is a federation of the more important business groups of the world, is the arbitration of commercial disputes. The procedure in arbitration is according to the wish of the parties and the law of the country in which the arbitration takes place. In order to make the arbitration as effective as possible the court of arbitration sits in the country of the defendant whenever it appears that he will not abide by the decision, a decision which is made in the name of the Court and from which there is no appeal. In the event of difficulty in executing the decision pressure is brought to bear upon the organization of which the defendant is a member.—*H. M. Sinclair.*

4684. PAPI, GIUSEPPE UGO. L'America come debitrice e come creditrice. [America as debtor and as creditor.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 19(9-10) Sep.-Oct.

1929: 861-864.—A detailed analysis of the United States balance of payments.—*M. Saibante.*

4685. PIGOU, A. C. Disturbances of equilibrium in international trade. *Econ. J.* 39(155) Sep. 1929: 344-356.—There are two central ratios in international trade: the "rate of exchange," and the "real ratio of interchange." The latter may be expressed by the number of units of some representative commodity of country A which will exchange for one unit of some representative product of country B. There are two kinds of equilibrium, "exchange equilibrium," and "full equilibrium." The former exists if prices and exchange rates are in such relation that it is not profitable to buy anything with one currency, sell it for the other currency, and convert the latter into the former. This becomes full equilibrium if in each country all the workers of given quality are so distributed as to cause a common wage-rate and if this rate so relates to supply and demand as to give employment for all workers in the total of occupations. The question of permanent changes in the full equilibrium is of special interest, as in the German reparations case. If the real ratio of interchange turns against a country (through falling off of foreign demand for its wares or through its increased demand for foreign stuff to provide reparations) and this cannot be offset by other factors, that country's real wage decline, and its price level or its rate of exchange must decrease commensurately with the change in the real ratio of interchange. Thus, ignoring foreign borrowing as a temporary means of meeting reparations obligations, German annuities cannot be paid without a proportionate decline either in the foreign exchange value of the mark or in the internal price level. Either option could be chosen by the government, through currency regulation. But, since the reparations arrangement contemplates maintenance of foreign exchange parity, the latter must occur through contraction of the volume of German currency. In a frictionless order the form of the process would not matter. But friction occurs, and generates unemployment. The friction is greater when the adjustment has to be reached through a fall in price level, because of declines in both real and money wages. In any event, wage-rates in sheltered industries are apt to offer more resistance than in export ones, to the disadvantage of workers in the latter. While the shift of workers to export industries takes place, the State might obviate resistance by taxing non-wage-earners and subsidizing workers. Mathematical formulae are offered to support the theorems presented.)—*John Donaldson.*

4686. RASTALL, W. H. American machinery winning world markets on quality basis. *Iron Trade Rev.* 84(23) Jun. 6, 1929: 1532-1533.—Exports of metal-working machinery from the United States during 1928 totaled \$34,125,000, exceeding those for 1927 by 34% and breaking all records since the abnormal post-war year of 1920. This advance is the more significant when it is considered that the principal markets for this class of machinery are the more highly industrialized countries which are themselves keen competitors of the United States, and indicates the striking progress which is being made in these highly competitive markets. Canada now is the best customer of American manufacturers of metal working machinery, while Germany is their strongest competitor in world markets.—*H. O. Rogers.*

4687. RENARD, JEAN. La contrat de vente caf et les règles de Varsovie, 1928. [C.i.f. terms of sale and the Warsaw rules, 1928.] *Rev. Écon. Internat.* 21-4(1) Oct. 1929: 78-88.—Caf or, in a more familiar form, c.i.f. terms of sale have been in use in foreign commerce for 65 years. Only since the Warsaw rules were published in 1928 has there been any uniformity in the terms of these contracts of sale. Uniformity is

secured by a detailed codification in 22 articles.—
H. M. Sinclair.

4688. SEHLBERG, NILS. Indirect protection. *Index (Svenska Handelsbanken).* (42) Jun. 1929: 9-16.—Far greater use is now made of indirect methods of protection, particularly in so-called free trade States, than before the war. Nearly all forms of indirect protection are mainly outside the scope of the international conventions or draft conventions that have so far been drawn up under the auspices of the League of Nations. The more noteworthy forms of indirect protection which are discussed are: (1) fees for Consular invoices; (2) taxes on foreign commercial travelers; (3) the requirement that imported goods shall be marked with the name of the country of origin, often in the language of the importing country; (4) giving preference to domestic goods in government purchasing or in purchasing by industries holding government subsidies; (5) state subsidies for certain industries in order to encourage home production, (6) tax reduction favoring particular branch of industry; (7) preferential freight rates particularly on state-owned railways; (8) unreasonable health restrictions and regulations on imported food products; (9) differential treatment applied to resident alien traders; and (10) formation of industrial cartels nearly all of which contain the provision that home markets shall be protected. The effects of tariff reductions are frequently nullified by some form of indirect protection. The remedy suggested is the rationalization and internationalization of industry thus reducing the need for protection.—*John H. Frederick.*

4689. SENDZHABI, M. СЕНДЖАБИ, М. Борьба за железные дороги в Персии. [The struggle for railways in Persia.] *Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика.* (8-9) 1928: 143-155.—Anglo-Russian rivalry before the war prevented Persia from realizing any railway plan. This rivalry even found its expression in a treaty by which the two powers engaged themselves not to construct any railway lines in Persia nor to allow any other power to construct them for a period of 20 years—until 1910. After the war England took the construction of railways and roads in Persia into her own hands for reasons of strategy and oil policy. This induced Persia to make extraordinary expenses, which resulted in a serious crisis. Persia being rich in raw materials, such as wool, cotton, leather, grain, etc., needs cheap transportation. Russia is the best market for these products. More than 55% of the Persian population is concentrated in the northern regions of the country adjoining Soviet Russia. Exportation to Russia will be more profitable because of the shorter distance and lower freight costs than exportation towards the south.—*E. Bezpalczyk.*

4690. S[INCLAIR], E[ARL] J. Arbitration and award: Commercial arbitration in California. *California Law Rev.* 17(6) Sep. 1929: 643-664.

4691. SULZER-SCHMID, C. Les relations économiques Belgo-Suisses. [The economic relations between Belgium and Switzerland.] *Bull. Périodique Soc. Belge d'Etudes et d'Expansion.* (67) Sep. 1928: 490-496.

4692. UNSIGNED. The balance of payments of the United States. *Econ. J.* 39(155) Sep. 1929: 459-469.—The estimates, by the U. S. Department of Commerce, of the balance of international payments of the United States, though only estimates, are now much more detailed and of much higher degree of accuracy than those for any other country. The computation for 1928 shows admirable readiness to abandon old methods for better ones. It discloses the remarkable complexity of interaction between the different items in the account, and is commendable in its recognition

of the obscurity which surrounds the relations of these items. It affords increased refutation of the old, simple theory of international trade, found in textbooks, to the effect that an adverse movement of the "balance of trade" will cause gold exports. Thus in 1928 the United States greatly increased its exports of both goods and gold. The reason for the refutation is to be found chiefly in the transactions on capital account. In this respect the main trend shown in the figures is as follows: For some time the United States had been making long-term loans abroad, but at the same time had been receiving short-term funds from abroad. The former had been so much larger than the latter that the surplus had been on the side of an increase in American claims, long and short together. The recent tendency, however, has been toward a decline in the rate of expansion of the former, with, at the same time, some increase in her short-term loans abroad. That is, to some extent, the United States has been supplementing a declining volume of long-term loans to other countries by an increasing volume of short-term accommodation. The total effect, nevertheless, is a continued increase in America's creditor position, and this again recalls the question as to how long this can go on, especially with her efforts to expand exports and restrict imports. On this question ultimately hinges the formulation of American foreign trade policy.—*John Donaldson.*

4693. UNSIGNED. Le commerce de la Roumanie avec les pays étrangers en 1927.—I. Autriche, Tchécoslovaquie, Yougoslavie, Pologne, et Turquie. [The foreign commerce of Rumania in 1927.—I. Austria, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Poland and Turkey.] *Roumanie Econ.* 4(7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 77-83.

4694. UNSIGNED. Poland's balance of payments for the year 1928. *Polish Econ.* 4(8) Aug. 1929: 282-285.

4695. UNSIGNED. Le trafic des marchandises entre la Suisse et l'étranger. [Swiss foreign commerce.] *Stat. du Commerce Suisse, Rapport Ann.* 1928: 46-79.—This is an elaborate statistical presentation of the foreign commerce of Switzerland for 1928. The general summary takes the totals of the foreign trade for the year (which are greater than for 1927) and divides them according to countries and continents. The commerce with Europe greatly overshadows that with the rest of the world, although only Germany and Great Britain are more important to Switzerland's trade than the United States. The balance of this report presents comparisons of trade for the years 1913, 1925, 1926, 1927 and 1928 for the more important products supplied by or supplied to each country.—*H. M. Sinclair.*

4696. UNSIGNED. The United States balance of payments. *Midland Bank Limited Monthly Rev.* Jul.-Aug. 1929: 1-5.

4697. VAN WEZEL, A. Invoersbeslommeringen. Entrepotwaardebepaling in Nederland en in Indië. [Determination of value for customs purposes in the Netherlands and in the Dutch East Indies.] *Koloniale Studien.* 13(3) Jun. 1929: 411-428.—The uncertainty of meaning of "value in entrepot" in the East Indian import regulations is the source of much friction between importers and customs officials. By a regulation in 1917 a double interpretation was given to the phrase; the value of the goods in entrepot on the day the import duties are due, or if this is not known the authorities may set a value which, as nearly as possible to the day of import, is the value of the goods in the open market in the country of their source. The regulations in the Netherlands are less vague. By a regulation of 1921 the importer is given the choice of declaring the value of the goods in the country of their source at the day of import, or the invoice value.

Furthermore, in the Netherlands there is a better system of appeal and an awarding of damages in case of unjust detention of goods. The East Indian regulations should be brought into harmony with those of the Netherlands.—*Amy Vandebosch*.

4698. WENDTLAND. Kurzer Überblick über die internationale Handelskammer und ihre Vorläufer. [Short review of the history of the International Chamber of Commerce and its predecessors.] *Deutsche Wirtsch. Zeitung*. 26 (27) Jul. 4, 1929: 633-638.

4699. ZWEIG, KONRAD. Strukturwandelungen und Konjunkturschwankungen im englischen Außenhandel der Vorkriegszeit. [Structural changes and cyclical fluctuations in the pre-war foreign trade of England.] *Weltwirtsch. Arch.* 30 (1) Jul. 1929: 54*-104*; (2) Oct. 1929: 317*-351*.—The modern phase of international trade is an outgrowth of the Industrial Revolution and its resultant economic imperialism. Its historical course is probably best exemplified in the foreign commerce of England. The gravitation of England's foreign trade has been from western Europe and the United States toward the less developed agrarian countries overseas. In her imports this tendency had already become fixed at the inception of the liberal regime under Peel. In her exports the process has been most marked since 1850, more particularly in the last third of the 19th century. Changes have also occurred in the relative importance of the leading commodities. Thus the demand for British finished consumers' goods, notably textiles, gave way to capital goods required in production; more recently coal and finished specialties have gained at the expense of previous export leaders. On the import side the demand for raw textile goods has given way to inorganic raw materials and miscellaneous finished goods, although foodstuffs and raw materials continue to make up the bulk of imports. The character of England's foreign trade has been profoundly influenced by the rise of rival industrial nations like the United States and Germany, aggravated by their protective tariff policies. Their development compelled England to enter upon its recent era of economic imperialism with the two-fold purpose of opening new markets and tapping new sources of raw material, to replace markets and supplies that had existed in the earlier outlets before their industrialization set in. The invasion of undeveloped lands by western European capitalism was accompanied by a secular price trend from about 1871 to the outbreak of the War. The earlier phase of this movement was a sharp drop in price of the increasingly abundant agricultural products, only partially offset by the fall in prices of England's advantage. The change in the tendency may be noted since about 1896 when the competition of other industrial countries, and the great technical improvements, together with the gain in the industrial population, combined to place English exports at a disadvantage in the exchanges with agricultural imports—the new turn of affairs obviously working against England and accounting for the progressively unfavorable condition of England's foreign commerce to 1913, the year at which the study closes. Analysis of the fluctuations in Britain's foreign trade in juxtaposition with her domestic business cycles, illuminates the influence of the former on the latter. Not only do the respective cycles of prosperity and depression tend to parallel each other, but for the greater part of the period under consideration the general business cycle has lagged from six months to a year behind the corresponding movements in the foreign trade cycle. This phase of the study emphasizes the need of following the fluctuations in foreign trade more closely than has heretofore been done in the forecasting of general business conditions.—*A. D. H. Kaplan*.

MARKETING

(See also Entries 3494, 4409, 4453, 4462, 4472, 4476, 4486, 4522, 4529, 4533, 4585, 4599, 4602, 4681, 4720, 4938, 4939, 4944, 4949, 4950)

4700. BOOTH, J. F. The present situation in large-scale cooperative grain marketing. *Cooperative Marketing* J. 3 (4) Jul. 1929: 111-120.—Some recent significant changes in contracts made by wheat pools in this country are that members may cancel and withdraw at stated intervals during the life of the contract except if guilty of breach of agreement. Provision is also made for "optional pools" whereby the grower can place his grain in a monthly or even daily pool. This gives him the privilege of determining when to sell instead of leaving it to pool officials. It takes the control of the movement of grain as in seasonal pools out of the hands of the pool officials, which the latter consider an undesirable concession made to growers. Further, members shipping high protein wheat in carlots are permitted to have such wheat handled as an individual consignment instead of having it ride through on standard grades. They may also contract their grain in advance of harvest according to the new rules. Wheat pools are making provisions to handle all kinds of grain, and are starting to take over the operation of country elevators. With the modified regulations the distinction between grain commissions and pools is growing less marked and the author suggests their amalgamation to avoid doubling of operating costs and to enable leaders to present a unified marketing program.—*A. E. Janzen*.

4701. BRINKLEY, HOMER L. Cooperative marketing of rice. *Cooperative Marketing* J. 3 (6) Nov. 1929: 176-184.—*Gordon Sprague*.

4702. DUNLOP, W. R. Retail profits. *Econ. J.* 39 (155) Sep. 1929: 357-370.—This study was made because the various committees appointed by the British Government have not been able to agree whether "retail margins" are too high. Using selling price as a base the margins vary in England between 4% for sugar and 50% for certain fashion goods. The great bulk of goods are sold on a margin of under 25%. Margins do not determine net profit, although a narrow gross profit makes for a sociological advantage, if considered with stability and efficiency. Various factors determine the gross margin: viz., (1) Buying and selling policy; some stores specialize in service and price, others, such as many chain stores, compete on a price basis. (2) Branding and advertising; branded articles are advertised more and in most cases have their price controlled and give a higher margin. Though some freedom is given to the retailer in his resale price, in practice according to a tabulation the resale price is very firmly fixed. (3) Joint supply; some commodities are parasitic and rely on other products to produce the necessary profit. This does not reduce average margins but may be beneficial to the public. (4) Cost of retailing; this varies widely and is closely connected with turnover. (5) Competition and demand; effective demand and the number of shops influences the gross margin. The smaller the sales per shop the greater the gross profit. Since most small shops are marginal, gross profit and turnover is a function of this condition. (6) Rate of sales to expenses; the expenses do not decrease indefinitely. The stores investigated were divided into four groups: (1) Ordinary shops doing a good business—net profits ranged between 5%-16%; (2) Ordinary shops doing a small business in a quiet place—profits range between 8%-18% since much work is done by the proprietor; (3) "House shops" in poor districts—profits range between 5.2%-22%; (4) "Chain shops," departmental stores and cooperative societies—net profits range around 5% for department stores and chain stores and 10% for cooperative societies. The

average profit is £300 to £500, which does not appear excessive for the skill and work. Sales vary because of (a) management and (b) location. Net profits on sales decrease and expenses increase with the size of the business. Prices would decrease if consumers would dispense with services, shop more uniformly and use a more rational attitude toward buying. The fourth of the price paid by the consumer to the retailer is not excessive.—*H. A. Richardson.*

4703. GRÜNBAUM, HEINZ. Die Umsatzschwankungen der Einzelhandels als Problem der Betriebspolitik. [The fluctuations in turnover of retail trade as a problem of managerial policy.] *Vierteljahrsh. z. Konjunkturforsch.* (Spec. No. 10) 1928: 3-76.—A statistical analysis of the sales of a concern in a town in the province of Saxony. The town is industrial in character and is surrounded by agricultural territory the influence of which upon the trade of the firm is not insignificant. The secular trends of turnover for about ten pre-war and several post-war years are examined. Monthly, weekly and even the daily variations in different aspects of retail trade are studied.—*A. Achinstein.*

4704. HOLSEY, ALBON L. The C.M.A. stores face the chains. *Opportunity.* 7(7) Jul. 1929: 210-213.—The Colored Merchants' Association has under way a successful campaign for organizing and improving Negro retail stores.—*E. L. Clarke.*

4705. HUSTON, BERTRAM T. The chain store. *Queen's Quart.* 36(2) Spring, 1929: 313-325.—A discussion of the development of the chain grocery stores in Canada, the reasons for their expansion, and the influences on other distributors. Types of chain stores and present methods of operation are described, these being essentially the same as in the United States; also methods of independent merchants devised to meet chain store competition, such as "buying rings," organizations centered about one jobber, and wholesale companies owned and controlled by groups of retailers. The importance of improved merchandising methods as a factor in the successful meeting of chain store competition by means of such organized and cooperative activities is stressed. Other results of the revolution in merchandising are enumerated, including the reduction in the number of jobbers and retailers, the merging of manufacturers, and the development of a new type of independent merchant possessing a high degree of ability and business acumen.—*H. M. Haas.*

4706. LEARNED, E. P. Quantity buying from the seller's point of view. *Harvard Business Rev.* 8(1) Oct. 1929: 57-68.—Although historically the quantity discount was a means of protecting then-existing channels of distribution, the growth of chains, the increased purchasing weight of department stores and other large retail outlets, and the relative (if not absolute) diminution in importance of the wholesaler has made quantity-of-purchase a fallacious basis of distinction between the wholesaler and the retailer. Further, the large size of many present distributing firms and the rapid pyramiding of purchasing power through consolidation—with a concomitant demand for price concession on the basis of size alone—has made price policy maintenance a hazardous phase of the modern manufacturer's business. Ostensibly, individual temperings of price are excused on the grounds of lowered costs for the seller. Reduced overhead, decreased selling expense, opportunity to plan production, and the chance to produce and handle optimum-sized quantities are advanced by larger buyers as arguments for price concessions. While it is true that these conditions are created by large orders, and that they do allow a reduction of costs, such savings, under analysis, are found to be far too small to interest quantity buyers even though the aggregate saving were passed on in toto. Price concessions frequently become, then, merely

methods of shaving the margin of profit. Both quantity discounts and period discounts or rebates are regarded as being ineffective methods of sales promotion, and as distinctly dangerous in establishing a trend of reduction of sellers' necessary profit margins as a substitute for intelligent selling activity.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

4707. LEWIS, THOMAS. The marketing of cattle in Wales. *Welsh J. Agric.* 5 Jan. 1929: 38-49.—*R. M. Campbell.*

4708. LYON, LEVERETT S. Survey reveals wide extent of "hand-to-mouth" purchasing. *Iron Trade Rev.* 85(10) Sep. 5, 1929: 585-588.—A survey undertaken by the Brookings Institute of Economics in cooperation with the National Association of Purchasing Agents which indicates that orders are becoming smaller and more frequent as buying technique improves.—*H. O. Rogers.*

4709. MORRILL, A. H. The development and effect of chain stores. *J. Accountancy.* 48(4) Oct. 1929: 260-268.—A vigorous protagonist of the chain store compares this development in distribution to the effect of the industrial revolution on production. Chain stores are saving the American people many millions of dollars a year, and the hue and cry against them is raised by those who feel injured by their competition. The unit store owner is injured not so much by chain competition as by his own stubborn refusal to use modern methods. Insofar as the independent storekeeper will adopt chain methods of merchandizing there is no reason why he should not survive and prosper.—*H. F. Taggart.*

4710. PHILIP, A. La vente à tempérément. [Installment selling.] *Rev. de l' Univ. de Lyon.* (2) Apr. 1929: 174-183.

4711. PICARD, ROGER. L'évolution du commerce de détail et les maisons à succursales aux États-Unis. [Development of retail trade and the chain store in the United States.] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 43(5) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 1321-1340.—This article deals with recent changes in the institutions and methods of distribution which have come in response to modifications in other phases of economic life, particularly industrial methods and consumer demands. The author comments on American research, literature, and discussion relating to problems in retailing; notes the various categories (department stores, specialty shops, cooperatives, chains, *roulottiers*, mail order houses, and small retailers) and gives general statistics of business done by each in 1927 and 1928. He then takes up chain stores more at length—their growth, range of commodities, absolute and relative proportions, advantages and limitations, and opinions as to their future. The success of chain stores is due to the fact that they have given the consumer new and better services and more advantageous prices. They have not eliminated the function of the wholesaler, which seems to be an indispensable element in distribution, but they have integrated that function and performed it more economically than had independent wholesale houses. The economies realized through more rational organization of trading, go largely to the consumers. Apparently the other types of retail establishments will long continue side by side with the chain store, but they will have to modify their structure and methods so as to offer consumers the most numerous satisfactions and fair prices through lower production costs and unit profits.—*Paul S. Peirce.*

4712. PRICE, H. B. and HOFFER, C. R. Services of rural trade centers in distribution of farm supplies. *Minnesota Agric. Experiment Station Bull.* #249. 1928: pp. 55.—This is a report of "a study of the buying side of the farm family business." The study included 238 stores in 12 Minnesota towns. Information is included regarding the following factors: Proportion of business handled by different types of stores, gross work-up, sources of goods, grades of merchandise, advertising, building, and management. Programs for improvement

are presented, including consideration of means of strengthening existing agencies, integration of local units, concentration in fewer units and consumers' cooperation.—*O. B. Jesness.*

4713. SHIVELY, H. H. Ohio ordinances regulating retail competitive practices. *Ohio Univ. Studies, Bur. Business Research, Monograph #12.* Apr. 1929: pp. 38.

4714. SMISSAERT, A. *Aanteekeningen over huurkoop.* [Notes on the instalment system.] *Verzekerings-Archief.* 10(1) Jan. 1929: (1)-(10).—The author discusses the points in which the Dutch instalment purchase system differs from American and English practice. In particular, he goes into the question of the property rights of seller and buyer before the payment of the final instalment.—*A. G. Ploeg.*

4715. THIEMANN, A. H., and FRANCE, L. A. Markets for building materials. 1. Canada and Newfoundland. *U. S. Bureau Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull.* #655. Oct. 1929: pp. 56.

4716. UNSIGNED. Markets and fairs in England and Wales. 4. Eastern and southern markets. *Gl. Brit. Ministry Agric. & Fisheries Econ. Ser.* #23. 1929: pp. 221.—This is the fourth of a series of reports on markets and fairs made by the British Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries in connection with its investigation into the marketing of agricultural products. The first report gave a general picture of markets and market conditions in Great Britain and classified and described the various types of markets by commodities. The second and third reports covered in more detail the markets of the midland and northern counties. The present report covers the eastern and southern markets. The concluding reports in this series will deal with the markets of London and of Wales.—*L. A. Wheeler.*

4717. UNSIGNED. Markets for building materials. *U. S. Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull.* #660. 1929: pp. 67.—Mexico, Central America and the West Indies offer promising markets to United States exporters of building materials. Because of the great variety of such materials, the fluctuation in demand, both regional and from year to year, the inadequacy of import and export statistics it is impossible to give any reliable estimate of the total demand. In some of the countries covered in this publication the domestic manufacture of the commodities discussed is far behind the demand; in others, especially in the West Indies, natural products are available in large quantities and limit the market for imported materials. This bulletin indicates localities where markets may be created or enlarged and recommends methods for securing such results. The types of construction vary with local conditions; climate and geography are important factors, and in some sections transportation facilities form a problem. The class of imported goods salable in any section is often determined by local circumstances. This bulletin is the second of a series on markets for certain building materials. Part I, *Trade Infor. Bull.* #655, covered Canada and Newfoundland, and Part III, to follow this bulletin shortly, will discuss markets of South America. The series covers such building materials as brick, tile, building stone, cement, lime, plaster, wall board and insulating materials, composition roofing, weather striping, and sand and gravel, but not lumber, iron and steel products, or fixtures and permanent furniture.—*C. C. Kochenderfer.*

4718. UNSIGNED. Operating expenses and profits of retail men's clothing stores in Colorado in 1927. *Univ. Colorado Business Bull.* #21. Feb. 1929: pp. 17.

4719. WHITE, WALLACE. Selecting a trade-mark for the corporation. *Corporate Practice Rev.* 2(1) Oct. 1929: 17-23.—A trade-mark should be chosen which has definite selling advantages and which is

capable of adequate legal protection. The sales department and the advertising department can usually assist in producing the trade-mark which has selling appeal, but close scrutiny is necessary to assure qualifications which are capable of registration and legally secure. Trade-marks which are difficult to qualify under Section 5 of the Trade Mark Act of February 20, 1905 as amended usually are poor selections in the long run. Use of a descriptive term in the hope of causing it to qualify over a period of years under the doctrine of "secondary meaning" is generally inadvisable.—*Q. F. Walker.*

STOCK AND PRODUCE EXCHANGES: SPECULATION

(See also Entries 4770, 4800, 4802, 4803)

4720. COX, ALONZO B. Relation of price and quality of cotton. *J. Farm Econ.* 11(4) Oct. 1929: 542-549.—The price of cotton is made in two parts. First, and most important, is the price level which is made in the cotton futures markets, the clearing-house for supply and demand factors. The second part of the price, the "basis," is made in the spot markets, primarily the merchants' markets, as a clearing-house for information on spinner demand and the relative supply of classes offered by growers. The "basis" is a differential from the price of futures for a specified month's delivery at a named futures market agreed to be paid for (or received for) a specified quantity and quality of cotton to be delivered on specified terms on a given date at a designated place. Volume of transactions in the basis markets is not timed with the volume of trading in futures. A large percentage of the basis transactions are made before the quality of the crop out of which the deliveries are to be made is determined. Sales by quality are sometimes not in proportion to the qualities produced. Grade, staple length, and color combinations make nearly 1,200 possible classes for American cotton. Grade is a value factor in several ways. The differences for grade change rather infrequently in the course of a year. Futures prices change every day and middling "spots" change nearly every day in every market. There is little relation between size of crop and grade differences. Differences carry through from the spot markets to the spinners. Point buying in local markets can be made to cover grade differences fairly well, but not staple differences. Buying in small markets tends to be on the basis and not according to quality.—*S. W. Mendum.*

INSURANCE: PRIVATE AND SOCIAL

PRIVATE INSURANCE

(See also Entries 5355, 5370)

4721. BEUME, RUDOLF. Die Ausbildung und Fortbildung der Versicherungsangestellten. [Education and training programs for insurance employees.] *Z. f. d. gesamte Versicherungs-Wissenschaft.* 29(4) Oct. 1929: 382-393.—Beume describes the work recently undertaken to provide technical education for persons employed in the insurance industry of Germany. This

plan is part of the general movement since "inflation" for introducing modern management programs in the insurance business in that country. Training programs for insurance employees are not new in Germany. Ernst Albert Masius, the pioneer in insurance journalism in Germany, advocated systematic educational work as far back as 1846. The modern program dates, however, from 1920 when the General Union of German Insurance Employees was founded. Between 1920 and 1929, fifteen volumes of *Fortschreibungsschriften* have been published by the General Union. The movement also extends to the unions of employees in the social insurance institutions.—*E. W. Kopf.*

4722. BLANCK, WILHELM. Interesse; versicherter Interesse; Motiv. [Interest; insurable interest; motive.] *Zeitschr. f. d. gesamte Versicherungs-Wissenschaft.* 29 (4) Oct. 1929: 393-404.—In this paper, the author examines the concept "insurable interest," tracing its evolution from the Roman Civil Law to the statutory and case law of today. He presents a convenient summary of contemporary concepts,—those of Kisch in his *Handbuch des Privatversicherungsrechts*, of the great lawyer Ehrenberg's *Das Interesse im Versicherungsrecht* and of other classicists in insurance law.—*E. W. Kopf.*

4723. CADIE, F. P. Fires in small homes. *J. Amer. Insur.* 6 (10) Oct. 1929: 11-13.—The three principal sources of fire loss to homes, according to the National Board of Fire Underwriters, are exposure (12.6%), faulty chimneys (11.2%), and sparks on roofs (9.7%). The use of gasoline in the home is a frequent source of fire.—*G. Wright Hoffman.*

4724. CRUMP, P. C. War-time finance—a résumé of financial conditions during and after the war as they affected life insurance. *J. Inst. Actuaries (London).* 59 (297) Nov. 1928: 347-387.

4725. DARLING, THOMAS. The romance and development of life assurance. *Accountant.* 80 (2822) Jan. 5, 1929: 12-16.—The history of life insurance in England is traced and pertinent comments are made on modern developments in this field both in England and in the United States.—*H. F. Taggart.*

4726. DOES, J. A. H. van der. Vergelijking van afkoopwaarden. [Comparison of surrender values.] *Verzekerings-Archief.* 10 (1) Jan. 1929: (11)-(21).—The author presents a method of comparing surrender values by means of a graphic representation with a time scale of unequal intervals so chosen that the policy reserve is represented by a straight line.—*A. G. Ploeg.*

4727. GROSSE, WALTER. Die sogenannte Gratisversicherung im Wirtschaftsleben. [So-called gift insurance in the business world.] *Z. f. d. gesamte Versicherungs-Wissenschaft.* 29 (4) Oct. 1929: 370-381.—Gift insurance (*Gratis-versicherung*) covers those insurances which are given away, or sold at very low premiums, in the course of mercantile advertising or newspaper subscription campaigns. The author discusses the current economic situation as a basis for the growth of gift insurance, the methods, scope and particular kinds of such insurance and offers suggestions for avoiding some of the major abuses which have crept into this branch of insurance practice. Gift insurance has two chief forms: (1) newspaper subscription insurance and (2) mercantile customers' insurance. A certain British newspaper recently used a plan for cheap accident insurance to secure nearly 3,000,000 new subscribers; and customers' group insurance has been tried by mercantile establishments in England. The practice is not unknown in the United States.—*E. W. Kopf.*

4728. HANFT, FRANK W. The determination of fire insurance rates in Minnesota. *Minnesota Munic.* 14 (7) Jul. 1929: 323-332.—*W. R. Maddox.*

4729. HOLLANDER, E., Jr. Belegging in onroerend goed. [Investment in real estate.] *Levensverzekering.* 5 1928: Special No.—In this lecture for the Dutch Institute for the promotion of life insurance

the lecturer discusses the different kinds of real estate that come into consideration for investment. He indicates his preference for investment in workmen's and middle-class houses.—*A. G. Ploeg.*

4730. JONES, HOMER. The development and significance of mutual insurance associations in Iowa. *Iowa Univ. Bur. Business, Research Studies in Business* #3. Oct. 1928: pp. 84.—The annual growth of county mutual property insurance associations in Iowa from 1878 to 1927 is shown in both tabular and graphic form. A substantial portion of the study is concerned with a comparison of the experiences of various insurance organizations by using what is called the efficiency ratio as a measure of the merit of the organization. This ratio is the ratio of the overhead expense to income. The efficiency ratio of the county mutual associations are calculated for each year from 1896 to 1927. On the whole, these associations have had high efficiency ratios in comparison with the corresponding ratios of other insurance organizations. However, the efficiency ratio showed a very marked trend downward from 1914 to 1920. While the ratio still remains low for each years from 1921 to 1926 in comparison with the period ending in 1914, it has risen materially above the low point of 1920. Some causes for the lessened efficiency ratios since 1914 are assigned and discussed. From this study, the inference is drawn that mutual property insurance associations now occupy a position of primary importance in the economic organization of the state, and the prediction is made that they will continue to extend their operations.—*H. L. Rietz.*

4731. LAIRD, J. M. Should disability be subject to pro-rate? *Trans. Actuarial Soc. of Amer.* (81) May 1929: 40-58.—Underwriting restrictions have been ineffective against over-insurance in disability offered with life insurance contracts. The Standard Provisions recently promulgated by the New York Insurance Department give the companies the option of using a pro-rate clause. One clause advocated provides that, if the total monthly indemnity payable under all policies of all companies (excluding policies providing less than 2 years payments) exceeds the average earned monthly income during three years preceding disability, then the payment named in the contract will be reduced in the ratio of earned income to total benefits, and unearned premiums will be returned. A pro-rate clause cannot replace good underwriting. Limitation of benefit to 100% of earned income is too liberal. The pro-rate clause will introduce new legal complications. Its adoption will indicate that the companies are turning to the principle of workmen's compensation insurance. In certain cases, the clause may defeat its own ends. Other steps may be taken to curb overinsurance.—*J. A. Christman.*

4732. McCAHAN, DAVID. Domestic shipments in transit. *J. Amer. Insur.* 6 (9) Sep. 1929: 5-8; 6 (10) Oct. 1929: 18-20.—Inland marine forms of insurance have been developed to meet numerous needs in domestic transportation of goods. The various contracts written may be conveniently grouped into the following classes: carriers' conveyances, carriers' liability, and shipments and specific commodities. The first class covers loss or damage to the equipment of the transportation company; the second class insures a carrier against liability to others; the third group of policies covers shipments of goods either for merchandise in general or for particular classes of commodities. Shipments of goods by rail, express, motor truck, or by steamship are only in part protected by law holding the carrier responsible, and in so far as this legal liability is inadequate the shipper needs insurance.—*G. Wright Hoffman.*

4733. NEUMANN, RUDOLF. Berufsunfähigkeit und Sterblichkeit der Bühnengenossen. [Disability and mortality of theatrical employees.] *Zeitschr. f. d.*

gesamte Versicherungs-Wissenschaft. 29 (4) Oct. 1929: 405-423.—This study covers the disability and mortality experience of the Pension Division of the German Society of Theatrical Employees from Oct. 1, 1873 to Dec. 31, 1918. The tables show for single years of age rates of disability for work and the mortality rates among active employees for males and females.—E. W. Kopf.

4734. NIEROP, A. S. van. *Voor- en nadelen van de belegging in hypotheken.* [Advantages and drawbacks of investment in mortgages.] *Levensverzekering.* 5 1928: Special No.—In this lecture before the Dutch Institute for the promotion of life insurance the speaker discusses certain important points in making mortgage investments: the question of preference for grounds that are built upon, juridical stipulations, transactions with limited companies, and mortgages on premises taken on lease. These considerations are treated with reference to the practice of the Dutch life insurance companies.—A. G. Ploeg.

4735. PETERSON, ADOLF. *Versicherungsgeschäfte, Bankgeschäfte und Versicherungsaufsicht.* [Insurance companies, banks, and insurance supervision.] *Zeitschr. f. d. gesamte Versicherungs-Wissenschaft.* 29 (4) Oct. 1929: 361-369.—Insurance companies under the law may not transact any other kind of business. This principle is worldwide in application. The author reviews the provisions of the German Insurance Supervision Law of 1901, and of the powers of the insurance supervisory office, Berlin, on this point.—E. W. Kopf.

4736. SWEENEY, STEPHEN B. Aircraft insurance. *Proc. Casualty Actuarial Soc.* 15 (31) Nov. 23, 1929: 61-75.

4737. THARP, LAURENCE H. Business insurance and its relation to the modern trust company. *Trust Companies.* 49 (3) Sep. 1929: 307-310.—Business insurance may be said to be any life insurance used as an integral part of an arrangement concerning a business interest of some kind. A brief explanation of the various ways in which life insurance may be used in business. Outstanding legal points, and the position of the trustees are discussed.—Ralph H. Blanchard.

4738. THODEY, ROBERT. Life insurance in Australia. *Australasian Insurance & Banking Rec.* 53 (1) Jan. 21, 1929: 77-80; (2) Feb. 21, 1929: 158-161.

4739. VAN HECKE, M. T. Insurance trusts—the insurer as trustee. *North Carolina Law Rev.* 7 (1) Dec. 1928: 21-35.—In some states life insurance companies may act as trustees of the proceeds of life insurance policies. They do not accept discretionary powers, and do not segregate the funds held as trustees. Trust agreements with life insurance companies may, and usually do, contain "spendthrift" provisions. Such agreements facilitate preparation for complex contingencies. They are governed by the law of the state in which the company has its home office. It is believed that limited trust agreements are not *ultra vires*, even in states where there is no statute specifically permitting them. The problem of spendthrift provisions in trust agreements or insurance contracts is discussed.—Ralph H. Blanchard.

SOCIAL INSURANCE

(See also Entries 3478, 3495, 4280, 4869, 4876, 4883, 5190, 5194, 5196, 5502, 5504, 5512, 5513)

4740. AZNAR, SEVERINO. The introduction of maternity insurance in Spain. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 20 (2) Aug. 1929: 185-206.—As a result of the Washington Convention concerning the employment of women before and after child-birth, Spain, by a legislative decree, introduced on March 22, 1929 a system of compulsory maternity insurance. The law was drafted by the National Provident Institute. Due to the financial conditions in Spain, though first signed in 1923, not until 1929 was it possible to put this new legislation into

effect. A historical review is presented showing the need for this relief and the place Spain holds comparatively, as to deaths from child-birth and infant mortality. The insurance plan covers all working women, agricultural workers, home workers, and salary workers. The scheme provides the following benefits: (1) If the confinement is normal, attendance by a mid-wife. (2) In cases of difficult labor or any complications, attendance by a doctor. (3) Before confinement an examination by a mid-wife or doctor. (4) A complete outfit as prescribed by a doctor. (5) For mothers who nurse their children a small extra allowance. (6) A fund for special benefits such as the birth of twins or an operation. (7) Another fund for the organization of welfare institutions. (8) A system of medical inspectors and health visitors. When the law is working completely an average of 220 pesetas (1 peseta = 46 $\frac{2}{3}$ cents) shall be provided besides the free use of maternity and infant-welfare institutions. The cost is to be paid by the state, the province, the local community and the employer and the woman employed. The whole scheme will be audited by government agents and at the end of 3 years is to be amended on the basis of the experience gained.—Helen Edwards.

4741. BUNGE, AUGUSTO, et al. *Previsión social. [Social insurance.]* *Bol. d. Museo Soc. Argentino.* 17 (85) Jul. 1929: 334-338.—Proposals for old age and invalidity pensions and sickness insurance in Argentina.—L. L. Bernard.

4742. CROCKETT, FRANKLIN S. and CROCKETT, WILLIAM M. The physician and the workmen's compensation act. *J. Indiana State Medic. Assn.* 22 (2) Feb. 1929: 50-56.—The authors give in detail the workings of the Indiana Workmen's Compensation Act. Doctors attend injured employees under two different methods: either by a general contract with the employer to care for all injuries sustained by employees, or by the individual case that comes to the practicing physician in the general course of business as the emergency arises. In order to ensure that charges be reasonable, the law makes fees of attorneys, physicians and hospitals subject to approval by the Industrial Board, which administers the law. Medical care is furnished by the employer during the first 30 days after the injury and, if required by the board, for another 30-day period.—E. R. Hayhurst.

4743. FODOR, T. K. *Arbeiterschutz und Sozialversicherung in Jugoslavien.* [Workmen's protection and social insurance in Yugoslavia.] *Arch. f. Soz. Hygiene u. Demog.* 4 (4) 1929: 354-360.—In spite of the law of Feb. 28, 1922, numerous workers are below 14 years of age (5.9% in the Nish district; 20.29% below 18 years). Apprentices of 11 to 15 years of age work 8, 12, and 14 hours a day in the worst hygienic conditions. In the district of Belgrade, only 50 among 828 industrial shops are swept as often as once a month. The working-day is ten hours in 26.4% of the industries, 12 to 14 hours in 12.13%, above 14 hours in 3%. Social insurance (illness, old age, accidents, and incapacity) has been established since July 1, 1922.—G. L. Duprat.

4744. KYD, J. G. and MADDEX, G. H. Some actuarial aspects of unemployment insurance. *J. Inst. Actuaries.* 60-2 (299) Jul. 1929: 103-160.—The authors present an outline of the working to date of England's National Unemployment Insurance Act. The present large deficit of the fund is due to the abnormal post-war unemployment rates. The fluctuations of the trade cycle are vastly more important in fixing the cost of the benefit than the slight increase with age in the personal risk. The rate of unemployment, (*r*), defined as the ratio of total time lost to total working time, may be considered as the product of two factors, the proportion of persons unemployed at some time during the year and the average duration of each person's unemployment; i.e., *r* equals *pd*. A table of *p* and *d* for

various rates r is given, based on statistics. With increasing rates of unemployment, p does not increase proportionately, the increase in total unemployment being mainly due to longer or more frequent spells for the same person. This table is useful in calculating the saving due to imposing a waiting period, but gives too low results, especially at the lower rates of unemployment. Approximate corrections are given for various r 's. A graph is presented showing the unemployment excluded from benefit under the Act of 1927, on account of (separately) waiting period, qualifying contributions rule, and miscellaneous causes, at various r 's. The Blanesburg Committee estimated 26% excluded at a 6% rate. The most difficult problem of the actuary is to forecast the unemployment rate, especially in view of the irregular age-distribution due to the war.—J. A. Christman.

4745. LIPPmann. Die britische und irische Sozialversicherung nach ihren gegenwärtigen Stand und in ihrer praktischen Durchführung. [The British and Irish social insurance in its present status and its practical working administration.] *Amliche Nachrichten f. Reichsversicherung.* (Sp. No. 2) Feb. 25, 1929: 92-98.

4746. Locke, Jerome G. Longshoremen's and harbor workers' compensation for the port of New York. Proceedings of the fifteenth annual meeting of the International Association of Industrial Accident Board and Commissions held at Paterson, N. J., Sep. 11-14, 1928. *U. S. Bur. Labor Stat. Bull.* #485. Jun. 1929: 26-52.—The present longshoremen's and harbor workers' compensation act became effective on July 1, 1927. The act is compulsory as to employers and all inclusive as to workmen. It provides two forms of coverage, namely, self-insurance and old-line insurance by policy with any approved carrier. The entire cost of administration is borne by the Federal government. The Federal act sets up a dual form of administrative machinery. All administrative function is vested in the United States Employees' Compensation Commission, and all judicial function is vested in deputy commissioners. Inclusive of the District of Columbia, the United States has been divided into 15 districts, each in charge of a deputy commissioner, except in two cases where one deputy commissioner presides over two districts. Approximately 40% of the injuries are within the port of New York. The system for handling cases in the New York district is simple. The employer is required by law to report the accident. The attending physician must report the nature of the injury. The carrier must begin payment 14 days after he has knowledge of the injury unless he controverts the claim. All matters of dispute of every kind go to claims examiners, who are in effect examiners and arbitrators. Only cases where there has been failure to obtain proper handling and settlement by agreement are put on the calendar for formal hearing before deputy commissioners. Appeal from the decision of the deputy commissioner is to the Federal District Court. During the first year's operation there were approximately 1,000 cases per month. At the close of the year, on June 30, all of them had been finally closed except some 1,400. There were only three appeals to the courts.—E. E. Cummins.

4747. Polak, N. J. Kapitaalvorming bij Ouderdoms- en Invaliditeitsverzekering. [Capital reserve funds in old age and disability insurance.] *Verzekerings-Archief.* 9 (4) Oct. 1928: (113)-(135).—Professor Polak of the Dutch School of Commerce at Rotterdam believes that in social insurance a capital fund should be accumulated, but defends the proposition that these funds may properly be invested in shares. He then develops a method of avoiding the risk connected with a single company by using intermediaries such as the mortgage-companies.—A. G. Ploeg.

4748. SCHIPPER, D. Argumenten voor collectieve pensioenverzekering. [Arguments for collective old age insurance.] *De Levensverzekering.* 5 (4) Oct. 1928: 155-170.—A. G. Ploeg.

4749. SCHOENBAUM. L'organisation technique des assurances sociales, publiques et privées visant à procurer la protection de la famille. [The technical organization of social insurance, public and private, for the protection of the family.] *Avenir du Travail.* 6 (1-2-3) Aug. 1929: 39-60.—For family protection by insurance the report, addressed to the International Association for Social Progress (Basle, Switzerland) makes certain recommendations. In case of social insurance these recommendations are that (1) progressive payments in cash to an insured family should be in proportion to its status, for example, its size; (2) privileges should be accorded to the uninsured members of the family of the insured, for example, sickness, invalidity or old age benefits; (3) payments should be accorded to the insured expressly to lighten family obligations, for example, maternity insurance or paternity insurance in the case of large families. In relation to private insurance the report recommends that the function of private insurance with its exaction of following a social policy should be taken for discussion on the program of an approaching assembly of the Association. The subject should be prepared in the national sections by appealing to specialists of private insurance who have a social point of view. Furthermore, since abstracts of statistics of births and deaths in a general census are inadequate for calculating statistics of insurance, the report recommends to the various states an extension of family statistics to at least a partial equivalent of those presented in the German census of 1925. —Agnes M. H. Byrnes.

4750. TUCKER, ROBERT H. Advantages of workmen's compensation to the employer. *Amer. Labor Legis. Rev.* 19 (1) Mar. 1929: 15-20.

4751. ULLRICH, OTTO. Die Abänderung des österreichischen Angestellten Versicherungsgesetzes. [Changes in the Austrian law for insurance of salaried employees.] *Z. f. d. gesamte Versicherungs-Wissensch.* 29 (4) Oct. 1929: 424-432.—The changes instituted in middle class (salaried employees) obligatory insurance in Austria by the Law of December, 1926, are described.—E. W. Kopf.

4752. UNSIGNED. Unemployment insurance in Germany: financial situation and recent developments. *Ministry of Labour Gazette.* 37 (8) Aug. 1929: 280-281.—The German Unemployment Insurance Act came into operation in October, 1927, at a time when labor conditions were favorable. But during the following year, and especially the winter of 1928-29 unemployment became large due to industrial depression and seasonal slackness in certain industries with the result that funds provided under the Act became decidedly inadequate and the *Reich* was called upon to make extended advances. As a result additional restrictions were applied in the granting of insurance funds especially to those out of work because of seasonal variations and in the period over which benefits may be received. The Act permits the granting of traveling certificates under certain conditions to unemployed in search of work and also the loaning of funds to certain enterprises (mostly of a public works nature) which offer an opportunity of using a part of the unemployed supply. Both these avenues of relief have been availed of to some extent by the Federal Employment Board the body with whom the administration is vested.—G. Wright Hoffman.

4753. UNSIGNED. Die Gesamtbelastung der Wirtschaft durch die Sozialversicherung. [The burden of social insurance upon industry.] *Arbeiterschutz.* 40 (5) Mar. 1, 1929: 81-84.

4754. UNSIGNED. Wisconsin compensation insurance experience, 1928. *Wisconsin Labor Stat. Bull.* (15) Apr. 11, 1929: pp. 11; (16) Apr. 13, pp. 12; (17) Mar. 20, pp. 6; (18) May 30, pp. 8; (19) Jun. 1, pp. 12; (20) Sep. 5, pp. 12.

4755. VIESSELMAN, P. N. Compensation for diseases caused by conditions of employment. *Dakota Law Rev.* 2 (5) Feb. 1929: 337-346.

4756. VILLARD, HAROLD G. History, features and results of German unemployment insurance. *Monitor (Buffalo, N. Y.)*. 15 (11) Apr. 1929: 223-227, 237.—This is the second of a series of articles on the operation of foreign compulsory insurance. It gives a short résumé of the economic factors which influenced Germany in passing unemployment compensation legislation in Sep. 1927. An increasing population seeking employment (51.3% in 1925 as compared with 45.7% in 1907), decreased production resulting from economic changes caused by the World War, and the introduction of improved methods and machinery created unemployment problems that proved to be outside the control of organized labor or employers. The writer further analyzes the various phases of the legislation, giving an account of the workers eligible, the rates of relief, the maximum limit of benefits during the year, and the effectiveness of public labor exchanges in supervising risks and in reducing unemployment. One year's experience in the administration of unemployment insurance has shown loop-holes which permitted such evils to creep in as finickiness in accepting available work, preferences for short-time jobs supplemented by unemployment relief, and applications for compensation by persons not destitute. Suggestions for eliminating these evils are being proposed.—G. A. Bowers.

MONEY, BANKING AND CREDIT

(See also Entries 4279, 5263)

MONEY

(See also Entries 4322, 4373, 4776)

4757. ANDERSON, GEORGE E. Japanese government takes drastic steps toward lifting of gold embargo. *Annalist (N. Y. Times)*. 34 (873) Oct. 11, 1929: 683-685.—Recent financial difficulties in Japan have resulted in the imposition of an embargo upon gold exports. The Japanese government is now preparing to lift this embargo. To make this action possible an economy campaign is being conducted which is affecting private as well as public expenditures. One of the problems involved in a return to gold is the possible effect of a higher yen exchange upon Japanese exports.—H. L. Reed.

4758. CLEGG, W. H. The future of gold. *J. Inst. Bankers in South Africa*. 26 May, 1929: 50-53.

4759. HAUSER, HENRI. Origines historiques des problèmes économiques actuels. [Historic origins of present-day economic problems.] *Rev. des Cours et Conférences*. 30 (3) Jan. 15, 1929: 207-212; (4) Jan. 30, 1929: 340-353.—These brief monographs pass in rapid review the late medieval and early modern histories of (1) the problem of money and prices; (2) the capitalistic system from the angle of commerce and banking; and (3) labor problems.—H. S. Ellis.

4760. LEONG, Y. S. An estimate of the volume of deposit currency in the United States. *J. Pol. Econ.* 37 (5) Oct. 1929: 583-603.—This is a study explanatory of, and partly based upon, earlier estimates made separately by Professors Fisher, Mitchell, and King. These previous estimates are brought up to date through certain statistical corrections and through the use of types of data not available prior to the Fed-

eral Reserve System. The demand deposits of the reporting member banks, taken as being representative of the entire System, are used as a basis for the interpolation of monthly figures for individual deposits subject to check for all banks.—Amos E. Taylor.

4761. LORIOT, JEAN. La stabilisation monétaire en Bulgarie. [Monetary stabilization in Bulgaria.] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 43 (5) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 1341-1374.—Budgetary deficits in the Balkans and the world war led to an inflation depressing the leva from parity in 1914 to 184 to the dollar in February, 1922. Through her own efforts Bulgaria permanently stabilized the leva in April, 1924, at 139-137 to the dollar. But an unfavorable balance of trade and extraordinary fiscal outlays so jeopardized the exchanges that Bulgaria appealed to the League of Nations in 1926 for support in foreign borrowing. The League's recommendations, subsequently carried out, included a reorganization of the Bulgarian national bank, a transfer committee for reparations and a foreign loan. Stringent credit restriction and an improvement in the trade balance have now carried the situation past the crisis.—H. S. Ellis.

4762. MÜLLER, HUGO. Die Tschechoslowakei auf dem Wege zur Goldwährung. [Czechoslovakia on the way to a gold standard.] *Mitteil. d. Verbandes Österreich. Banken u. Bankiers*. 11 (3-4) Jun. 20, 1929: 111-116.—Czechoslovakia has been making slow but steady progress toward a gold standard. The banking laws since 1920 dealing with redemption of note issues are summarized. While the law of 1925 did not specifically require that the krone be tied up to the American dollar it really had that effect, for it required that the krone be maintained at the level of the previous two years in its relation to foreign "full valued" gold currencies.—Charles S. Tippets.

4763. SCHMIDT, WALTHER. Die Stabilisierung des französischen Franc und des rumänischen Leu. [Stabilization of the French franc and the Rumanian leu.] *Mitteil. d. Verbandes Österreichischer Banken u. Bankiers*. 11 (3-4) Jun. 20, 1929: 101-111.—France and Rumania stabilized their currencies in 1928 by different methods, Rumania accomplishing stabilization under French guidance. The task of France was easier because of large gold reserves, large holdings of foreign bills, and long preparation. The Bank of France is given the option of redeeming in gold bars instead of gold coin if necessary. Rumania, because of the scarcity of capital and low bank reserves, was compelled to float a foreign loan in order to build up adequate reserves. A part of the proceeds was used to obtain a supply of foreign bills and deposits abroad. Rumania now has the gold exchange rather than a strict gold standard and redeems by issuing drafts on balances in gold countries. In both cases, measures had to be taken to consolidate advances by the central bank to the government. France will have an easier time maintaining stabilization than Rumania.—Charles S. Tippets.

4764. UNSIGNED. British monetary policy. *Banker (London)*. Oct. 1929: 6-12.—The loss of almost £30,000,000 in gold by England has reduced the holdings of the Bank of England to less than £137,000,000. For a year past the dollar exchange in terms of sterling has been above parity involving gold shipments from this country. Depreciation of British currency must be attributed to money and capital influences, such as the condition of the American money market, and the important drain to France and Germany. Consideration of the essential pros and cons of the present monetary situation leads to the conclusion that central banking cooperation lags and that the hope for improvement will be realized in the scheme for a Bank for International Settlements.—Helen Slade.

4765. UNSIGNED. Indian government selling silver. *Commerce Reports*. Aug. 5, 1929: 377.

4766. UNSIGNED. Monetary policy in Spain. *Statist.* 113 Jul. 6, 1929: 12.

4767. UNSIGNED. Monetary units and coinage systems of the principal countries of the world. *U. S. Bureau of the Mint*. 1929: pp. 93.

4768. UNSIGNED. Yugoslav currency; question of stabilization. *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* 128 Aug. 3, 1929: 732.

4769. ZAWADZKI, AL. Gresham nie formułował prawa, które imieniem jego nazwano. [Gresham did not formulate the law which bears his name.] *Ekonomista*. 29 (1) Feb, 1929: 43-55.—Since the middle of the 19th century Gresham has commonly been regarded as the author of the dictum that "bad money drives out good." MacLeod, who first attributed this statement to Gresham, modified his view later when it was shown that Copernicus and Oresme had made the same observation long before Gresham. Gresham never discussed good and bad money and the relations between them. He was interested in the importance of the exchange rate in the national development. His letter to Queen Elizabeth in 1558, upon which the opinion that he discovered the law of good and bad money is based, calls the attention of the Queen to the money falsification practiced by Henry VIII: ". . . abasinge his quoyne ffrom 6 ounces fine to 3 ounces fine. Whereupon the exchaunge fiell ffrom 26 s. 8 d. to 13 s. 4 d., which was the occasion that all your fine goold was convayd ought of this realm." In this statement Gresham's purpose was to explain that the fall in the exchange rate, as a consequence of debased money, is the cause of gold exportation; the author asserts that this principle has nothing to do with the economic law that bad money drives out good.—O. Eisenberg.

BANKING

(See also Entries 4094, 4583, 4612, 4760, 4809, 5169)

4770. ANDERSON, BENJAMIN M. Bank consolidations in a period of speculation. *Chase Econ. Bull.* 9 (5) Oct. 12, 1929: 3-12.—Either the European or American system of banking can work well if the country is adjusted to it, but changes in established systems should be brought about by an evolutionary process. The problem of today in many cases means holding companies and goes beyond city branch banking. Banks must be considered from the standpoint of their service to the country and to the individual communities. The unfortunate position of agriculture since 1920 has undermined public confidence in small rural banks, for this reason a well managed holding company may restore sound credit to a distressed agricultural region. Good banking is not a matter of size but of management; over-expansion and frozen credits can occur under one system as well as another. Branch banking may lead to the practice of each business dealing only with one bank and do away with the American system of diffusion of risks. In the crises of 1920-21, many thousands of independent banks were able to prevent a panic and after cleaning up the weak spots brought liabilities into reasonable relationship to assets and got ready for the upward movement of 1922. It is definitely not desirable that consolidations should go so far in the United States as to make it possible for concerted action by the banks to stop a necessary liquidation and to carry over stale positions for protracted periods.—Helen Slade.

4771. BLASCHKE, MAX. Aus dem Geschichte der kommunalen Sparkassenwesens in Polen. [Municipal savings banks in Poland.] *Sparkasse*. 49 (8) Apr. 15, 1929: 160-163.

4772. CLEGG, W. H. Banking in South Africa.

J. Inst. Bankers in South Africa. 26 (7) 272-286.—William E. Dunkman.

4773. COLE, ARTHUR H. The New York money market of 1843 to 1862. *Rev. Econ. Stat.* 11 (4) 1929: 164-170.—The first section of a study of the money market in New York City in the decades just preceding the Civil War and based chiefly upon statistics of deposits, loans, clearings, and the like of New York City banks. This first portion relates to trends in the aggregate data, emphasizing the effects of the increasing supply of gold after 1849 and the divergence in the trend of deposits as contrasted with those of notes and of loans. Notes increased in volume until the early fifties, though less rapidly than deposits, while afterwards they remained approximately constant even though deposits continued to expand steadily. On the other hand, deposits grew more rapidly than loans throughout these decades. Succeeding sections will deal with seasonal and cyclical movements as revealed by these New York City data.—A. H. Cole.

4774. COMPEYROT, J. La Banque des Règlements Internationaux. [The Bank of International Settlements.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 140 (416) Jul. 1929: 30-38.—It is the object of the International Bank to replace the Dawes system of artificial control of foreign exchange with a permanent organization which will allow Germany to pay off her debts in the currency of each of her creditors and which will allow her creditors to use the capital of this debt. The powers of the bank have been carefully determined in order that this organization may avoid becoming a formidable rival to all other banks. Nevertheless, the idea of creating an official international bank for the purpose of liquidating the reparations debt is wrong. The realm of official international business belongs to the state. Deposits are to be covered by 40% gold; but the remaining 60%, if they establish credit, will cause an international inflation. The reabsorption of this inflation will depend on the rate of interest charged. What will be the policy of the Bank concerning this rate? England favors a depreciation of gold. France and Germany do not. Who is going to decide? These and similar questions involve national sovereignty, which should be decided by the state and not by its central banks. The great work of the experts would be more fruitful if it were less ambitious.—H. M. Cory.

4775. EDWARDS, GEORGE W. Should a bank invest in bonds. *Bankers' Mag.* 119 (2) Oct. 1929: 513-517.—That the percentage of losses on bonds held by banks is much less than on commercial paper is indicated by tables. In addition to this banks have derived satisfactory returns from their security holdings. During the critical period of 1920 banks were able to liquidate their bonds more quickly than their commercial paper. Changing conditions should be taken into consideration causing the bank's investment policy to be flexible.—Helen Slade.

4776. EINZIG, P. Gold points and central banks. *Econ. J.* 39 (155) Sep. 1929: 379-387.—Central banks have a responsibility for maintaining conditions that permit an accurate prediction of gold movements in response to changes in exchange rates. Recently central bank policy has added to the uncertainty that arises from factors not under bank control. They have replaced the normal gold shipments by transactions arranged between themselves. Instead of one gold point, as formerly, there are now three: that which holds when shipments are made by arbitrageurs; when made by banks or brokers; when made by central banks that have no interest or brokerage cost. Central banks have an advantage over other arbitrageurs. Gold points for central banks are merely optional limits which may or may not operate in practice and which thereby introduce uncertainty as to the price to which exchange may go before being corrected by

gold movements. A further disadvantage lies in the secrecy surrounding gold movements by central banks. Central banks sometimes exert pressure upon other banks to prevent gold movements that would have been profitable to these banks. This pressure cannot prevent gold movements when the margins become sufficiently wide. It does serve to increase the uncertainty as to the price at which gold movement will begin. Central banks possess numerous weapons that enable them to discourage the movement of gold not approved by them. Illustrations are given of several of these methods.—*Clyde Olin Fisher.*

4777. ELLSWORTH, D. W. The movement toward branch banking: (1) position of the national banks. *Annalist (N. Y. Times)*. 34 (872) Oct. 4, 1929: 636.—Figures are given to show the extent to which, relative to state banks, the national banks have fallen behind in total resources in the past half century. This development is creating some doubts about the future strength of the reserve system.—*H. L. Reed.*

4778. HAMLIN, CHARLES S. New technique of credit control developed by federal reserve policy. *Trust Companies*. 49 (1) Jul. 1929: 11-13.—The Federal Reserve Board was faced with the problem of how to get the re-discount rate high enough to curb speculation and yet not be unreasonable for industry and agriculture. "It was finally decided that the real problem was the prevention of the diversion of Federal Reserve funds into the speculative markets, retaining the discount rates at the existing rate of 5%." Therefore instead of following the policy of controlling credit through the recognized policy of re-discount rates and open market operation, the Federal Reserve Board called upon member banks to cooperate in stopping the growth of speculative credit. This resulted in the reduction of member bank balances by 50 millions between Jan. 29 and June 15, 1929.—*William E. Dunkman.*

4779. JACOBSSON, PER. The international bank and monetary policy. *Index (Svenska Handelsbanken)* (45) Sep. 1929: 7-17.—There is real danger that certain central banks may come to expect credit extension from the International Bank instead of reducing their own needs through credit contraction. But the Bank may succeed in maintaining in its members a truly international viewpoint. The Bank's gold clearing function will reduce costs materially, perhaps even to the point of fixing exchange rates absolutely at par. With the elimination of the automatic correctives now operating between the gold point, the whole burden of regulating gold flows will fall on the bank rate, which will then, if rightly employed, more quickly and effectively stabilize price levels. The International Bank may take over the stabilization of the gold-value, so far left to the U. S. Federal Reserve Board.—*Howard S. Ellis.*

4780. LOHMEYER. Das Sparkassenwesen der Ostmark. [Savings-banks of Ostmark.] *Sparkasse*. 49 (17-18) Sep. 9, 1929: 342-346.

4781. LOMBARD. The Bank of England and its constitution. *Fortnightly Rev.* 125 (746) Feb. 1929: 248-255.—The Report on Currency, Banking and Credit issued by the Labor Party of England contains among other recommendations, the proposal to control the Bank of England by a public corporation containing representatives of such essential factors in the community as the Treasury, Industry, Labor, and the Cooperative movement. The author objects to the "nationalization" of the bank on the following grounds: the present organization is such as to limit any individual's power in voting; there are no professional or personal qualifications for directors and they are at present representative of wide-spread interests; the bank's general business is unhampered by detailed restrictions; the statutory enactments governing the Bank's constitution and general business have endured for over 200 years; the public's right to receive regular

and easily intelligible statements of the Bank's position has been recognized in the recently expanded statements; the Bank sets itself to study the national interest as distinct from considerations of private advantage in all its actions; formal grouping of the members of the Bank's Court under definite categories would give a partisan character, representing sectional interests in place of the present national outlook; examples of other countries newly creating central banks is away from the influence of politics; the administration of the Bank is already conducted in close association with the Treasury; since currency is a world problem, the cooperation of central banks would be impaired due to the introduction of political factors.—*William E. Dunkman.*

4782. LONG, ROBERT CROZIER. Young plan corrects doubtful position of foreign holders of German bonds. *Annalist (N. Y. Times)*. 34 (873) Oct. 11, 1929: 683, 727.—Under the Young plan provision is made for the absolute convertibility of the reichsmarks into gold. In other words, dependence will no longer have to be placed on the acceptance by the Reichsbank of its responsibility to maintain gold redeemability. The article discusses also the problem of allocating the profits of the Reichsbank. Dr. Schacht's position has been that the large profits of the Reichsbank in recent years have resulted from the scarcity of capital in Germany, and that it is not equitable for the shareholders of the bank to profit from the poverty of the country.—*H. L. Reed.*

4783. LUFTT, HERMANN. Zur Technik und Theorie des amerikanischen Reservebanksystems. [The technique and theory of the American Federal Reserve Bank System.] *Deutsche Wirtsch. Zeitung*. 26 (23) Jun. 6, 1929: 537-542.

4784. MACKENZIE, M. The banking system of France. *Scottish Bankers Mag.* 21 (82) Jul. 1929: 106-115.

4785. NATHAN, ROGER. La banque des règlements internationaux et les questions en suspens à Baden-Baden. [The Bank for International Settlements and unsettled questions at Baden-Baden.] *Europe Nouvelle*. 12 (611) Oct. 26, 1929: 1420-1423.—If the Bank is to fulfill the role of placing the transfer-problem "on the plane of commercial realities," it must link its preparations for actual transfers with commercial operations on the money markets of both the paying and receiving countries. Since such operations are necessarily under the immediate control of the central banks in the countries concerned, the ultimate success of the Bank depends on its solving problems arising out of its relation to the several national banking institutions. The payment of interest by the International Bank upon deposits made by national banks of issue for clearing purposes may attract from certain countries such large reserves as to provoke it to credit inflation. Serious difficulty may lie in the Bank's employing funds in another country than that in which they originate. How could the new organization cope with a rival international association of banks of issue? How can nationals be taxed on their share of the Bank's profits without double or treble taxation, or without possibility of evasion? How can the Bank avoid favoring one district by the very fact of its domicile? Its future as a world banking institution depends upon its immediate effectiveness in facilitating reparation transfers.—*H. S. Ellis.*

4786. NATHAN, ROGER. Le relèvement du taux de l'escompte de la Banque d'Angleterre. [The rise in the discount rate of the Bank of England.] *Europe Nouvelle*. 12 (608) Oct. 5, 1929: 1321-1324.—The increase in the discount rate at the Bank of England to the extraordinary level of 6½% on September 26 can be explained only by considering the post-war readjustment of London's position as the world's financial center. The inability of the London market to supply

needed long-time funds disturbed the normal flow of short-time money which was lured by high rates to other markets especially New York, the latter center having in the past few years largely taken the place of both London and Paris in supplying long-time capital to foreign borrowers. The drain on the London market accompanied by heavy losses of gold necessitated a rate high enough to attract foreign deposits despite unfavorable home effects. The advent of the labor government was but an incident in this development, although political considerations are doubtless responsible for failure to take strong action earlier. Whether the outcome will be successful or not depends largely on the development of money conditions in New York.—*E. E. Agger.*

4787. NATHAN, ROGER. *Le sauvetage du crédit foncier d'Autriche et les finances autrichiennes.* [The rescue of the Austrian Land Mortgage Bank and Austrian finance.] *Europe Nouvelle.* 12(610) Oct. 19, 1929: 1388-1390.—With dramatic suddenness the Austrian *Boden-Kredit Anstalt* (Land Mortgage Bank) found itself early in October on the verge of bankruptcy. It was saved by joint action of the Austrian *Kreditanstalt* and the Austrian government. While depositors were protected, shareholders suffered. It was known that questionable loans had been extended by the bank to some of its own industrial affiliates; still no one anticipated such an outcome. Politics played its part in the disaster, but other causes were more fundamental. One was the readjustment that Viennese banks have had to face since 1920. Vienna remained the financial center of the succession states, but, since the latter enjoyed no dependable international credit of their own, in the face of growing needs they leaned increasingly on the "elder brother," whose own resources were shrinking. The task of the Viennese banks was also aggravated by the fact that war and inflation had greatly upset normal procedure in raising fixed capital, with the result that the banks were virtually compelled to carry growing sums of investment securities in their portfolios at the same time that their clients were loudly calling for larger credits. The difficulties in this connection were intensified by the zeal of the younger states in fostering nationalistic policies of economic development and by the bitterness of political struggles which undermined general confidence. The future depends upon the ability of the enlarged *Kreditanstalt* to attract outside capital for which purpose a truly international market is essential.—*E. E. Agger.*

4788. RIENSBURG, WILHELM. *Das Sparwesen in Polen.* [Savings banks in Poland.] *Sparkasse.* 49(9) May 1, 1929: 176-178; (10) May 15, 1929: 200-204.

4789. ROBERTS, GEORGE E. Speculation, gold and bank policy. *Rev. Econ. Stat.* 11(4) 1929: 192-202.—The criticism by European authorities of America's failure to cooperate in classic manner in the maintenance of the gold standard is mostly unjustified. The attempt on the part of the Federal Reserve System to stem the tide of credit-flow to the stock market was as much to Europe's interest as to our own. European critics commonly overestimate the influence of the Reserve System over gold imports. The facts disclose the usual credit expansion following gold imports and final reserves in the United States were only slightly larger than those of England. Easing discount rates in 1927 was dictated by the needs of the international situation and was fully justified by the results; but a more vigorous rate policy would appear to have been desirable in 1928.—*E. E. Agger.*

4790. SCAGNETTO, GIULIO. Alcuni aspetti fondamentali del Federal Reserve System negli Stati Uniti dell'America del Nord. [Fundamental aspects

of the Federal Reserve System.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 19(9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 837-847.—This is a detailed analysis of the working of the Federal Reserve System.—*M. Saibane.*

4791. SMITH, DAVID A. Central banks and their place in international banking. *Scottish Bankers Mag.* 21(83) 1929: 193-202.—The principles of central banking as illustrated by the Bank of England are: (1) it must be the holder of the "ultimate reserve" of the country, (2) it must provide a re-discount market, available at all times, (3) it should be the government's banker, (4) it should be the sole or principal note issuer. The financial reconstruction of nations after the war led the League of Nations to advocate the establishment of central banks in countries where there were none. Their future development will come in the field of international banking. This will come about because they can (a) arrange for loans to be floated in foreign countries for the purposes of financing local enterprises and re-establishing the gold standard, (b) cooperate to assist a country in financial distress due to a panic, and (c) be a force for maintaining peace.—*W. E. Dunkman.*

4792. TORNQUIST, CARLOS ALFREDO. El movimiento de oro y la política monetaria en la Argentina. [The movement of gold and monetary policy in Argentina.] *Rev. de Econ. Argentina.* 23(136) Oct. 1929: 275-280.—The author argues that the Banco de la Nación does not meet the need for a Central Bank. Unnecessary gold movements are made because there is no central organization to control the exchanges. The Banco should be displaced by a Central Bank that is not merely one among many banks, and it should take over in large part the privilege of issuing notes.—*S. E. Harris.*

4793. UNSIGNED. The banking system of the Soviet Union. *Econ. Rev. of Soviet Union.* 4(20) Oct. 15, 1929: 360-362.—The absence of a stock exchange and of the rentier class in the USSR puts upon the national budget the responsibility for making capital available for long term investments. The actual distribution and regulation of the loans are the tasks of the "long term credit banks," which receive the major part of their resources from the budget. The prevailing form of short term commercial credit is loans on promissory notes. Granting credit against "commodities in circulation" and "commodities in production" has become widespread due to shortage of means and absence of forms used in other countries. With production carried out to the maximum with small regard for profit, the interest rate loses the significance it has in other countries. However, the authorities are attempting to bring about a lower rate tendency.—*M. Keller.*

4794. UNSIGNED. Central banking in the Balkans. *Statist.* 113 Jul. 20, 1929: 86.

4795. UNSIGNED. Federal reserve policy in 1928. *Statist.* 113 Jun. 29, 1929: 1256.—Comments on the annual report of the Federal Reserve Board.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

4796. UNSIGNED. Money market shows less than seasonal tightening, due to Federal Reserve operations. *Annalist (N. Y. Times).* 34(872) Oct. 4, 1929: 635.—Federal Reserve purchases of bills and the recent liquidation in the stock market have operated to create ease in the money market. But on account of the fact that a large number of security loans are on new issues which have not yet been distributed, the relief wrought by the reaction on the exchanges has not been great.—*H. L. Reed.*

4897. UNSIGNED. The re-making of the Reichsbank and the Banque de France: a study on comparative note-legislation in the perspective of the Bank of England. *J. Bengal Natl. Chamber of Commerce.* 3(3) Mar. 1929: 212-251.

4798. UNSIGNED. U. S. agency of Bank for International Settlements. *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* 128 Aug. 31, 1929: 1371.

4799. UNSIGNED. The United States and the Bank for International Settlements. *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* 128 Jun. 29, 1929: 4211-4213.

4800. WYNNE, W. H. Federal Reserve policy and the stock market. *J. Canad. Bankers' Assn.* 36(4) Jul. 1929: 343-355.—The article analyzes the credit situation, elucidates the underlying causes of the existing stringency (July, 1929), and examines and appraises recent Federal Reserve policy. An historical and statistical survey of the money situation from 1920 to the date of writing gives the factual basis of the problem. An upward revision of the rediscount rate would strengthen the hand of the banks and enable them to present an effective argument in support of a more restrictive loaning policy. Loans for the account of others is the crux of the present money problem, since they constitute the largest proportion of the increase in broker's loans since 1927. Acting as a check upon the flow of funds from "others" to the speculative market has been the far-sighted policy of many corporations that realized the danger of extensive loans to support a speculative market which will end in extensive liquidation and depression. Ultimately the solution of the problem lies in a change in the psychology of the public in relation to stock market speculation. Buying will be reduced to those securities which present real investment merit rather than doubtful future possibilities. This limitation of buying will reduce the extent of broker's loans. To induce such an attitude on the part of the investing public a firm Federal Reserve policy is necessary. (Three charts supplement the article.)—W. F. Crowder.

CREDIT

4801. HABERLER, GOTTFRIED. Die Kredittheorie der Cambridge Schule. [The credit theory of the Cambridge School.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 62(2) Oct. 1929: 251-270.—Only the credit theories of Robertson are summarized fully. While the author finds Robertson's theories generally sound, he states that Robertson neglects the role of the interest rate. He fails to note that created credit will not be utilized unless the interest rate is reduced. He does not consider the likelihood that credit inflation tends to lead to a loss of capital rather than to an increase in social production, unless the amount of credit created is sufficient only to prevent a fall in prices. Robertson ignores the contributions of Wicksell, Mises, Schumpeter, von Hayek, and Neisser.—Joseph J. Spengler.

4802. REISCH, RICHARD. Rückwirkungen der Börsenspekulation auf den Kredit-Markt. [Effects of stock market speculation on credit.] *Z. f. Nationalökonomie* 1(2) Sep. 1, 1929. (205-221).—A reply to Gustav Cassel's latest contribution on the problem of whether or not the Stock Exchange absorbs credit (*Skandinaviska Kreditaktiebolaget* Apr. 1929). Reisch holds, contrary to Cassel, the opinion that the Stock Exchange during a bull market represents a sponge and not purely a sieve.—R. M. Weidenhammer.

FINANCIAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 4489, 4593, 4642, 4724, 4729, 4734, 4757, 4761, 4774, 4775, 4785, 4786, 4787, 4935, 4986, 4989, 4997, 5142, 5203)

4803. AXE, EMERSON WIRT. Stocks in distributive area; prices far out of line with earnings. *Annalist (N. Y. Times).* 34(874) Oct. 18, 1929: 735-736, 742.—H. L. Reed.

4804. COCHRANE, H. MERLE. French experience with defaulted foreign bonds. *U. S. Bur. Foreign Domestic Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull.* #656. Oct. 1929: pp. 19.—This bulletin reviews the experience of France in dealing with defaulted bonds. The amount of French capital in foreign securities can not be accurately calculated. French investments abroad at the outbreak of the war were estimated at approximately \$9,000,000,000. During the war huge blocks of French held securities were "mobilized" and disposed of to procure foreign exchange for the purchase of munitions; these securities were principally those of Spain, Scandinavia, the Netherlands, Japan, Argentina, and the United States, which were most merchantable at the time. One writer estimates that, owing to various causes (including war sales and default), the French portfolio of foreign securities is about 40% less in realizable value than in 1913; but this estimate presumably ignores the depreciation of all gold values. France may have been exceptionally unfortunate in that among the favorite fields for her investors before the war were Russia, Turkey, and Austria-Hungary. French writers segregate the difficulties arising in connection with foreign loans during the past 15 years into three groups: (1) difficulties in connection with loans made prior to the war where the States, because of political disintegration or economic conditions, have failed to maintain debt service or redeem their bonds; (2) difficulties arising with respect to the currency in which payments are made on bonds carrying an option as to currency or place of payment, or specifying gold; (3) difficulties growing out of various circumstances not within the first two categories. The French government has supported its nationals in pressing their claims on defaulted securities. The *Association Nationale des Porteurs Français des Valeurs Mobilières* (National Association of French Holders of Securities) has been the principal agency, outside the government, in protecting rights of French holders of foreign securities. This association was founded in 1898, under the patronage of the Syndicate of Exchange Agents in Paris. It was recognized as of public utility by a decree of September 24, 1919. It comprises groups of French holders of private French securities or of foreign securities, whether governmental or private. It does not represent the holders of *rentes* and other securities issued by the French state. It negotiates in the name of its members up to the point where the affair becomes one of diplomatic or governmental interest. It brings suits in the names of its members. When diplomatic action is taken, it serves in a consultant capacity, aiding with documentation and legal counsel. This organization controls the bulk of interests of French holders of foreign securities, and corresponds most nearly with the Corporation of Foreign Bond Holders established in England in 1868. Within the past few years a number of other associations have sprung up in France, having for their avowed purpose the protection of the holders of some specific bonds or the bonds issued from specific areas. Most of these are now disappearing, some of them following disclosures of irregularities on the part of their organizers.—C. C. Kochenderfer.

4805. COHEN, JOSEPH. L'invasione del capitale americano. [American capital in Europe.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 19(9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 814-819.—The violent campaign which is carried on in England for preventing the transfer of English companies to foreign hands is particularly directed against the American interests which lately have sought to acquire control of several English companies operating in foreign countries and also of companies established in Great Britain. England still holds first place in value of foreign investments, but American investments abroad are increasing much faster than English. Since

the war American capital has been invested abroad in large amounts. At first thought there appear to be no objections against the purchase by foreign interests of certain industries if these industries are better operated by the foreigners; but it is necessary to supervise these investments because foreign capital may aim at acquiring the control of the whole industry, in order to keep the market for its own products. This tendency is to be found in the present invasion of American capital in Europe. Nevertheless, the author advises against propaganda in favor of governmental intervention for the maintenance of English control in English companies. He points out that the English in America are following the same policy with regard to American companies. The inopportune application of measures of this kind may give rise to a policy of retaliation. The solution of the problem is to be found in the creation of mixed boards of directors.—*M. Saibante.*

4806. DUBERN, EUG. BOISLANDRY. *Chronique financière.* [Finance.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 3(2) Aug. 1929: 389-403.—A serious reduction in foreign advances to Germany and a flight of capital reminiscent of 1923, resulted in a loss by Germany of 1 to 1½ milliards (marks) of foreign assets in the spring of 1929. The banks refused to use their foreign assets and put the burden of meeting these demands on the Reichsbank. A judicious discount policy was needlessly postponed. Moreover, the fiscal position of the government was jeopardized. It was necessary to borrow at home at a rate in excess of 10% and to borrow abroad at a rate in excess of 8%.—*S. E. Harris.*

4807. EDWARDS, GEORGE W. *Foreign securities.* *Stone & Webster J.* 45(4) Oct. 1929: 498-508.—*John Donaldson.*

4808. ELLSWORTH, D. W. The unprecedented volume of new stock issues—A statistical analysis. *Annalist (N. Y. Times).* 34(875) Oct. 25, 1929: 813-814.—*H. L. Reed.*

4809. GARRETT, PAUL WILLARD. *Investment, finance and industry.* *Bankers' Mag.* 119(2) Oct. 1929.—Recently investment trusts in the United States have developed tremendously. During the first eight months of 1929 in excess of \$1,500,000,000 was invested in such trusts by the American public. "The total investment trust funds in this country now exceeds \$2,500,000,000 and represents 87% of the country's total stock flotation." How the market will be affected over a long period by the investment trusts is a question. Managers will be anxious to protect the market value of their portfolios. The tremendous increase of brokers' loans was almost wholly a supply of funds by member banks for the accounts of others. This year's expansion in commercial loans has established a new record.—*Helen Slade.*

4810. LOUCKS, WILLIAM N. The Philadelphia plan of home financing. *Inst. for Research in Land Econ. & Pub. Util., Studies in Land Econ., Research Monograph #2.* 1929: pp. 65.—(See Entries 1: 2065 and 1: 5405.)

4811. UNSIGNED. Die Hypothekenbewegung in Preussen in den Jahren 1924 bis 1929. [Mortgages in Prussia, 1924-1929.] *Z. d. Preuss. Stat. Landesamts.* 69(1) 1929: 106-109.

4812. VILIMANOVIĆ, M. Circulation of agricultural credit in Jugoslavia. *Belgrade Econ. Rev.* 4(9) Sep. 1929: 187-189.

PRICES

(See also Entries 4442, 4463, 4476, 4499, 4507, 4512, 4720, 4817, 5035)

4813. BENNETT, M. K., et al. A weighted series of cash wheat prices at Winnipeg. *Wheat Studies,*

Food Research Inst. 5(5) Mar. 1929: 175-206.—The range of cash wheat prices at Winnipeg is a wide one at any time. Broad comparisons of short-time movements of Canadian prices with the movement in other countries are considerably facilitated if a price series adequately representative of the range of prices is available for each market or country. Canadian wheat crops vary widely in their composition by grades from year to year, so that the prices of any single grade are not consistently appropriate for such comparisons. Future prices are also unsatisfactory. This study presents a series of weekly weighted average cash wheat prices at Winnipeg which is said, with certain limitations, to be satisfactorily representative of the range of Winnipeg prices. It is based upon weekly averages of cash closing prices on the Winnipeg Exchange, weighted by inspections of wheat by grades at Winnipeg. The series begins with August 1922, and is kept up to date by the Food Research Institute. The series is subject to several qualifications arising from the price statistics and the weights used. Of these qualifications the most important is that the volume of weekly sales at Winnipeg cannot be expected to conform precisely in its composition by grades with the composition of weekly inspections by grades. The series is least reliable as an indicator of the true course of Winnipeg cash prices in the months of August and September, when inspections are small and when they may change radically in their composition by grades. It is less satisfactorily representative of terminal prices throughout all Canada than of terminal prices at Winnipeg, because prices and inspections of wheat sold at Vancouver are not included. The defects of weighting by Winnipeg inspections are, however, less significant in weekly weighted averages than they would be in monthly or annual weighted average prices.—*M. K. Bennett.*

4814. HO, FRANKLIN L. Wholesale prices and price index numbers in North China, 1913 to 1929. *Nankai Univ. Comm. on Soc. & Econ. Research. Price Ser., Bull. #1.* May 1929: pp. 145.

4815. TAYLOR, ALONZO E., et al. Variations in wheat prices. *Wheat Studies, Food Research Inst.* 5(7) Jun. 1929: 241-300.—This study offers a non-technical picture of wheat price variations, principally in the United States, during the past three decades. Current agitation for stabilization of wheat prices is said to imply significant variations in prices, so that analysis of wheat price variations is an essential background to any consideration of wheat price stabilization. The study is divided into eight sections. In (1), it is shown that wheat is not a commodity that stands out as notably more variable in price than other commodities. In (2) the types of variation are classified as inter-seasonal, representing shifts in the wheat price level from one crop year to another; and intra-seasonal, representing a recurring seasonal movement, irregular variations extending over weeks or months, and short-term fluctuations from day to day and week to week. It is more difficult in practice than in principle to distinguish the various types of movement, one from the other. In (3) emphasis is given to the non-homogeneous nature of the commodity wheat, and to the resulting wide range of prices prevailing on any day in almost any market, in explanation of the several price series selected for analysis. These are weighted average prices of No. 1 Northern Spring, No. 2 hard Red Winter, and No. 2 Soft Red Winter; the prices of wheat exported from the United States to Europe; the prices of No. 1 Northern Manitoba at Winnipeg; Liverpool spot prices of good average quality imported red wheat; and weighted average prices of all wheat imported into the United Kingdom. In (4), the month-to-month variability is discussed on the bases (a) of changes in price from month to month and (b) of deviations of monthly prices from annual averages.

Some wheats are more variable in price than others. Expressed as a percentage of the price, the variability of wheat prices has not changed greatly since 1900. The changes of greatest magnitude in American winter-wheat prices occurred from June to July; in American spring-wheat prices from July to August; in Canadian spring-wheat prices from August to September. In (5), measures were made of price changes between fall and spring for four grades of North American wheat, in order to ascertain the average amount of the recurring seasonal price change. The lack of uniformity of changes in different years is emphasized; factors obscuring the seasonal change are analyzed; and the actual methods whereby the trade carries wheat are discussed. Merchants cannot routinely expect the recurring seasonal price variation to cover the carrying expenses. In (6), annual averages of wheat prices (7 series), deflated by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics index numbers on the 1913 base, are discussed, with particular reference to the causes of inter-seasonal variations. The 7 series fluctuate in general, but not in precise, concordance. The principal causes of large inter-seasonal changes are changes in supply, though other factors are not negligible. In (7), the variability of farm prices is probably about identical with that of terminal prices when expressed in cents per bushel, but greater when expressed in percentages. The recurring seasonal movement of prices could probably be somewhat more advantageous to farmers in storing wheat than to terminal operators. In (8), month-to-month and year-to-year changes in wheat prices are further analyzed, with the conclusion that variability of wheat prices since the war has not been significantly different in nature, or substantially larger, than before the war.—*M. K. Bennett.*

ECONOMIC CYCLES

(See also Entries 3488, 3493, 4463, 4699)

4816. GUTFELD, ALEXANDER. Zur Konjunkturprognose. [Economic forecasting.] *European Rev.* 5 (6) Sep. 1929: 425-432.

4817. MUKERJEE, RADHA KAMAL. Agricultural cycles and sunspots. *Indian J. Econ.* 10-2 (37) Oct. 1929: 259-299.—Over a great part of western India it is only during the monsoon season, i.e., from June to October, that there is any rain of importance. In the south-east of the peninsula, only an occasional shower is received during this period and the season of heaviest rainfall comes later, October to December. Over vast areas including the Sahara, the Sudan, Abyssinia, Arabia, western and northern India, there prevails a considerable uniformity of weather conditions. There are better possibilities of long-range forecasting in this monsoon area than in other regions where the weather is subject to local variations. Fluctuations in atmospheric pressure which cause variation in the rains are widespread in occurrence. Cyclical variations in pressure depend upon a relation between atmospheric pressure and the cycle of activity through which the sun passes in a period of about 11 years as shown by various solar phenomena. There is clear evidence that at sunspot maxima the Afro-Asiatic low pressure area shows an unusual deepening and extension, while at sunspot minima this low pressure fails to develop strongly. In years of sunspot minima deficient storminess in south-east trades region in the period November to April is followed by a weaker south-west monsoon than usual. In such years the rains are late in coming, are deficient in amount and cease much earlier than on the average; there is a deficiency throughout the whole year. The periodic variations of rain-fall in India

in general are due to cyclical variations of the weather over a considerable portion of the earth's surface. The periods of solar quiescence are years of drought in the Sudan, West Africa, Abyssinia and western and north western India. Beginning with 1929 is a period of solar quiescence, and the sunspot minima will be expected in 1932-39. During the period 1929-1933 droughts and famines are likely to occur and there are already some clear indications of famine in several parts of India in 1929. The probable intensity of the Indian monsoon, July to October, may be gauged first by the level of the African Lakes, and secondly by the first seasonal rise of the Nile, these occurring during April to June. The character of the Indian monsoon has been successfully predicted some weeks in advance by the study of the pressure conditions in Palestine. In the United Provinces of India for 60 years it was found that when the relative sunspot numbers were below 15, a drought period occurs (deficiency 25 to 40% of normal) which continues to a less extent until 25 sunspots is reached when rainfall varies about the normal. As the relative numbers increase there is an increase in rainfall which is marked when 60 is exceeded. At a number of about 60, the eight-yearly transit of Venus seems to reduce the rainfall to a deficiency; but beyond 60 the rainfall is unaffected and increases with increasing sunspots. Analysis shows only two decreases of rainfall in 44 years which could not be correlated with sunspot minima or with the transit of Venus. The average length of the cycle in India is about 11½ years and the range in length is from 10 to 13 years. The data of sunspot minima are (1) approximately synchronous with the minima of the crop cycles; (2) correspond with the minima of cycles of birth rate and maxima of death rate; (3) are approximately synchronous with the cycles in Indian weighted index numbers of prices from 1861 to 1918.—*C. F. Sarle.*

4818. OSINSKI, N. ОСИНСКИЙ, Н. Экономическая депрессия в Соединенных Штатах. [Economic depression in the United States.] Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика.] (6) 1928: 3-22; (7) 1928: 3-17.—This is a study of the origin, development and outcome of the economic depression in the United States from the autumn of 1926 to the spring of 1927.—*E. Bezpalczyk.*

4819. WEYERMANN, M. R. Die Konjunktur und ihre Beziehungen zur Wirtschaftsstruktur. [The business cycle and its relation to economic structure.] *Kieler Vorträge.* (30) 1929: pp. 44.—*A. Achinstein.*

LABOR AND WAGES

(See also Entries 4362, 4426, 4489, 4746, 4759, 4895, 4999, 5015, 5174, 5343, 5504, 5513)

GENERAL

(See also Entries 5199, 5238, 5342, 5354, 5373, 5416)

4820. AMICUCCI, ERMANNO. Vita e lavoro dei giornalisti. [Life and work of journalists.] *Politica Soc.* 1 (3) Jun. 1929: 168-184.—This is a summary of the report of the International Labour Office on working conditions of journalists, with data on the favored position of Italian journalists. The special features of the professional organization of journalists in Italy include: (1) juridical recognition of the syndicate; (2) state support of the journalism school; (3) guarantees of the exclusive right to employment of members of the syndicate; (4) provision for political representation of the syndicate; (5) solution of all problems raised by the International Federation of Journalists, including the delicate "case of conscience," (i.e., the

rights of journalists when the policies of their newspaper run counter to their sense of personal or professional honor; (6) professional insurance; (7) employment bureau and (8) complete regulation of the profession.—*Robert C. Binkley.*

4821. KATAOKA, W. T. Occupations of Japanese in Los Angeles. *Sociol. & Soc. Research.* 14(1) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 53-58.

4822. LAZAREV, V. ЛАЗАРЕВ, В. Успехи техники и изменения в структуре рабочего класса. [Technical progress and changes within the ranks of the working classes.] Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика. (11) 1928: 82-95.—*O. Eisenberg.*

4823. MITCHELL, BROADUS. Why cheap labor down South? *Virginia Quart. Rev.* 5(4) Oct. 1929: 481-491.

4824. PIC, PAUL. Revue des questions ouvrières. [Review of labor problems.] *Rev. Pol. & Par.* 141(419) Oct. 10, 1929: 142-157.—The International Conference of Labor met at its twelfth session in Geneva, May 30 to June 21, 1929, with representatives from 50 of its 55 member states. The most important discussions include the following topics: the prevention of accidents, the protection of longshoremen against accidents, the hours of labor of employees other than those of industries, and the forced labor of natives who are needed for the development of the resources of remote regions of the world. Of outstanding importance was the action of the Conference in regard to the two latter problems. A decision was reached to place on the agenda of next year's conference the problem of the restriction of forced labor prior to its ultimate abolition and the problem of hours of labor for commercial, maritime and agricultural workers. Progress has been made in vocational guidance in France. In 1922 the Minister of Labor introduced it into the public employment offices, although there are other organizations which served in the same capacity. From year to year the number of young people directed into professions has increased, as well as those placed in apprenticeship. In 1927 there were 11,293 boys and girls directed into professions and 5,987 placed as apprentices. The boys have preferred the metal trades, the girls the garment trades in these placements.—*Agnes M. H. Byrnes.*

4825. SCHUTZ, LOUISE E. History of the Association of Government Officials in Industry. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 29(4) Oct. 1929: 25-31.—In 1883 the labor commissioners of six states organized the Association of Chiefs of the Bureaus of Labor Statistics. Its purpose was to secure information relating to labor and to formulate the best methods of obtaining and systematizing such information. The U. S. Commissioner of Labor was president of the association for 20 years. In 1887 factory inspectors from three states met and organized the Association of Factory Inspectors for the purpose of consulting as to the best means of accomplishing their duties. The two organizations united in 1914 as the Association of Government Labor Officials of the United States and Canada. The purpose of the new organization was the "promotion of the welfare of industrial workers, the securing of uniform labor legislation, better laws for factory inspection, laws creating state employment bureaus, laws promoting industrial hygiene and accident prevention, and to aid in every way possible to secure better provision for the industrial development and protection of the workers in the various states and provinces." In order to secure greater cooperation from employers' groups and to clear up misunderstanding concerning the nature of the organization, its name was changed in 1928 to the "Association of Government Officials in Industry." Since 1918 the U. S. Department of Labor has published the proceedings of the association's conventions.—*Edward Berman.*

4826. THOMAS, JESSE O. The industrial South and the Negro worker. *Southern Workman.* 58(10) Oct. 1929: 435-442.—Along with a \$200,000,000 investment in hydro-electric power the South has already secured 60% of the cotton mills and cotton mill output of the country. An available cheap white labor supply permits further expansion. The taking of new machine jobs by white workers has not been accompanied by increased employment opportunities for Negroes. The trade union barrier and new discrimination against the Negro in building operations in Southern cities are stressed. The article finds the difficulty, in part, in the Negro's attitude toward the job. The author recommends, first, a revival of "the homely virtues of honest toil," and stresses the giving of a new status to the mechanic; recognition of every task well done by Negroes; and realization that membership in a profession is not necessary to worthwhile citizenship. Secondly, the Negro must enlarge the circle of friends among the whites who subscribe to fair dealing and who see that the New South cannot be built on foundations of injustice and inequality.—*F. Tyson.*

4827. TRONCOSO, MOISÉS POBLETE. Labor legislation in Cuba and certain Central American countries. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 29(3) Sep. 1929: 7-20.—In the Republics of the Caribbean Sea, Cuba, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Salvador and Costa Rica, considerable progress in social legislation has been and is still being made. Limited industrial expansion naturally retards such legislation. However, in Cuba there exists a conciliation commission for the settlement of industrial disputes, a code establishing the preferential right of workers to the payment of their wages, a law providing for wage payments in cash only, an eight-hour day for employees of the state, compulsory closing of commercial and industrial establishments on Sunday, compensation for industrial accidents and pensions for employees of public service companies. There are many labor unions in Cuba, but no central organization to unify their policy or activities. The labor legislation of Central America is largely controlled by treaty agreements between the various Republics. These treaty agreements extend to the abolition of compulsory labor, the prohibition of the employment of children under 15, Sunday closing, prohibition of night work by women and children, establishment of maternity insurance, life insurance system for workers, encouragement for cooperative societies, compensation of industrial accidents, and establishment of employment offices. Labor organization is not strong in these countries except in Guatemala.—*H. W. Smith.*

4828. UNSIGNED. Clerical and technical workers in industry and their social position. *Soc. Econ. Rev.* 4(8) Aug. 1929: 16-20.—In both France and Italy, the proportion of clerical and technical labor to workers has increased to a considerable extent since 1906, in France, e.g., these increased 85% from 1906 to 1921 while the workers increased only 14%. The great mass of clerical labor has no organization; wages in both countries are low, in France 30-40% lower than in pre-war years. Much of the difficulty is due to the displacement of regular clerical workers by women and by disabled veterans.—*W. J. Couper.*

4829. UNSIGNED. Handbook of labor statistics, 1929 edition. *U. S. Bur. Labor Stat. Bull.* #491. Aug. 1929: pp. 906.

4830. UNSIGNED. Labor productivity in boot and shoe making before the invention of machinery. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 28(6) Jun. 1929: 113-114.—The transcript of testimony in the trial of the Journeyman Cordwainers of Philadelphia in 1806 contains specific data on the time element in the hand manufacture of the elaborate boot in fashion at the time. Under the

domestic system of manufacture then in use, the shoemaker could produce only about two or three pairs of shoes in a week. One of the employers testified that a good workman could make three pairs a week but the workers themselves considered two pairs a week as about average. For the type of boots mentioned, the wage scale was \$3.75 per pair, and the workers averaged around \$8 to \$10 a week in earnings.—*Ewan Clague.*

4831. UNSIGNED. Productivity of labor in newspaper printing. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 28(5) May 1929: 44-58.—Productivity of labor (output per man-hour) in newspaper printing over the 30-year period from 1896 to 1926 increased 264%; that is, the amount of labor required to print 10,000 copies of a four-page newspaper was reduced from 635 man-hours in 1896 to 174 hours in 1926. Between 1916 and 1926 there was an increase in productivity of 36.5%. These figures cover all labor required in the three primary mechanical processes in newspaper printing—composition, stereotyping and press work. On the other hand, labor cost per 10,000 copies had practically doubled in 30 years—from \$116.07 in 1896 to \$229.16 in 1926; between 1916 and 1926 there was an increase in labor costs of 47%. The fact that costs actually rose faster than productivity in the past ten years must not be taken too seriously; the figures are for the first 10,000 copies only. Modern newspapers turn out as high as 1,000,000 copies and, on such a large number, the labor cost becomes a small factor; the management concentrates on speed rather than on reducing costs. The establishments reporting these figures are considered to be fairly representative of the industry, even though it is known that there are wide variations between different newspapers and different sections of the country.—*Ewan Clague.*

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND MOVEMENTS

(See also Entries 4227, 5000, 5002)

4832. BROWDER, EARL. The workers' movement in the Philippines. *Labour Monthly.* 11(7) Jul. 1929: 425-432.—Two factors are of prime importance in the radicalization of the Philippine labor movement: (1) the tendency toward large scale agriculture which is creating a class of agricultural laborers and intensifying the unemployment problem; (2) the influence of the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat. Under the influence of this Secretariat a draft thesis was forced through the Philippine Labor Congress in May, 1929, which incorporated the following demands: industrial union structure, complete independence for the Philippines, and a political party for the workers. The thesis declared a belief in the theory of the class struggle. The chicanery of the reactionary trade union leaders in blocking the final adoption of the thesis resulted in the secession of the revolutionary element. They have formed a new central body which will execute the program outlined above. In addition, they will aid the peasants' organization in fighting excessive rents, usury, and eviction. They will demand government farm relief and the development of cooperative farming.—*H. Delson.*

4833. CUMMINS, E. E. Jurisdictional awards and the carpenters' union. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 19(3) Sep. 1929: 363-377.—On August 11, 1919, the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards in the Building Industry was organized. On Oct. 1, 1926, the Building Trades Department unanimously adopted a report to the effect that the Board for Jurisdictional Awards was the best medium so far tried in eliminating disputes. On Sep. 29, 1927, the Building Trades Department withdrew from the Board. What accounts for this change of

front? The evidence points to the metal trim controversy between the Sheet Metal Workers' Union and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners as the cause of the Board's collapse. This long standing dispute was submitted to the Board of Awards at its inception. The decision was against the Carpenters, who refused to accept it and asked for a rehearing. The Building Trades Department suspended the Carpenters. The Board of Awards declined to grant a rehearing so long as the Carpenters were out of the Department, whereas the Carpenters declined to reaffiliate until a rehearing had been granted. The Carpenters finally took the stand that they would not reaffiliate with the Department until that body had severed all connections with the Board. Thus matters stood for several years. In 1927, the convention of the Department reinstated the Carpenters and withdrew from the Board of Awards. Practically speaking, the Department was faced with two possible courses of action: (1) it might continue to cooperate with the Board and get along without the Carpenters, the largest and most powerful union in the building industry, or (2) it might withdraw from the Board and restore the Carpenters to its fold. The National Board failed because the Building Trades Department could not see its way clear to get along without the powerful Brotherhood of Carpenters.—*E. E. Cummins.*

4834. GRAY, J. L. The law of combinations in Scotland. *Economica.* (24) Dec. 1928: 332-351.—A comparative study of the development of laws against workmen's combination in Scotland, undertaken to throw light on the English situation. The Scottish example differs from the English in that the state of the law in Scotland in the early nineteenth century was ambiguous, the voice of the law was the voice of common law, not statute, and prosecutions of trade unionists were rare and the triumph of reactionary opinion shortlived. Simple combination (to raise wages by concerted action involving "compulsion" of employers by striking) was found illegal in Scotland by the common law decision in the McKimmie case (1813), but prosecutions under this decision lagged in ensuing years. The following inferences seem warranted: (1) Before 1799 the legal prohibition of simple combination was practically unknown; (2) the Acts of 1799 and 1800 were inoperative in Scotland because of difficulties of interpretation and the nationalism of the Scottish Bench; (3) the process by which the new crime became established at common law illustrates the change in the industrial situation and the impact of economic doctrine upon the minds of the Scottish judges; (4) nevertheless, inadequate court machinery and possibilities of effective defense hampered the use of the new weapon; (5) the combination laws undoubtedly distorted the normal development of trade unionism; and (6) the prohibition of combination in the 1813 form introduced a new principle, growing out of the new industrial order, into the common law; the decision in Scotland was taken on apparently philosophical grounds, but the parade of argument was merely a rationalization of a desire to hamper worker's organizations in order to preserve the stability of the existing order.—*Ben W. Lewis.*

4835. LUFT, A. L. Der Charakter der Arbeiterbewegung in den Vereinigten Staaten, Deutschland und England. [The character of the labor movement in the United States, Germany, and England.] *Weltwirtsch. Arch.* 29(2) Apr. 1929: 331-344.—The labor movement in the United States emphasizes trade union action primarily. In Germany the labor movement has one branch—the most important—devoted to Marxism, the second to Christianity. The German movement recognizes the need for cooperation and political action in addition to trade union activity. In contrast with the others, the labor movement of

England has always been one of self-defense. It gets its motivation by attempting to adapt itself to conditions.—*D. J. Sappos.*

4836. POULTON, E. L. *Le mouvement syndical en Grande-Bretagne.* [The trade union movement in Great Britain.] *Rev. Syndicale.* 21(10) Oct., 1929: 313-320.—A description of the British labor movement for Swiss consumption.—*B. Benedict.*

4837. STRAAS, EDOUARD. *Le mouvement syndical en Autriche.* [The trade union movement in Austria.] *Rev. Syndicale.* 21(10) Oct. 1929: 326-332.—Although the population of Austria is only 6,500,000, there are some 800,000 members of the so-called free trade unions. About 55% of the membership is in Vienna. Over 20% of the membership is composed of women. There are in addition some 80,000 members of the Christian trade unions, and some 90,000 members in still other varieties of unions. There are no avowedly communist unions. It is estimated that 65% of the free trade unionists are workers, and 35% what we should term the white-collared employees. Among the latter, two-thirds are state employees. The organization follows the German example, the central body being now known as the Union of Free Unions, formerly the Trade Union Commission. Three problems in particular confront the Austrian trade union movement at present. (1) The necessity for a more cohesive front against the rapid concentration of the anti-union forces in Austria. (2) The old age pension problem. It is not yet legally effective, but even when it is, it will be insufficient, and there is a strong demand for a supplementary system of pensions to be granted by the unions. (3) The growth in Austria of a Fascist group calling itself the Heimwehr, which tends to prevent the peaceful and democratic development of social and economic forces within the nation.—*B. Benedict.*

4838. UNSIGNED. *The passing of the National Window Glass Workers.* *Monthly Labor Rev.* 29(4) Oct. 1929: 1-16.—Local Assembly No. 300 of the Knights of Labor, organized in 1880, included in its ranks all the skilled craftsmen engaged in manufacturing window glass in the United States. In 1885 the union entered into an agreement with the employers regulating plant output, an arrangement considered essential because of the disastrous results of competitive over-production of window glass, the demand for which was highly inelastic. Up to 1900 wages were maintained at a very high rate. Soon thereafter the introduction of the cylinder-drawing machine and internal quarrels led to the formation of rival unions. By 1907 the skilled craftsmen were reunited in a new organization, the National Window Glass Workers. The union followed the policy of restricting its membership to craftsmen not working with machinery. Though the machine displaced only blowers and gatherers, the union insisted that none of its members might work in plants using the cylinder-drawing machine, even though they themselves might be flatteners and cutters whose work in machine plants was still performed by hand. As a result of this policy the manufacturers were compelled to align themselves definitely as hand or machine concerns, and the skilled workers in machine plants developed their own union. Machine glass gained ground, and the hand workers were compelled to accept continually declining wage scales. Toward the end of the war the new sheet-drawing machine cut costs still further. Thereafter the hand industry declined rapidly and the position of the union became more and more critical. In June 1928, the union was formally disbanded.—*Edward Berman.*

4839. YODER, DALE. *Labor attitudes in Iowa and contiguous territory.* *Iowa Univ. Bur. Business Research, Studies in Business* #5. Sep. 1929: pp. 192.—Most of the opinions of the middle western laborers indicate neither original nor revolutionary viewpoints.

Their attitude toward labor organization, business, finance, politics, war, international relations and immigration is similar to the attitudes of labor in other sections of the country. Workers express the feeling that business offers opportunity for unscrupulous men to charge excessively for their services. This attitude is especially directed toward bankers, utilities and middlemen. They feel that these groups ignore the interests of labor. The middle western laborer is a defender of the *status quo*. This moderate conservatism is characteristic. Suggested changes involve nothing more radical than extension of government ownership, control over monopolies and restricting the interrelationship of business and politics. Radical programs, such as communism and anarchism, are widely disapproved and even feared. Overfinancing and mismanagement of modern industry have frequently been criticized by organized labor. There is outspoken bitterness against the company union and most phases of welfare activities. On the political side there is whole-hearted support of democratic government, including approval of the initiative and referendum and the inalienable rights of citizens. The use of the injunction in labor disputes is opposed. War and preparation for war have been opposed by organized labor in Iowa almost from the establishment of the State Federation. American imperialism they regard as dangerous. The conservatism of labor is further evidenced in that they are neither ardent nationalists nor enthusiastic internationalists.—*H. W. Smith.*

LABOR RELATIONS

(See also Entries 4572, 4595, 4748, 4912, 5038, 5172, 5197)

4840. ALBRECHT, GERHARD. "Wirtschaftsdemokratie." [Economic democracy.] *Jahrb. f. Nationäkon. u. Stat.* 130(2) Feb. 1929: 221-231.—The trade unions of Germany have cleared up their conception of economic democracy in a memorial issued at the trade union congress at Hamburg in 1928. It does not signify participation of the workers in the conduct of industry but aims rather at the equalization of economic opportunities through the elimination of private property. Only a socialistic theory which identifies the state and economic society may consistently apply this idea. A new type of social structure is to be achieved by several stages: a first stage consists of the creation of rights of participation by labor as in the legislation providing for works-councils; a second stage involves the regulation of labor relations and the legal control of prices for entire industries; a third stage, finally, realizes a socialistic economy by the gradual expansion of public ownership from public service industries to industry generally. Trade unionists and other liberal forces not favoring the ultimate goal of collectivism should not permit themselves to be marshalled under the slogan of economic democracy.—*M. Glaeser.*

4841. BEST, ETHEL L. *Conditions of work in spinning rooms.* *U. S. Women's Bur. Bull.* #72. 1929: pp. 39.—This bulletin presents statistics as to time lost and turnover rates in four mills: also as to a division of work, the changing of the tending of the spinning frames from one job to two. The three processes, joining broken threads, cleaning the rolls and frames, and putting in the roving have been for sixty years one job. Joining broken threads is now called spinning, keeping the machine free from lint and the frames supplied with roving is called cleaning. The result is a lowered cost with equal quality. Some slight dissatisfaction among the workers has developed, since the cleaning requires less skill and more walking and is less well paid.—*H. Edwards.*

4842. DRESCHER, C. W. *Arbeitssitz und Arbeitsplatz.* [Seating arrangements and place of work.] *Reichsarbeitsblatt.* 9 (17) Jun. 15, 1929: III 159-175.—An extensive and illustrated discussion of the efforts of the Siemens factories to improve the work places of their employees, especially the seating arrangements in the factories. Examples of conditions in other factories enlarge the field of investigation and discussion.—Jürgen Kuczynski.

4843. FAUCONNIER, M. G. *Les relations entre employeurs et salariés envisagés au point de vue Chrétien.* [The relation between employers and workers from the Christian point of view.] *Stockholm.* (2) 1929: 150-156.

4844. GUNZENHÄUSER, J. *Der Arbeitsvertrag insbesondere der Arbeitslohn nach deutscher und nord-amerikanischer Rechtsauffassung.* [The labor contract and the wage according to German and United States law.] *Arch. f. d. Civilistische Praxis.* 10 (2) Mar. 1929: 208-214.

4845. HICKS, C. J. *The stock acquisition plan of the Standard Oil Company, New Jersey.* *Service Letter on Indus. Relations (N.I.C.B.).* (39) Aug. 5, 1929: 1-3.—Describes the three plans whereby the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey offered stock to their employees in 1920, 1926 and 1929. At the beginning of the latter year the third plan was announced. Four months later the deposits made by more than twenty-five thousand employees had reached a total of more than \$2,224,000. This far exceeded the amount in the corresponding period for either the first or second plans, and occurred in the face of a reduction in the proportion of his earnings that an employee was permitted to subscribe. Nearly twice as many employees were subscribing for stock at the end of the first four months of the third plan as at the end of the corresponding period in the first plan. This indicates that employees have become more interested in saving part of their earnings and in becoming partners in the company by which they are employed.—R. H. Richards.

4846. MYERS, C. S. *Contribution of psychology to industrial relationships.* *Internat. Indus. Relations Assn., Report of First Triennial Congr.* (2) Jan. 1929: 99-108.—An appreciation of the variety and importance of individual differences in reacting to conditions of psychological experiment is essential to successful personnel administration.—Royal E. Montgomery.

4847. ROBERTS, F. *Co-partnership, a cure for modern industrial ills.* *Accountants' J.* 47 (555) Jul. 1929. 224-226.—“The main aim of industrial co-partnership is to find a solution of the problem of industrial unrest.” Co-partnership schemes are generally administered by a joint committee of labor and management. Six principal advantages are as follows: (1) Industrial peace and agreement; (2) workers take greater interest in their duties; (3) labor turnover is reduced; (4) worker's sense of responsibility and loyalty is increased; (5) encourages intelligence and efficiency on the part of workmen; (6) increases worker's happiness. That schemes of co-partnership are practical is amply proved by their actual operation in many industries.—H. F. Taggart.

4848. ST., T. *Gewinnbeteiligung der Arbeiter in England.* [Profit sharing of workers in England.] *Deutsche Volkswirt.* 3 (48) Aug. 30, 1929: 1631-1632.

4849. TARNOW, FRITZ. *Das Berufsethos des Arbeitnehmers.* [The employee's attitude toward his occupation.] *Nord u. Süd.* 52 (9) Sep. 1929: 812-824.—The widespread discontent among workers today is symptomatic of a lack of satisfaction in work. The earlier occupational ethos sprang not from the occupation itself but from membership and status in a group. Occupational status supplied the pattern of the entire

social organization and thus regulated the individual's domestic life, his personal as well as his civil rights and duties. The spirit of workmanship disintegrated with the advent of modern capitalistic organization, in consequence of the breakdown of occupational status and the social order and mode of life based thereon. For the traditional human relations the capitalistic economy substituted its commercial relationship of buyer and seller of labor. It destroyed the ethical basis of labor through making of it merely a means to private gain. The wage-earner can no longer realize himself in his occupation as a member of a living social organism. Our collective concern today is no longer with technical development but with the development of social organization and control. Social organization should be so reconstructed as to afford workers leisure and opportunity for the pursuit of the higher satisfactions of life.—P. Wander.

4850. THOMPSON, LORIN H. Jr. *Measuring susceptibility to monotony.* *Personnel J.* 8 (3) Oct. 1929: 172-196.—The paper deals with the problem of measuring susceptibility to monotony and outlines in detail the methods used by noted experimenters in measuring the differences in people in their susceptibility to uniformity of work. The method used in the study consisted in having the subjects do four different types of work, each divided into a uniform and varied phase of work. Records were kept of production and errors. The records were expressed in terms of decrement for each phase of each kind of work, which was secured by dividing the production for the first half of the work period by the corresponding figure for the second half. The percentage decrement for the varied phase was then subtracted from the percent decrement for the uniform phase. This single score expressed the result of relative susceptibility to monotony for each type of work. Various formulae which were used in securing comparisons are given in the paper. In addition to these experiments information was gathered as to the subjects' emotional history and these personal history blanks were turned over to experienced raters, who combined these data with the previous scores obtained from the test.—M. Richter.

4851. UNSIGNED. *Arbetsfredsdelegationens rapport.* [The report of the commission on industrial peace.] *Sociala Meddelanden.* (10) 1929: 739-758.—The commission appointed after the Swedish conference on industrial peace in December, 1928, has now completed its labors and submitted a report. The commission concerned itself principally with the following problems: Educational work, cooperation between employees and employers in the factory, rationalization and the status and training of labor leaders.—*Inst. Econ. & Hist., Copenhagen.*

4852. WYATT, S. *Boredom in industry.* *Personnel J.* 8 (3) Oct. 1929: 161-171.—The author discusses some of the causes which produce boredom in repetitive work and outlines remedies. The problem was studied in some of the large factories in England. Factors in producing boredom include the nature of the task (operations involving attention and adjustment in response to varied situations are less boring); the method by which material is supplied to the operative (quantities which take about an hour to complete giving more satisfaction than an endless flow along a conveyor), and the time-rate system of payment. Not all the operatives experienced the same degree of boredom, due to individual variations in intelligence, temperament, and ability to mechanize the task. Remedies suggested include rest periods introduced about the middle of the task, changes in occupation, short pauses for conversation, and teaching the operator the importance of the work he is doing.—M. Richter.

PERSONNEL

(See also Entry 5315)

4853. BARNHART, E. W. The constructive conference in training salesmen and salesmanagers. *Personnel*. 6 (2) Aug. 1929: 35-53.—This paper, by the Chief of the Commercial Education Service of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, discusses the value of the conference method of training the personnel of sales organization. The Board assists national commercial trade associations in planning their educational work. The first step of the Board in planning a program for training salesmen and salesmanagers of trade organization consists of a series of conferences with a committee from that organization. The results of the conference method are presented under four heads: program organization factors, human factors, educational factors, and factors in the selection and training of leaders. The experience of the Board is set forth because of its value to sales-training executives. A short bibliography of sources on methods of conducting conferences is given.—*G. T. Schwenning*.

4854. DOOLEY, C. R. The employment and adjustment of the older worker. *Amer. Management Assn., Genl. Management Ser.* #86. 1929: pp. 42.—A report of the findings of the American Management Association on the problem of the older worker (past 40) in industry as reported by 64 companies representative of all industry in 11 states in the East, South and Middle West. A list of the questions sent to the various companies and upon which the report is based is included. Among the chief causes reported for the present plight of the older worker are the definite age limits imposed by many companies, policies of promotion from within, the effect of age on pension and insurance plans, abolition of opportunities resulting from mergers, difficulties of transfer and the decreasing efficiency of the older employee. Reports show that the problem is not so widespread as was expected but it is nevertheless acute and increasing. In New York, both city and state, the situation is most acute. On many phases of the problem the answers to the survey fail to show a preponderance of evidence in either direction. Included in the article are suggestions to both the employer and the older employee on attitudes and measures which may prove helpful in correcting the present maladjustment of the older workers in industry.—*Fred T. Googins*.

4855. MILLER, WARD L. A biological factor in the choice of an occupation. *Soc. Sci.* 4 (4) Aug.-Oct. 1929: 420-428.—The author approaches the subject of vocational guidance from the viewpoint of a biologist. He suggests the selection of individuals for occupations on the basis of their inherited characteristics. The author leaves to the vocational experts the task of applying his theory in detail. He suggests that an individual should have a large variety of experiences in the first 18 or 20 years of his life and should be observed as to his reactions to these experiences. He also recommends analysis of the talents and tastes of the individual's parents and grandparents to determine what vocational aptitudes he may have inherited.—*Edward S. Cowdrick*.

4856. SCHNEIDER-ARNOLDI, A. G. Die psychologische Begutachtung von Seidenwebern mit Hilfe von Arbeitsprüfungen und Arbeitsschauuh. [The psychological rating of silk weavers with the aid of work tests and the stop watch.] *Psychotech. Z.* 4 (1) Feb. 1929: 1-6.—The article is the first instalment of a detailed report on methods of selecting and training silk weavers, with a view to efficient vocational adjustment. The author discusses methods of rating applicants for work, with the aid of aptitude tests, the purpose being to reject those who are wholly unfit and assign the others to work for which they are best adapted.

The article describes in detail the methods used in rating boy and girl apprentices ranging from 14 to 16 years of age. The entire process consumed about 18 months. Jobs were analyzed to determine what qualities were most necessary in the various types of work. It was decided that the most important traits were attentiveness, care, and dexterity, and that these traits were required in varying proportions in the different jobs. The work of the apprentices was observed and the results were plotted. Psychological tests also were used.—*Edward S. Cowdrick*.

4857. SCHORN, M. Karl Marbe und die Anwendung der Psychologie im Wirtschaftsleben. [Karl Marbe and the application of psychology in industry.] *Indus. Psychotech.* 6 (8-9) Aug.-Sep. 1929: 241-248.

4858. UNSIGNED. Die Aufgaben der psychotechnischen Arbeitsrationalisierung. [The problems of psychotechnical personnel administration.] *Psychotech. Z.* 3 (6) Dec. 1929: 165-182.—The article is a first instalment of a comprehensive survey of industrial relations practices in Germany. The author defines *Arbeitsrationalisierung* in such a way as to make it cover practically the entire field of personnel administration. Among the topics specifically covered in the first instalment are the external conditions surrounding physical and mental work, methods of conserving energy and reducing fatigue, effects of work and working conditions upon individuals of varying temperaments, mental conditions affecting work, motives impelling the worker to various types of exertion. The article includes a scientific discussion of energy as applied to human effort.—*Edward S. Cowdrick*.

4859. UNSIGNED. Evidence on the value of psychology applied to vocational guidance. *J. Indus. Psychol.* 4 (1) Jan. 1929: 295-301.—The article gives a report of an investigation conducted by the (English) National Institute of Industrial Psychology, with the aid of a grant from the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust Fund, in an effort to determine the value of the vocational guidance procedure adopted by the institute. The cases considered in this investigation were those of 600 boys and girls who received vocational guidance from the institute, and 600 others who received vocational advice from the head masters of their schools. Follow-up of a considerable number of cases indicated that of those who entered occupations recommended by the institute, 60% of the boys and 73% of the girls were satisfied with their work; of those who entered other occupations 35% of the boys and 55% of the girls were satisfied. Apparently the boys and girls who received advice only from school authorities changed jobs oftener than those who were guided by the institute. The article recounts a somewhat similar experience by the Industrial Fatigue Research Board, which resulted in corresponding indications of the value of vocational testing and guidance.—*Edward S. Cowdrick*.

4860. UNSIGNED. Suggested tests for head farmers. *Pub. Personnel Studies.* 7 (3) Mar. 1929: 44-50.

4861. UNSIGNED. Suggested tests for housekeeper. *Pub. Personnel Studies.* 6 (10) Oct. 1928: 215-218.

4862. UNSIGNED. Suggested tests for senior statistical clerk. *Pub. Personnel Studies.* 7 (4) Apr. 1929: 59-63.

4863. UNSIGNED. Written tests of honesty. *Pub. Personnel Studies.* 7 (7) Jul. 1929: 98-106.

4864. VITELES, MORRIS S. Validating the clinical method in vocational guidance. *Psychol. Clinic.* 18 (3-4) May-Jun. 169-177.—The Vocational Guidance Clinic at the University of Pennsylvania makes an individual study of each applicant, covering vocational interests, temperament, health, appearance, education, vocational experience, and social and econom-

ic factors. Each individual is given a definite program to follow. In order to check the success of this plan of guidance, 75 cases were followed up several years after they had been to the clinic. Fifty-eight per cent had followed the clinic recommendation completely and 21% had followed it partially. Reasons given for not following the recommendations were loss of interest, family pressure, economic factors, and illness. In salaries, those who followed the advice of the clinic receive an average of \$13.35 weekly, those who partially followed the advice an average of \$17.00 and those who did not follow the advice, an average of \$20.25. This situation is probably due to the fact that many blind alley jobs have high beginning salaries.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

4865. WEIGL, EGON. Psychotechnische Untersuchungen von Büroangestellten. [Psycho-technical examination of clerks.] *Z. f. Angewandte Psychol.* 33 (6) 1929: 465-481.—The author examined the capacity of established clerks rather than that of new applicants. The examination was made on the basis of tests which duplicated specific achievements that were required of them in routine business. Typical sources of error and their causes were investigated. The tests were supplemented by an analysis of the method of work. This involved such factors as: speed, self-criticism, ingenuity, and neatness. On the basis of the resulting profiles the clerks could not only be placed more satisfactorily according to their capacities but could also be trained to avoid certain obvious sources of error and negative habits.—*Paul J. W. Pigors.*

HEALTH AND SAFETY

(See also Entries 3478, 4527, 4733, 4743, 4755, 4842, 5362, 5481, 5498, 5549)

4866. ADAMS, WILLIAM W. Accidents at metallurgical works in the United States during the calendar year 1927. *U. S. Bur. Mines, Tech. Paper #458.* 1929: pp. 37.

4867. ADAMS, WILLIAM W. Quarry accidents in the United States, 1927. *U. S. Bur. Mines, Bull. #314.* 1929: pp. 109.

4868. ASCHER. Zweckmässige Gestaltung von Arbeitstisch und Stuhl. [Proper construction and placing of work tables and chairs.] *Psychotech. Z.* 4 (2) Apr. 1929: 43-45.

4869. BENEDEK, LADISLAUS. A cselekvőképtelenség kérdéséhez elmeorvosi szempontból. [The question of disability from the point of view of psychiatry.] *Jogtudományi Közlöny.* 63 (23) 1. Dec. 1928: 213-215.—*J. Móra.*

4870. BLOOMFIELD, J. J. Health hazards in industry. *Proc. Fifteenth Annual Meeting Internat. Assn. Indus. Accident Boards and Commissions. U. S. Bur. Labor Stat., Bull. #485.* Jun. 1929. 130-156.—The increased use of injurious chemical substances has resulted in new industrial diseases. The lead poisoning of painters, smelters, sprayers of enamel, and workers in the manufacture of storage batteries and chinaware claims attention. Great dependence is placed on diet for "deleading." Exhaust ventilation, the mechanical enclosure of the process, masks, and personal hygiene are recommended. Carbon monoxide in the city streets from automobile engines is not ordinarily a hazard; but becomes one to the traffic officer exposed to it six or eight hours a day, and in automobile repair shops and private garages. Exhaust ventilation and masks are advised. Benzol, studied by the National Safety Council and the U. S. Public Health Service, is a hazard even in the proportion of one hundred parts per one million parts of air. Benzol should not be used unless absolutely essential. Often toluol and xylol can be substituted. Workers should be under complete control of a physician. Mercury as a

nitrate or a vapor is highly poisonous. Mechanical enclosure and exhaust ventilation are advised. Radium, by radiation or by absorption of its salts by inhalation, is profoundly injurious. Systematic medical examinations and personal hygiene are called for. Dental films which become foggy on exposure to radium should be worn. Hydrogen sulphide, associated with high-sulphur petroleum, has been investigated by the U. S. Bureau of Mines, the U. S. Public Health Service, and the American Petroleum Institute. Workers should be trained in first aid. Mechanical enclosure and masks are recommended. Methyl chloride in modern refrigeration is a hazard, and is cumulative in action. The addition of a gas of powerful odor is suggested in household refrigerators to warn of a leak. Chromic acid in chromium plating affects practically every worker. Transverse ventilation of a velocity of 2,000 feet a minute is effective. Protective clothing is advised, periodic medical examinations, and prompt treatment of any slight skin affection. Conclusions: If toxins are in the form of dust or fumes the process should be mechanically enclosed. Other measures of protection include exhaust ventilation, masks or respirators, systematic and regular examination of the worker with laboratory tests every two or three months, and the elimination of poisonous substances, especially benzol, from industry altogether. Discussion: The problem of instilling caution and precaution in the illiterate worker suggests the desirability of employing a high grade of worker. There is need of a "poison" label on cans of lacquer, containing benzol, used by housewives. Physicians need training in industrial diseases. The cost of coverage of occupational diseases in Compensation Laws ranges from nothing to 2% since employers readily see the value of protecting their workers. Occupational diseases are covered by the laws of California, Connecticut, Hawaii, Illinois, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Porto Rico, Wisconsin, and the U. S. Government for federal employees.—*Eleanor Larrabee Lattimore.*

4871. BLOOMFIELD, J. J. and BLUM, WILLIAM. Health hazards in chromium plating. *Pub. Health Reports.* 43 (36) Sep. 7, 1928: 2330-2347.—An investigation of six chromium-plating plants involving one hundred workers was made to determine the hazards of chromic acid and methods of prevention. Chromic acid in concentration of 200-500 g/L (27-67 oz./gal.) causes injury to the nasal passages. Exhaust ventilation is necessary. Details of apparatus are described. Workers should be examined periodically and skin and nose afflictions treated promptly.—*Eleanor Larrabee Lattimore.*

4872. COLEMAN, BERNARD S. The Tuberculosis League, the sanatorium and industry. *J. Indust. Hygiene.* 11 (7) Sep. 1929: 217-226.—The Hudson County, New Jersey, Tuberculosis League began its industrial health service in 1928. Health information was disseminated through talks, motion pictures, posters, leaflets, etc., emphasizing the value of physical examinations. Of those reached 80% voluntarily submitted to examination. An attempt will be made to have industry take over the work, small plants combining under one service. A placement bureau for discharged patients has just been established.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

4873. DENNY, E. H.; OWINGS, C. W. and HARRINGTON, D. Colorado coal-mine fatalities. *U. S. Bur. Mines, Infor. Circ. #6177.* Oct. 1929: pp. 12.

4874. GREGORY, F. C. A safety program for maritime work. *Amer. Labor Legis. Rev.* 19 (3) Sep. 1929: 249-254.—Employers are morally and legally responsible for safety of places of employment and the appliances and methods which employees must use. The marginal plant which cannot afford reasonable safety standards must go by the board. Experience

indicates that 50% of injuries can be eliminated. The peculiar handicaps of the maritime industry are division of responsibility and irregular employment. A new cause of accidents is the demand for quick unloadings. Safety work was given an impetus by the enactment of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act. The U. S. Employees' Compensation Commission administers the Act, studies the causes of accidents, and methods of accident prevention. The shipping interests of the Pacific coast are producing a uniform code, and New York and Galveston have already done so.—*H. Delson.*

4875. GRÜB, ANTON. Zur psychologie der Eisenbahnunglücke und Eisenbahnunfälle. [The psychology of railroad accidents and railroad injuries.] *Arch. f. d. Gesamte Psychol.* 69 (1-2) 1929: 207-282.—The article gives the results of a series of studies conducted by the author and Professor K. Marbe, to determine human factors related to liability to accidents. Detailed studies were made of 100 accidents on German railways, in which personal causes were believed to have played a part. Among the factors discussed by the authors are varying degrees of mental acuteness, illness and other physical conditions, the use of alcohol, fatigue, agility and bodily activity, illusions and misunderstandings, attentiveness, reaction time, calmness or excitability of temperament, intelligence (theoretical and practical), and faithfulness to responsibility.—*Edward S. Cowdrick.*

4876. HAMILTON, ALICE. Nineteen years in the poisonous trades. *Harpers Mag.* Oct. 1929: 580-591.—After describing a number of the investigations carried on for the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Dr. Alice Hamilton finds a remarkable improvement in conditions relative to industrial poisons, in particular lead poisoning. This improvement began with the compensation laws passed in a number of states. In comparison with European industrial centers we are slow in developing protection for workers. "Massachusetts, Connecticut, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and California have laws which cover all the injuries caused by the job. Five other states provide for some but not all—New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Illinois, and Minnesota. The other thirty-eight wash their hands of all responsibility for industrial diseases." Most employers now are eager to do everything possible to protect their employees, and indeed take pride in working out a satisfactory system. We have no national regulations. The so-called American system admired by foreigners for its seemingly admirable results, in Dr. Hamilton's opinion, cannot be relied upon. Further effort will be necessary for protection against "ignorant, indifferent, and narrow-minded employers."—*Helen P. Edwards.*

4877. HATCHELL, HELEN M. Industrial nursing in Hawaii. *Pub. Health Nurse.* 21 (8) Aug. 1929: 429-430.—The work of the industrial nurses in Hawaii consists mostly of work in canneries and plantations. Industrial accidents in canneries are cared for by plant physicians and trained foremen. Most plantations have well-equipped hospitals. Health problems such as tuberculosis and beri-beri may be attributed to (1) the diet does not include all the vitamins necessary for health; and (2) the milk supply is insufficient. To meet the dietary problems, laborers are taught gardening, and plantations are developing dairies from which they sell milk to the employees at reduced rates.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

4878. HAYHURST, EMERY R. Occupational diseases: definition, cause, prevalence and prevention. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 29 (1) Jul. 1929: 29-31.—The author defines an occupational disease as an affliction which is the result of exposure to an industrial health hazard, while an industrial health hazard may be defined as any condition or manner of working that is unnatural to the physiology of the human being so

engaged. It is recognized that this physiology is adaptable to quite wide variations in environment and experiences. Occupational afflictions are classified into: (1) specifically occupational, (2) partly occupational (3) occupational health complaints, and (4) non-conformities advanced by occupation (postural defects, habit or natural defects which waste energy). This classification is developed in some detail. The present status of occupational diseases in all of the states, insular possessions and Canadian provinces are next detailed, as based upon official reports and in some instances personal communications from the various labor commissioners, etc. It is noted that occupational diseases are officially reportable to labor departments in 9 states and to health departments in 21 states. The states exhibiting statistics are: California, North Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Ohio, New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. Statistics are also given for Federal employees and for Hawaii and the Philippine Islands. Ontario furnishes the leading statistics for the Canadian provinces. The effects and preventability of occupational diseases are briefly discussed. Stress should be laid upon attention to the third group of afflictions—health complaints—and their causes. There is a necessity for advancement of specific regulations, following the English lead, and the delegation of more power to official agencies, and less specification in laws. There should be an extension of the powers and duties of health departments in this field, including the institution of quarantine regulations against occupational diseases, at the discretion of the director of health.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

4879. JACKSON, J. H. Accidents in construction work. *J. Amer. Insur.* 6 (10) Oct. 1929: 5-7.—In the building trades, a determined effort is being made to reduce the rate of accidents. In this the building trades associations in many parts of the country have pledged their aid. Intensive safety campaigns have been undertaken and more elaborate safety devices installed.—*G. Wright Hoffman.*

4880. KINDEL, DANIEL J. Medical and public health work in a large coal company. *Amer. J. Pub. Health* 19 (7) Jul. 1929: 725-730.—The writer is Medical Director of the Consolidation Coal Company, Inc., Fairmount, W. Va. and gives a brief report of the work along medical and public health lines as carried out by that organization during the year 1927-28. The present program had its inception about July 1, 1927, following a survey of medical, hospital, nursing and sanitation problems of the company's properties in Kentucky, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Maryland. The staff of physicians has been reduced from approximately 35 part-time to 18 full-time men. A hospital surgeon and assistant, a full-time laboratory physician, 6 dentists, 11 public health and 8 hospital nurses, with supervisor, round out the organization. The 18 full-time physicians are in charge of 13 medical units. The medical director is directly responsible for the activities of the doctors, nurses, hospital, etc. The most important phases of the medical program are (1) care of injured and ill employees and their families, (2) dispensing of drugs, (3) clinics (7,000 individuals were examined during the first 8 months of 1928), (4) immunizations, (5) care and treatment for compensable injuries, (6) laboratory, (7) nursing, etc. Hospital service is given by private or state institutions, with the exception of one division where the company operates its own 50 bed hospital.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

4881. LEGGE, THOMAS MORRISON. Thirty years' experience of industrial maladies. *J. Royal Soc. Arts.* 77 (4007) Sep. 6, 1929: 1023-1039.—Lead is received into the system not by handling, but by inhaling dust. One-thirty-second of a grain daily absorbed is sufficient materially to shorten life. Because it affects women more than men it is proper to establish sex

regulations in the use of lead materials. The best test for lead poisoning is the strength of the grasp of the hand. The industrial remedy is largely independent of the workmen. Some industries have found methods of making it impossible to breath important quantites, and in these the lead poisoning rate has been materially reduced. In the manufacture of electrical accumulators and in painting, on the other hand, these devices have not been perfected, and the rate continues high.—W. Ellison Chalmers.

4882. LOEWE, EMMA. Von der Notwendigkeit einer ärztlichen Untersuchung älterer Ratsuchenden. [The need for medical examination of the older applicant for vocational guidance.] *Arbeit u. Beruf*. 8(16) Aug. 25, 1929: 371-374.

4883. MORLEY, R. B.; MEADE, JOHN P.; KEARNS, THOMAS P. and PATTON, E. B. Accident prevention. *Proc. Fifteenth Internat. Assn. Indus. Accident Boards & Commissions. U. S. Bur. Labor Stat., Bull.* #485. Jun. 1929: 157-192.—Morley, general manager of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations, Toronto, Canada discusses the work of these associations for safety. They are composed of employers affected by the Ontario compensation law. Directors serve without salary and appoint trained experts, on salaries paid from the accident prevention fund, to inspect constituent factories in the interest of prevention. These associations coordinate safety activities and cooperate in educational campaigns, their recommendations becoming binding on employers after approval by the Board. The 1928 budget for 7,000 plants having a total payroll of \$300,000,000, was \$92,720. Plants provide their own safeguards. The results in accident reduction are gratifying. Drawing upon his experience in Massachusetts, John P. Meade concludes that most industrial accidents are preventable. For efficient prevention legal statutes must be specific in relation to machinery construction and protection, hazardous exposures, working conditions, and care of ill and injured employees. No law can take the place of, or eliminate the need for, active cooperation between employer and employee in the daily inspection of work rooms for such hazards as oily or wet floors, blocked passages, inflammable gases, lack of attention to cuts and bruises, lack of exhaust ventilation, etc. In Massachusetts industrial diseases fall within the legal classification of non-machinery injuries and every physician must report all cases of industrial diseases, in his private and public practice, to the State Department for investigation. Thomas P. Kearns, argues that it should be a function of the state to educate both employers and employees as to the fundamentals of safety; the dangers and hazards of industry; their individual responsibility for accident prevention and the conservation of human life; and the full economic, social, and ethical implications of the safety movement. The Compensation Act of Ohio apportions 1% of its premiums for educational work. It maintains a statistical laboratory, safety engineers available for conference throughout the state, a medical adviser, a speaker's bureau, motion picture films, a publication service, bulletins and posters for the use of Chambers of Commerce, employers, etc. Conferences and congresses are also held. In a paper on "The Growth of Occupational Diseases as the Result of Change in the Methods of Industry," E. B. Patton calls attention for the need for the extension of compensation laws to cover occupational diseases. Patton suggests a blanket coverage for all these diseases, with specific exceptions definitely enumerated, which shall put the burden of proof on the employer, the occupation, the industry, to prove that the accident or disease did not arise out of the occupation. The discussion of these papers included an account of the State Safety Council of Delaware supported by manufacturers, which carries on a general

safety campaign in schools, industrial plants, and in the press; and an explanation of the psychology of approach involved in enforcing safety regulations, such as bathing, etc., in plants where poisonous substances are handled.—Eleanor Larabee Lattimore.

4884. NATHAN, FREDERIC L. Explosions in coal mines and permitted explosives: historical record. *Fuel*. 8(6) Jun. 1929: 256-295.—The first suggestion that the presence of coal dust might be an important factor in coal mine explosions was made in a paper by R. Bald in 1828. Through the following fifty years British and French scientists privately or semi-officially made various studies of the action of coal dust in connection with gunpowder, the chief explosive then used in coal mines. The first official studies of coal mine explosions were made in the eighties by specially appointed government commissions in France, Great Britain, Prussia, Saxony and Austria. The British and Prussian reports considered it as established that (1) the presence of coal dust increased the danger of explosion and (2) in the presence of either coal dust or firedamp black powder is more dangerous than certain other explosives. Experiment and recommendation led to the earliest attempts to define the qualities of explosives officially authorized for use in coal mines in Great Britain, in the Coal Mines Regulation Act of 1887, and in France through a ruling by the Minister of Public Works in 1890. Since then official bodies in various countries (including since 1910 the U. S. Bureau of Mines) have had specially equipped experiment stations for the study of coal mine explosions. The nature of the experiments and the formulas of explosives which have been permitted in various countries are given in great detail.—A. Rochester.

4885. RICHARD, MAUD SENNETT. Industrial nursing in a shoe factory. *Public Health Nurse*. 21(8) Aug. 1929: 431-433.—Thorough physical examinations of all employees are made regularly by the plant doctor. Stress is placed on the importance of putting each employee in a niche favorable to his physical and mental equipment. Employees who receive instruction to promote health or remedy defects are investigated to ascertain if the advice has been carried out.—E. R. Hayhurst.

4886. UNSIGNED. Accident experience of the iron and steel industry in 1928. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 29(4) Oct. 1929: 32-42.—Since 1913 the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics has published annually the accident rates of selected plants in the steel industry. From 1913 to 1927 these rates indicated steady improvement. For example, the accident frequency rates per 1,000,000 hours exposure for all these plants were 60.3 for 1913, 34.5 for 1917, 13.2 for 1921, 10.2 for 1924, and 5.3 for 1927. During the period 1913-1927 the frequency rates for accidents caused by machines decreased from 7.3 to 1.3. Rate changes for other causes during the same period were as follows: hot substances, .5 to .4; falls of persons, .4 to .7; handling objects and tools, 26.7 to 2.0; miscellaneous, 12.9 to .6. In view of this steady improvement it was a matter of some surprise to find that all but 2 of the 6 departments of the steel industry showed rising frequency rates in 1928. Thus the general frequency rate increased from 5.3 to 5.6 during the year. Rates for accidents due to machinery increased from 1.3 to 1.4. There was no change in rates for accidents due to hot substances and falls of persons. For those due to handling objects and tools there was an increase from 2.0 to 2.3. For those due to miscellaneous causes the increase was from .6 to .7.—Edward Berman.

4887. UNSIGNED. Effectiveness of plant safety organizations in reducing accidents. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 29(1) Jul. 1929: 101-103.—In this article 392 firms in Illinois, with 104,596 employees, are classified according to whether or not they have safety organizations; the 129 with such organizations employed 69%

of the total number of workers. The average annual accident rate per 1,000 employees for these firms was 58 as compared with a rate of 72 for firms without safety organizations. The data are classified by industry groups.—R. M. Woodbury.

4888. UNSIGNED. Die Gas- und Kohlenstaubgefahr im preussischen Bergbau im Jahre 1927. [Gas and coal dust hazards in the Prussian mining industry, 1927.] *Z. f. d. Berg- Hütten- u. Salinenwesen*. 76 (5) 1928: B339-B366.

4889. UNSIGNED. Rettungswesen und Erste Hilfe im preussischen Bergbau im Jahre 1927. [Safety work and first aid in the Prussian mining industry in 1927.] *Z. f. d. Berg- Hütten- u. Salinenwesen*. 76 (5) 1928: B367-B410.

4890. UNSIGNED. Die Ursachen der Unfälle bei den gewerblichen Berufsgenossenschaften im Jahre 1927. [Causes of industrial accidents, Germany, 1927.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 9 (19) Oct. 1, 1929: 814-816.

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

(See also Entries 4740, 4841, 5002)

4891. LÜDERS, ELSE. Sozialpolitische Streitfragen auf internationalen Frauentagungen. [Issues in at social policy international conventions of women.] *Reichsarbeitsblatt*. 9 (21) Jul. 25, 1929: II. 292-295.—A discussion of the pros and cons of family allowances, special protection of working women, and the work of the International Labour Office in behalf of working women. Miss Lüders does not agree with the principles of the "Open Door Council" founded in 1929 for the purpose of securing an equal treatment (equal protection) of men and women.—Jürgen Kuczynski.

4892. PETERSON, AGNES L. What the wage-earning woman contributes to family support. *U. S. Women's Bur., Bull.* #75. 1929: pp. 21.—A report as to what the wage-earning woman contributes to family support shows that the increase in the number of women in industry outside the home is due to men's inability to provide for the better living conditions which are demanded these days. Tables are included showing this increase, the number of women who are married, divorced, widowed, their comparative earnings at different ages. Since 1880 there has been an increase from 2,647,157 women in industry to 8,549,511 in 1920. Stress is laid upon the double standard of wages for the two sexes, its unfairness is shown and emphasis is put upon the sacrifices made by married business women. The conditions in different states are tabulated, including living costs.—H. Edwards.

CHILD LABOR

(See also Entry 4743)

4893. ANDROUIN, M. J. and RONCERAY, M. E. La formation des apprentis mécaniciens et des apprentis dans les industries des métaux. [The training of mechanics' apprentices and apprentices in the metal industry.] *Bull. Soc. d'Encouragement pour l'Indus. Natl.* 128 (7) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 523-546.—This article discusses in considerable detail the practical problem involved in training boys for the machinists and metal-working trades. For machinists the apprenticeship begins usually at 14 and lasts for 42 months, during 30 of which the boy receives the pay of an apprentice, during the last 12 that of a worker. Attempt is made to acquaint the apprentice with the trade as a whole and specialization is deferred until he becomes a regular worker. In every case special instructors are used and these are warned to keep well within the limits of the ability of each apprentice and let practice always precede theory. Special effort is made to create a bond between the apprentice and the company by consciously

stimulating the enthusiasm and good will of the boy and by establishing contact with his family. Plans of this kind have now been in operation for about 10 years and the results are reported as highly satisfactory.—W. J. Couper.

4894. JOHNSON, ETHEL M. Some unsolved child labor problems. *Amer. J. Pub. Health*. 19 (8) Aug. 1929: 893-897. See Entry No. 2972.

WAGES

(See also Entries 3470, 3531, 4501, 4685, 4844, 4848, 4864, 4891, 4892, 4919)

4895. UNSIGNED. Coal miners' conditions in Russia. *Colliery Guardian*. 139 (3587) Sep. 27, 1929: 1190.—A report of working conditions, hours of labor, and wages in the coal mines of Soviet Russia.—H. O. Rogers.

4896. UNSIGNED. Economic position and wages of labor in Poland. *Soc. Econ. Rev.* 4 (8) Aug. 1929: 20-25.—Various indexes of economic activity are cited to show that Poland has been undergoing a revival, which, though most noticeable in 1928, started as far back as 1926. In the major industries, real wages increased steadily in 1928, but the official figures for the textile, coal, metal and building trades are criticized. The economic revival is attributed chiefly to political factors and the influx of foreign capital, but there is evidence in the figures for protested bills, stock prices, unemployment, etc., during the first quarter of 1929, to indicate that Poland began about that time to move toward an economic crisis.—W. J. Couper.

4897. UNSIGNED. Economic position and wages of labor in Poland, 1928-1929. *Soc. Econ. Rev.* 4 (9) Sep. 1929: 13-19.—Both nominal and real wages during 1928 in Poland are shown by official statistics to have increased. But the official statistics are misleading. They deal only with collective agreements or arbitration awards and cover only the larger plants. In periods of depression wage levels often fall below even these points. The method of calculating the index of real wages is faulty, as appears from the analysis. It is asserted that, instead of increasing, the real wage of Polish workers has decreased. Low wages are evident in several leading industries. Sick benefit societies reveal distress.—G. G. Groat.

4898. UNSIGNED. Hours and earnings in bituminous coal mining 1926 and 1929. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 29 (3) Sep. 1929: 130-139.—This preliminary report by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics covers approximately one-fourth of the bituminous mine workers of the United States. It is based on payroll data secured from 535 mines in 11 states for a semi-monthly pay period during the first 3 months of 1929. Comparative figures are taken from a similar study made by the same bureau in the autumn of 1926. In all the more important occupations average earnings had decreased from 1926 to 1929. Hand loaders constitute the largest single group of wage-earners in the industry. Their average earnings per day actually worked in the 11 states combined were \$6.12 in 1926 and \$5.15 in 1929. The several states show wide variations. In Illinois, hand loaders in 1929 averaged \$7.03 per start—or per day actually worked—and \$64.12 in the half-monthly pay period. At the other extreme is Tennessee with an average of \$3.54 per start and \$20.96 in the half-monthly pay period. Hand loaders, pick miners, machinists, machine miners' helpers, and machine loaders are all paid by the ton and work more irregular hours than the other small groups of workers who are employed on a time basis. Both for tonnage men and day men the average hours at work had increased, but here again the several states vary considerably. The most marked increase in work-

ing hours is reported for West Virginia. For all tonnage workers combined the average hours actually spent in the mine (1929) ranged from 7.7 hours per day in Kansas to 9.8 hours in Alabama.—A. Rochester.

4899. UNSIGNED. Hours and earnings in open-hearth furnaces, puddling, plate and blooming mills, 1929. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 29(4) 1929: 164-170.—E. E. Cummins.

4900. UNSIGNED. Payment of wages by check. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 29(3) Sep. 1929: 32-36.—According to information collected by the American Bankers' Association, 205 pay-roll robberies occurred during a certain period of six months, resulting in the loss of \$1,856,874, the wounding of 40 employees, and the death of 20. In addition to preventing this danger, the elimination of disputes as to amounts received by employees and reduction in force and equipment are claimed by those who favor payment of wages by check. The drawbacks from the employers' point of view include difficulties of identification, lost or raised checks, and in certain cases opposition of employees. There appears to have been little loss from raised, forged or lost checks. All but one of 50 firms consulted by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in a study of the check method of payment would replace lost checks. Employees object to this method of payment chiefly because of the difficulty of identification. In a study on payment of wages by check published by the department of manufacture of the United States Chamber of Commerce, 42 out of 43 employers reported satisfaction with the plan from the management's standpoint. From the employees' standpoint 22 of these same employers reported satisfaction. The United States Chamber of Commerce found that over 3,000 firms, many of them large and representative, were paying wages by check. An examination of the trade agreements of organized labor showed that the majority of these agreements stipulate that all wages must be paid in cash. In general, where payment of wages by check is permitted there are definite stipulations protecting the interests of the laborer.—E. E. Cummins.

4901. UNSIGNED. A new index number of British wages. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 19(3) Mar. 1929: 431-433.—A revision by the London and Cambridge Economic Service of their former index number of wage changes which was based on 11 occupations or industries. The national inquiry into earnings in 1924 indicated that the increase in weekly earnings in that year over 1914 was between 90 and 95%. This took account of (1) changes in time and piece-rates, (2) changes in facilities for earnings on piece-rates, and (3) the shifting of the relative numbers attached to occupations within an industry. Accepting 195 as the correct relative for 1925, the former wage series has been revised by adding 9 other occupational groups. Thus far only changes in time and piece-rates since 1924 have been measured although it is hoped to take cognizance soon of the two other factors. Hourly earnings in the last quarter of 1928 were estimated as being 194 in terms of July, 1914 serving as 100. On the basis of the cost of living index of the Ministry of Labour this would amount to a gain of 16% in average real wages. Since there has been a decline of approximately 10% in the length of the normal working week, this would amount to an advance in real hourly wages of about 28%. These estimates, of course, do not take account of the increased volume of unemployment on the one hand nor of the increase in publicity provided social services on the other.—Paul H. Douglas.

4902. UNSIGNED. Statistics showing movements in the general level of wages. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 20(1) Jul. 1929: 113-125.—A description of the principal sources for wage statistics in the chief industrial countries of the world and the changes in

money wages compared with the pre-war average. The relatives for hourly rates in 1928 in the various countries were as follows: (1) Germany, skilled 160, unskilled 199; (2) Australia 192; (3) Canada, skilled 188, unskilled 187; (4) Denmark, skilled 250, unskilled 273; (5) France, 750; (6) Great Britain 194 (weekly); (7) New Zealand 160 (weekly); (8) Switzerland (daily) skilled 201, unskilled 202; (9) United States, union rates 261, skilled and semi-skilled 235, unskilled 245.—Paul H. Douglas.

4903. UNSIGNED. Trend of wages of electric railway trainmen, 1914-1928. *Amer. Electric Railway Assn., Bull.* #185. 1928: pp. 14.—The maximum hourly wage rates paid electric railway trainmen in two-man service and the number of years service required to reach maximum rate are reported. The data are as of Aug. of each year except 1928 which is for Feb. The city lines are listed in four groupings: 5,000-up trainmen; 2,500-5,000; 500-2,500, and 500 or below. The Feb. 1928 wage range was 73.5-75¢ in the first group; 54-75¢ in the next; 45-65¢ in the next; and 50-68¢ in the last. These levels compared with 1914 hourly wages of 30-32¢ in the first group; 26-32¢ in the next; 22.5-34¢ in the next; and 22-31.7¢ in the last group. Usually the 1928 levels were reached after the second year of service, but the 1914 maximums were not reached until after about six years of service. Figures are given also for rapid transit lines and interurban lines.—Karl K. Van Meter.

4904. UNSIGNED. Vacations with pay for workers in foreign countries. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 29(4) Oct. 1929: 156-162.—General legislation establishing vacations with pay for workers exists in Austria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Latvia, Luxembourg, Poland and Russia. Brazil is the only country outside of Europe which has such legislation. In the countries which have no legislation providing paid vacations for workers in private employment, the practice of granting them is most general in Germany and in Memel. Considerable numbers of workers are given vacations in Denmark, Great Britain, the Netherlands, and Switzerland. The number is comparatively small in Belgium and in France. In some countries where vacations are regulated by law the statutory provisions are embodied in collective agreements. In Austria many provisions go beyond the law. In Estonia and in Spain there are no agreements concerning vacations.—E. E. Cummins.

4905. UNSIGNED. Wages and hours of labor in blast furnaces and Bessemer converters, 1929. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 29(3) Sep. 1929: 139-144.—The U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics has just completed the collection of data in a study of earnings and hours of labor in 10 departments of the iron and steel industry. The period covered by the survey was in nearly all instances the first half of March, 1929. Data were obtained from 37 blast-furnace establishments employing 12,222 men and 11 Bessemer-converter establishments employing 2,251 men. Full-time hours of blast furnaces increased from 59.8 hours in 1926 to 60.7 in 1929. The full-time hours per week in 1929 were, however, but 79% of the full time hours in 1913. Earnings per hour for all the employees covered in this industry were more than two and one-half times as much in 1929 as in 1913. Full-time weekly earnings were more than twice as much in 1929 as in 1913. In the Bessemer-converter department full-time hours per week in 1929 decreased 23% as compared with 1913. Earnings per hour were more than two and one-fourth times as much in 1929. Full-time weekly earnings were nearly one and three-fourths as much in 1929 as in 1913. (Tables show a comparison of earnings and hours in 1926 and 1929 for certain of the principal productive occupations in the two departments covered by this study.)—E. E. Cummins.

4906. UNSIGNED. Wages and hours of labor in the boot and shoe industry, 1910 to 1928. *U. S. Bur. Labor Stat., Bull.* #498. Sep. 1929: pp. 95.

4907. UNSIGNED. Wages and hours of labor in the lumber industry in the United States, 1928. *U. S. Bur. Labor Stat., Bull.* #497. Oct. 1929: pp. 77.

4908. WILLIAMS, D. O. Real and nominal wages. *New Zealand J. Sci. & Technology.* 11(2) Aug. 1929: 120-124.—Official and unofficial indexes of real wages have been subject to a large margin of error due to the fallacious assumption that changes in the value of money mean for all workers alike an equal reduction in the per unit value of their income. Such an assumption involves a confusion of "wages" with "income"; actually only that portion of income received in the form of money is affected by a change in the value of money. In part, this accounts for the wide disparity between the indexes of real wages for city and rural workers; in the case of the latter, the value of income in the form of board and lodgings is unaffected by money value changes. Thus, payment in kind operates as a partial protection of the standard of living of the farm worker during periods of rising prices, and, to a degree, obviates the necessity for organization that exists in the city. Conversely, of course, during a period of falling prices, the rural worker realizes only a fraction of the gain which accrues to city workers.—*W. J. Couper.*

4909. BACHMAN, FRANK P. Salaries and supplementary earnings of college teachers. *Science.* 70(1802) Jul. 12, 1929: 26-29.—From a study made for the General Education Board by Trevor Arnett, now its president, (reported in *Occasional papers* #28, 1928), data for 1926-27 can be compared with the results of the previous study for 1919-20. 302 colleges of arts, letters and science, with 15,361 liberal arts professors, report an average salary of \$2,958, an increase of 30% since 1919-20; in a comparison by regions, New England with \$3,385 is highest and the South with \$2,660 lowest. Grouped by ranks professors received \$3,798, associate professors \$3,256, assistant professors \$2,669 and instructors \$1,941, while grouped by "schools" the averages were for liberal arts \$2,958, commerce \$3,307, education \$3,438, engineering \$2,981, law \$5,197, medicine \$3,391, music \$2,388, theology \$3,889 and fine arts \$2,633. Salaries less than \$5,000 are received by 92%, less than \$7,500 by 99%, with only .01% receiving \$10,000 or more. Transforming nominal salaries (number of dollars) into real salaries (purchasing power), for 1914-15, 1919-20 and 1926-27 respectively the nominal average salaries are \$1,724, \$2,279 and \$2,958 but the real average salaries are \$1,724, \$1,114 and \$1,825. From 11,361 teachers information was acquired as to the character and extent of supplementary earnings, although not, as with the salaries, from all the teachers in any institution from which a teacher is reported. While 67% supplement their salaries with earned income, the proportion increases from the lower to the higher ranks; of those reported as doing so, 70% supplemented by extra teaching or institutional services in their own or in other institutions, 25% by writing, 20% by lecturing, 10% by consulting service and 25% by miscellaneous services. The supplementary earnings amount to 24% of their regular salaries, and range from less than \$100 to over \$10,000. The median supplementary earnings are \$522. The supplementary work is done by 23% from choice, while 72% say they would prefer to do the regular professorial work only. Of the married teachers 77% supplement their earnings, but of the unmarried only 47%.—*Jordan T. Cavan.*

4910. BARNES, RALPH M. The point system of wage payment. *Factory & Indus. Management.* 78(3) Sep. 1929: 566-568.—"The point is a unit of measure of human effort, consisting of a certain amount of useful

work plus time allowances for rests and delays, the total equaling one minute." Point standards are established by stop-watch for each operation in the factory and a premium wage over and above the base rate is paid on the basis of points produced by the worker in excess of 60 per hour. A daily premium and time card is made out for each worker, and posted the next day in order to allow for the correction of errors. Likewise, to add incentive through competition, total premium payments for the whole department are posted weekly. Indirect labor participates in the premium by having its share prorated according to the productive work done in the department. The system is not only an incentive plan of wage payment, but it also forms a means of analyzing and controlling the cost, efficiency and productivity of labor.—*W. J. Couper.*

4911. CLAY, HENRY. The public regulation of wages in Great Britain. *Econ. J.* 39(155) Sep. 1929: 323-343.—In 1910 it was estimated that 2,400,000 English laborers worked under agreements made by collective bargaining. Gradually the number has increased to eight million out of a working population of less than fourteen millions. "Today the process of general wage changes has, we may say, been constitutionalized." The Webbs have enumerated the advantages to be derived from collective bargaining. However, recent events show that wages in the United States, where collective bargaining agreements are not so general, have risen more than in England for the same period. Also collective bargaining, by forcing an economy of labor, may result in the maintenance of wages at the price of unemployment. An increase of the wages of any one group, if not offset by an increase in industry, must be at the expense either of consumers or of cooperating industries. Control of wages by trade unions or by wage fixing bodies is an example of monopoly price. This policy need not result in unemployment if wealth in general is increasing or if this method is practiced by a minority of the workers. The extension of government control has given equal protection to all laborers so that no one group, by reason of its monopolistic position, can exploit other workers. General control of wages has released "influences upon wages which were formerly prevented from exercising their full potential effect." This control also raises a temptation to collect from industry more wages than can be paid. Today workers who are excluded from industry because of the high wage level have resorted to unemployment relief. Notwithstanding the new method of settling wages since the war, wage changes have been more frequent and the variations wider than formerly. Unemployment relief has weakened the fear of unemployment and strengthened the resistance to wage decreases. In some industries depression is so great that the workers realize that any wage concession made would be futile and would not restore prosperity. The "loss of plasticity" and the unemployment resulting from current practice must be corrected, if unemployment is to be avoided, by the development on the part of the wage boards of a sense of responsibility to industry in general rather than to particular trades. The prewar "barometer" of unemployment in a particular industry no longer works now that wages in all industries are fixed by collective action. The new barometer is the "rate of expansion of industry as a whole." Unless some such guide is found the increasing burden of unemployment may cause a breakdown of the machinery now used.—*Clyde Olin Fisher.*

4912. COON, S. J. Collective bargaining and productivity. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 19(3) Sep. 1929: 419-427.—How can a worker secure increased wages? S. S. Garrett in an essay, "Wages and the Collective Wage Bargain," (*Amer. Econ. Rev.* Dec. 1928) maintains that "collective bargaining is powerless to win for labor any significant part of producers' surplus except on terms

of inflicting on the community such loss that the share which labor bears will more than offset its initial gain." (See Entry 1: 3247.) This conclusion disregards dynamic factors which may affect supply conditions or modify the static assumptions upon which this analysis is based. The assumption of competition among employers is not necessarily true. Trade associations and less formal agreements among employers are common. But if potential competition for labor actually exists among employers it does not become effective until the whole supply of labor is at work. Unemployment statistics indicate that an unemployed reserve is almost constantly in existence. To the extent that the members of the unemployed reserve are as efficient as the workers who are employed, a bargaining area is created. Further, marginal industries and firms may be in that position because of ineffective management. In other words, low wages do not necessarily mean high profits, but may merely mean poor management. Prices are not determined by the expenses of the high cost producers that can stay in business, but are more likely to conform to the bulk line costs. The more efficient producers may have been paying better wages all the time. A marginal productivity analysis which assumes fixed supplies of labor overlooks the fact that the amount of labor which is offered may vary with the wage rate. Elasticity in the supply of labor is what gives labor its chance to bargain. What appears to Garrett as a paradox, viz., increasing volume of production and falling prices in the face of rising wages,—may at least in part be caused by the wage increases themselves. In the 100 years from 1820 to 1920 the real wages of unorganized workers increased in the same proportions as those of organized workers. If these figures are taken as evidence that collective bargaining accomplished nothing for the worker, one ought not to say at the same time that whatever increases collective bargaining secures are got at the expense of the unorganized group. The data might just as reasonably be interpreted as meaning that the unions have set the wage pace; and it is certainly sometimes true that the gains of organized labor have favorably influenced the wages of unorganized labor in the same industry. The principal problems with which labor administration is concerned are recruiting and allocating the labor supply, evaluating the labor, and the maintenance of morale. The chief services of the unions have been in maintenance of morale. They have also helped in spreading information and making labor more mobile. But whether or not the unions have done much on the whole toward making the competitive system work out more effectively cannot yet be determined, in the absence of more complete industrial statistics. It is possible that unionism may have contributed toward social control if the failures are balanced against the successes. There are circumstances in which collective bargaining is a useful instrument of social control.—*C. C. Kochenderfer.*

4913. FRAIN, H. LaRUE. Length of service and wages. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 29(4) Oct. 1929: 17-25.—The occupations selected for the survey were several machine-tool occupations which are important, either directly or indirectly, wherever speed, accuracy, and power are required in production. Average hourly earnings tend to increase with length of service, as do weekly earnings. Earnings of long-service men are higher than those of men with moderately long service records, but there is no general economic advantage for length of service when it is ten years and over. All the exceptions to the statement that wages vary directly with length of service are found in the group where the workers have the longest service records—ten years and over. The average wage for these occupations has no significance in connection with wage policies, unless used merely to indicate changes in wage levels. Such

an average is consistently too high for the general run of new employees, too low for the workers with long and very long service records, and holds no consistent relation to the average for the moderately long service group. Considering all the plants, with a total of 652 men in 1923 and 1,086 in 1926, approximately 40 per cent each year had service records of less than one year and about 75 per cent, of less than five years. It appears, therefore, that but a small proportion of the men are in the service groups with the highest wages.—*E. E. Cummins.*

4914. PRERAUER, FRITZ. Untersuchung der Spanne zwischen den Löhnen von gelernten und ungelernten Arbeitern unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Vorkriegszeit. [Investigation of the difference between the wages of skilled and unskilled labor with special reference to the pre-war period.] *Weltwirtsch. Arch.* 29(2) Apr. 1929: 365*-392*.—The wage differentials of skilled over unskilled manual workers (not including agricultural) are highest in the eastern and southeastern European countries; next are the southern and southwestern countries, then follow the countries of middle and western Europe. Finally come the United States and Canada with the lowest wage differentials. Thus the highest differential is in the countries with the highest concentrated land ownership. In the agrarian countries with a widely divided ownership the span is low since the wages offered by industry must be higher than the worker could obtain from the soil. In the industrial countries where mobility of labor is greater the span is still lower. Skilled labor in each trade of the different countries commands very nearly the same pay because of its mobility. The wage differences arise chiefly because of the various pay levels of the unskilled workers. Post-war figures show that differences in wages are smaller now. And that, through the general industrialization of Europe, there is less variation in the wage differentials of the different countries.—*David J. Saposs.*

4915. ROY, FERNAND. Association familiale de l'industrie du Haut-Rhin. [Family association of the Upper Rhine industry.] *Bull. de la Soc. Indus. de Mulhouse.* 95(4) Apr. 1929: 298-318.—The Family Association of the Upper Rhine Industry presents its eighth annual report for the year 1928. This association is one of the foremost organizations in France dispensing family allowances. It is represented on the French Commission on Family Allowances in the French Ministry of Labor. The association has 178 affiliations, 66,500 active members, 19,500 members who receive allowances and 34,500 child beneficiaries. The association has a budget of nearly 15 million francs, of which more than 14 million are expended for family allowances. The remainder of the budget is distributed in care of infants, in vacation camps for sick children, in a nursing service, and in the publication of the *Revue de la Famille* for the education of youth concerning social problems and for the extension of the cause of family allowances.—*Agnes M. H. Byrnes.*

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

(See also Entries 4744, 4756, 4911, 5403)

4916. BERRIDGE, WILLIAM A. Measuring labor turnover. A report of progress. *Personnel J.* 8(3) Oct. 1929: 197-206.—The author brings down to date two earlier reports on the labor turnover problem undertaken by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. Information covering a period of ten years was collected in 350 companies. The author points out that in gathering information from the participating companies no set definitions were assigned for such terms as voluntary separations, discharges, layoffs and accessions, but data were secured as nearly comparable as possible under these elements. After some experiment-

ing the unweighted median of each element was used. The author discusses reasons for using the median weight; the most significant reason for its use was that it provided a central tendency from which to measure deviations of an individual company's experience. The report shows comparisons in accession and layoff rates by means of graphs and tables adjusted by months. The indexes show that during the past five years the accession rate averaged about 4% per month, the total separation rate 3½%, layoff and discharge rate ½ of 1% each, voluntary quit rate 2½%.—M. Richter.

4917. DAVISON, R. C. Review of unemployment remedies. *Contemp. Rev.* 136(765) Sep. 1929: 315-323.—The Labor Government is using several measures which are open to criticism to combat unemployment in England. A program of public works sometimes leads to construction projects which are economically unsound. The limitation of labor supply, to be accomplished by raising the compulsory school age to 15 and increasing the pension to persons over 65, may fail of its purpose since it does not follow that when a job is taken away from an adolescent, one is created for an adult. Further, many workers over 65 possess "qualities with which their employers can ill afford to dispense." The increase in the contribution of the government to the fund, an approximate £4 million a year, will not alone relieve it of the burden caused by the payments to chronically unemployed workers. The final measure, and one least open to criticism is the use of work treatment. In the last year about 7,000 men, aged 19 to 32 have been trained for emigration, given acquaintance with the use of tools particularly those used in the building industries, or started in those trades in which there is unsatisfied demand for semi-skilled improvers. For older men there are two colonies known as Transfer Instructional Centers. Here men are provided with hard outdoor work and good food, and after eight weeks, by which time it is expected that their working habits will be restored, are helped to find jobs in growing towns. No adult training is compulsory. Attendance at work centers within reach of their homes is compulsory for all unemployed juveniles between the ages of 16 and 18 in receipt of benefit. They may leave the center whenever work is available. For women, emphasis is on training for domestic service.—Helen Herrmann.

4918. FRAIN, H. LaRUE. Some observations concerning the assumption of normal working time. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 24(167) Sep. 1929: 276-287.—The relation of actual to normal working time was investigated for 1,456 men employed in 7 standard machine-tool occupations in 43 plants of the Philadelphia district, as reported in April, 1927. Normal time was found to range irregularly from 44 to 56 hours. Average hourly earnings tended to vary inversely with the duration of working time per week. In the aggregate, actual working time was found to correspond rather closely with normal working time. However, the actual time in 1927 ranged from 71 to 123% of normal time; in 1926, from 89 to 111%; and in 1925, from 87 to 107%. Hence, the level of earnings was appreciably higher for some men than for others.—G. R. Davies.

4919. FRAIN, H. LaRUE. Two errors in interpreting wage data. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 19(3) Sep. 1929: 378-392.—This paper assembles data from 7 standard machine tool occupations in the Philadelphia area in disproof of two common assumptions; namely, (1) that weekly earnings may be calculated from hourly rates and vice versa, and (2) that in any locality the rates for like work in different plants are substantially the same. Examination of the data showed that variations in time, piece, and bonus payment plans disproved the first assumption. Comparisons of

earned rates from plant to plant likewise disproved the second assumption. It was found, for example, that the earned rates for engine lathe operating varied from 48.8 cents to 98.6 cents. A restriction of the comparison to men working normal time showed nearly as wide a spread. The author pointed out, however, that there appeared to be "a greater tendency to a single predominating weekly than to a single predominating hourly figure."—G. R. Davies.

4920. FUSS, HENRI. Unemployment among intellectual workers. *J. Amer. Assn. Univ. Women.* 23(1) Oct. 1929: 4-8.—Emilie J. Hutchinson.

4921. R., P. Berufsschicksal der Arbeitslosen. [Occupational history of the unemployed.] *Deutsche Volkswirt.* 3(38) Jun. 21, 1929: 1291-1292.

4922. SANDBERG, J. C. C. Vermindering van Werkloosheid door emigratie. [Decrease of unemployment by emigration.] *Tijdschr. v. d. Nederlandsch. Werkloosheids-Raad.* 12(7-8) 1929: 300-303.

4923. UNSIGNED. Die Fabrik- und Handwerksschule im Deutschen Reich nach der gewerblichen Betriebszählung 1925. [Factory and handicraft apprentices in Germany according to the industrial census, 1925.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 9(5) Mar. 1929: 194-198.

4924. UNSIGNED. Proceedings of the sixteenth annual meeting of the International Association of Public Employment Services, held at Cleveland, Ohio, September 18-21, 1928. *U. S. Bur. Labor Stat., Bull. #501.* Oct. 1929: pp. 117.

4925. UNSIGNED. Stability of employment in the cotton industry and the fertilizer industry. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 28(6) Jun. 1929: 218-222.—The percentage of full-time employment is presented for each of the years 1923 to 1928 for 82 cotton mills engaged in the spinning and weaving of cotton. In 1928 over 80% of the mills in the southern district and less than 50% in the northern district had a stability rate of over 90%. Only slightly over 2% of the mills in the southern district had a stability rate of less than 80%, while in the northern district 20% of the mills studied had a rate of less than 80%. The study discloses that the fertilizer industry has a very unstable condition of employment and that no appreciable betterment of conditions is apparent. The average rate of stability for the industry as a whole in 1928 was only 51.1. Of the plants covered only about 4% had a rate as high as 90, while 88% of the plants had a rate of less than 80 and running as low as 26.1.—E. E. Cummins.

4926. WILD, KAUFMAN H. Die Lehrlingshaltung in Preussen nach der Berufszählung 1925. [Apprentices in Prussia according to the census of occupations, 1925.] *Z. d. Preuss. Stat. Landesamts.* 69(1) 1929: 1-41.

4927. ZIMMERMAN, A. J. A basis for reducing labor turnover. *Amer. Machinist.* 70(16) Apr. 18, 1929: 611-614.

COST AND STANDARDS OF LIVING

(See also Entries 3471, 5362)

4928. ANDREWS, BENJAMIN R. The economic status of scientific men and women. Budget needs of college teachers. *Science.* 70(1802) Jul. 12, 1929: 19-25.

4929. CARROLL, MOLLIE R. Recent improvements in German social statistics. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 23(164) Dec. 1928: 386-397.—The post-war period in Germany has been a difficult one for the social statisticians. Extended attempts have been made to measure changes in the standards of living of various classes. Some of the results of these studies are given.—G. R. Davies.

4930. MCKAY, HUGHINA. Food consumption of farm families. *Ohio Agric. Exper. Station, Bull. #433*

1929: pp. 34.—The food consumption of a selected group of 47 Ohio families in the year 1926 was learned by the account book method. Its adequacy was measured by the double dietary scale of Edith Hawley. The average adult male units per family were 4 on the basis of energy and 4.6 on the basis of mineral and protein needs. At an average daily outlay of 41 cents per unit, the average nutrient exceeded the standard as follows: calories, 6%; protein, 35%; phosphorus, 53%; calcium 18%; and iron, 5%. But the total amount of food having been very unequally distributed, only 43% of the families actually had a diet which was in every respect adequate. The remaining 57% tended to provide for the protein and calcium needs first, their energy needs next, then for phosphorus, and finally for iron. The conclusions confirm Hawley's finding that food consumption per unit tends to be larger, the smaller the family. Also the adequate diets averaged a higher cost per unit than the diets which were inadequate in one or more factors. A larger expenditure for fruits and vegetables will, it is believed, make up the deficiency in iron and at the same time reduce the excess of other factors.—*G. S. M. Zorbaugh.*

4931. SAINZ, JOSE. Comparaison entre le coût de la vie en France et en Espagne. [The cost of living in France and Spain.] *Rev. Écon. Internat.* 21-3 (3) Sep. 1929: 537-549.—Study of comparative prices for a standard workers budget shows the cost of living to be lower in France than in Spain. Money wages are higher in Spain, but real wages are higher in France. The French advantage is so slight, however, that the Spanish laborer cannot materially improve his station by immigration to France.—*R. A. Brady.*

4932. SHERMAN, CAROLINE B. Rural standards of living. *South Atlantic Quart.* 28 (4) Oct. 1929: 346-353.—In studying rural standards of living, the methods and interpretations that have been used in studying standards of living among city families may serve in connection with income expenditure, and other economic phases but will not serve so well for the intangible or sociological phases. Differentiating characteristics are outlined and some commonly accepted attitudes are questioned.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

4933. WOODHOUSE, CHASE GOING. The standard of living at a professional level, 1816-17 and 1926-27. *J. Pol. Econ.* 37 (5) Oct. 1929: 552-572.—Analysis of detailed expenditures for living by families of two professional men employed by the United States government, one in 1816 and the other in 1926, throw light on changes in the standards of this class in a hundred and ten years. The sources of data are a carefully kept record of one year's expenses in 1816-1817, which recently was called to the author's attention; the other, the day-to-day record of a comparable family in 1926-1927 kept for the U. S. Bureau of Home Economics. Tables are given listing the items purchased, their cost and the percentage of the total family income which went for each purpose. Expenditures for food are analyzed in great detail and, so far as the data permit, for other items, with the purpose of determining what was used in 1816 and not in 1926 and vice versa, and how expenditures for the items entering into the cost of living had been redistributed in the meantime. The development of the factory system, of engineering skill and of business methods account for many differences; increased knowledge in medicine, dentistry, and child development account for expenditures on these accounts in the later, not found in the earlier budget. The family today is better endowed than the one a hundred and ten years ago, although whether, with reference to other social classes, it is "better off," is an interesting question for speculation.—*Margaret Loomis Stecker.*

WEALTH, PROPERTY AND INCOME

(See also Entries 4456, 4597, 4611, 4702)

4934. FELLNER, FREDERIC de. La fortune nationale de la Hongrie actuelle. [National wealth of Hungary.] *Bull. Périodique de Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (72) Oct. 1929: 489-494.—A point-by-point inventory of the resources and claims making up the national wealth of Hungary, with the following summary figures (in million pengös): real property, 11,252 (32.41%); mines, 1,460 (4.20%); improvements, 8,190 (23.59%); transport and communication 2,921 (8.41%); personal property, 10,519 (30.30%); balances due from abroad, 370 (1.09%); total national wealth, 34,714; less debts due abroad 2,634; giving net national wealth of 32,080. Whether the national wealth has increased since the world war is virtually impossible to discover because of changes in the state and because of unstable money.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

4935. LÜTKE, A. Die saarländische Aufwertungsregelung. Ihre Geschichte—die Abweichungen von der deutschen Gesetzgebung. [Revaluation in the Saar. Its history, and divergencies from German revaluation legislation.] *Saarwirtschaftszeitung.* 34 (18) May 4, 1929: 297-301.

COOPERATION

(See also Entries 4492, 4592, 4700, 4701, 5502)

4936. BOURGIN, GEORGES. La coopération italienne fasciste. [Cooperation in Fascist Italy.] *Rev. d. Études Coopératives.* 8 (31) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 249-259.—Cooperation in Italy has become an integral part of the Fascist program. A unification and expansion of all cooperatives has gradually been effected by the official *Ente*. Schools for the training of managers have been established at various places. At present there are more than 8,000 cooperative organizations in Italy, mainly of consumers and agricultural producers, although rural banks also play an important role. The movement is almost entirely agrarian. The statistics used in the article are derived from an official publication of the *Ente*; but after all allowances for bias and propaganda, the writer states his belief in the importance of the movement.—*W. J. Couper.*

4937. CHIAPPERO, JUAN, et al. Sindicatos profesionales agrarios. [Farmers' professional unions.] *Bol. d. Museo Soc. Argentino.* 17 (84) Jun. 1929: 261-268.—The detailed plan of organization of the Argentine Cooperative Association adopted at Rosario, 1929.—*L. L. Bernard.*

4938. EKE, PAUL A. Cooperative buying in West Virginia. *West Virginia Agric. Exp. Stu. Bull.* #221. 1929: pp. 55.—A description and statistical study of the organization and business practices of 21 cooperative buying organizations in West Virginia has been used to discover the problems common to all and to suggest ways for their solution. The chief aims of cooperative buying is, first, a supply of guaranteed high quality products and second, a downward revision of the retailing margins, which can be accomplished most effectively by organizing on a strictly cooperative basis and by doing business on conservative principles. These are characterized as avoiding speculative buying, selling at reasonable competitive prices on a cash basis, and handling supplies of guaranteed quality which are demanded in large volume. Retail margins as low as 2 to 5% were sufficient for car-door services, but some communities were willing to pay 3 to 5 times these margins for the more complete service of retail supply stores.—*P. A. Eke.*

4939. FROKER, RUDOLPH K., and PRICE, H. BRUCE. Organization and management problems of cooperative oil associations in Minnesota. *U. S. Dept. Agric. Circ.* #80. 1929: pp. 47.—Minnesota cooperative oil associations increased in number from 1 in 1921 to 48 in 1927. The 48 associations, handling gasoline, oil, and distillate products, operated 27 service stations and 69 bulk stations in 1928. They are organized as single community, multiple community, or county organizations, and the size of the territory they serve varies according to the type of the organization. Of the stockholders 86% are farmers. Substantial savings have been realized. The efficiency of business management varies widely between associations. A federation of state cooperative oil associations in Minnesota was perfected in 1926 to assist member associations with local-management problems and to act as a central purchasing agency for locals. This association handled 4,000,000 gallons of gasoline during 1927. The success of cooperative oil associations thus far appears to be due chiefly to (1) the comparatively simple character of the business (handling a single line of standardized products), and (2) the substantial savings to patrons made possible in part by a larger volume of business than that of private stations serving the same territory.—Caroline B. Sherman.

4940. HOOD, ROBIN. Cooperative marketing under the Soviet regime. *Cooperative Marketing J.* 3 (4) Jul. 1929: 106-110.—Since 1921 the Russian government has fostered cooperative associations on the part of farmers and peasants. These associations market agricultural products and buy supplies both for the farmers and for the government. Government assistance has been in the form of large sums of money available to farmers through their cooperative associations. Since 1920 cooperative associations have grown in number from 12,850 to 93,400, while membership in cooperatives has shown a larger increase.—Gordon W. Sprague.

4941. LINARES, JOSÉ A. El sindicato agrario como medio de defensa de la producción. [The Agricultural Union as a means to the defense of production.] *Boletín d. Museo Soc. Argentino.* 17 (85) Jul. 1929: 313-318.—Agricultural cooperation has not flourished in Argentina because the soil is owned by large landholders who absorb profits and leave the tillers of the soil without adequate stimulus. The plan of Tomás Amadeo for a national union of cooperatives under the patronage of the federal government aims at a non-partisan agency to regulate the sale of agricultural products somewhat after the model of the Canadian Pool. In addition to providing better marketing facilities this overhead union will also seek to educate the farmer in civic and agricultural matters and thus lead to an improvement of his standard of living. The present administration is pledged to a program of relief for the farmer and the law establishing the national syndicate under government protection will almost certainly be passed this year.—L. L. Bernard.

4942. LIVERSAGE, V. Farmers organizations in the United States. *Scottish J. Agric.* 12 (3) Jul. 1929: 267-276.—The early period of cooperative activity had associated with it the idea that the middleman could be eliminated. Later a more moderate and constructive program was inaugurated. Time has shown the danger of interfering with economic laws. The need for a more efficient management has been realized. At present the sum total of cooperative activity surpasses in amount and activity that of any other time.—W. G. Murray.

4943. KERÉK, MICHAEL. A mezőgazdasági beszerző szövetkezetek problémái. [Problems of the retail cooperative societies in rural districts (Hungary).] *Magyar Gazdák Szemléje.* 34 (10) Oct. 1929: 413-419.—

Cooperative societies have been established to grant credit to farmers, to market their products, and to supply them with equipment. The crisis in agriculture has affected these societies. Farmers have become cautious and are tending to act independently. Commercial agents travelling through the country deal directly with the farmers. Cooperative societies cannot operate successfully without the support of their members.—Francis Komin.

4944. SCANLAN, J. J., and TINLEY, J. M. Business analysis of the Tobacco Growers' Cooperative Association. *U. S. Dept. Agric., Cir.* #100. Oct. 1929: pp. 152.—The Tobacco Growers' Cooperative Association of Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina was incorporated in 1922. Relatively low prices for tobacco in 1920, following high prices during the World War, together with dissatisfaction with the auction-floor system of selling, and encouragement from some who believed that relief from these conditions could be secured through farmers' cooperative associations, were the principal factors which caused its organization. Nearly 96,000 growers signed contracts to deliver their tobacco to the association during the four years of its operation. The association attempted to secure delivery of over half the chief types of tobacco grown in these three states; but conditions were unfavorable to the successful operation of the large-scale tobacco cooperative as it was organized and operated. In June, 1926, the end of its fourth year, after receiving a total of over 531,000,000 pounds of tobacco valued at over \$100,000,000 from its members, the association was put in the hands of receivers. The causes of failure may be grouped as follows: (1) conditions among tobacco growers; (2) policies and practice during organization; (3) mistakes in operating policies and management; and (4) market conditions and commercial interests unfavorable to the association. In spite of its failure and some of the temporary harmful effects, the association has to its credit many accomplishments, which will have a lasting and beneficial influence upon the conditions and future of the tobacco growers of these states. There is reason to believe that a new organization will eventually be formed in this area built upon the principles of service, stability, and economy, for both the growers and manufacturers, and with cooperation between these two groups instead of opposition.—Caroline B. Sherman.

4945. T., V. La enseñanza de la cooperación. [The teaching of cooperation.] *Bol. d. Museo Soc. Argentino.* 17 (88) Oct. 1929: 494-496.—The peoples less advanced industrially and with the largest percentage of illiteracy are the most advanced in the matter of cooperation. (Brief summaries of efforts at instruction regarding cooperation in the United States, Germany, Russia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Italy, Great Britain, Switzerland, and Sweden.)—L. L. Bernard.

4946. TARDY, LOUIS. Le crédit et la coopération en agriculture. Le régime juridique des coopératives agricoles. [Agricultural credit and cooperation: legal regulation of agricultural cooperative societies.] *Musée Soc.* 36 (9) Sep. 1929: 378-382.—In 1927 there were 4,442 agricultural cooperative societies in France, 1,753 of which had benefited from agricultural credit from the government. There were over 1,500 fruit and vegetable societies, mainly in eastern France; 394 cooperative creameries, and 351 cooperative wine cellars. Because of the climate cooperative wheat storage flourishes better in Algeria (where there were 18 units) than in France. There are also numerous societies for the cooperative purchase and utilization of agricultural utilities. Governmental extensions of credit are frequent, but not systematically organized. The legislation covering the three types of cooperative societies (private civil, commercial, and simple asso-

cieties) has developed gradually since 1832 and is in need of codification. Legal controls are at present diverse and sometimes conflicting, and often unknown to members. The civil societies are best adapted to the general needs of cooperation in France.—*L. L. Bernard.*

4947. UNSIGNED. La agremiación de los agrarios. [Farmers' Union.] *Boletín d. Museo Soc. Argentino.* 17(85) Jul. 1929: 328-330.—The subcommittee of the Rural Association of Argentina appointed to study government aid to cooperation recommends no aid for self supporting types of cooperation (such as rural credit societies), but aid and protection for those, like the grain and cattle cooperatives, which need leadership and help. Canadian experience shows that governments do not become interested until forced to do so. The plan of organization proposed is to invite all associations interested in rural life to meet and formulate a program. (Detailed findings of the subcommittee.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

4948. UNSIGNED. Development of consumers' cooperation in 28 countries. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 29(4) Oct. 1929: 99-101.—In July, 1929, the Swiss *Konsument-Verein* published data on consumers' cooperation in 28 countries. The cooperative movement is shown to have attracted about 34,000,000 members. Russia leads in the number of societies (28,616) and in the amount of annual sales (\$2,810,700,000). Sales in France, Germany, and Great Britain exceed \$100,000,000. One-eighth of the population are cooperators in Finland, which leads in this respect. In Great Britain, Hungary, Russia, and Switzerland 10% or more of the population are members. The proportion in Australia, Canada, Spain, Yugoslavia, and the United States is less than 1%. The total number of cooperative societies in the 28 countries covered is 52,707. The members of these societies constitute 5.56% of the total population. Total annual sales come to \$4,816,000,000, and the average sale per member is \$142. The information given is based on societies affiliated with the "central educational union." Since only a small proportion of the societies in the United States have this connection, cooperative strength in this country is under-represented in the data.—*Edward Berman.*

CONSUMPTION OF WEALTH

(See also Entry 4412)

4949. CORBETT, ROGER B. Preferences and practices in buying vegetables in Providence, Rhode Island. *Rhode Island Agric. Exper. Station Bull.* #220. Sep. 1929: pp. 69.—The data for this study are 182 returns of mail questionnaires, personal visits to 21 housewives and to 30 retailers. Information on consumer and retailer opinions on demand are presented for 12 vegetables, lettuce, spinach, tomatoes, asparagus, sweet corn, celery, beets, carrots, potatoes, squash, string beans and peppers. The size and frequency of purchase of each are tabulated. Consumer quality demands are measured by the number of times the particular quality was mentioned as desirable by the consumers. Demand curves are computed for each product on the basis of the per cent of the consumers who report that they would not buy if the price reached certain levels. These curves are all of the same general type, the familiar S curve sloping downward.—*W. C. Waite.*

4950. LIND, ERWIN. Die Statistik der Umsatzsteuerveranlagung als Erkenntnisquelle für Berechnung eines "Index des Massenverbrauchs." [The statistics of sales tax assessments as a source for calculating an "index of consumption."] *Jahrb. f.*

Nationalökonomie u. Stat. 130(6) Jun. 1929: 896-900.—It might be possible to construct an index of consumption from volume 353 of the Statistics of the German Empire, which deals with sales taxes. This would have enormous practical value. To get such figures some changes would be needed in present government methods. A clear distinction between wholesale and retail sales is needed. The source of these secondary statistics now seems fairly reliable, for the bureau uses it to check income tax figures. Some groups of the present classification are too large. Sub-groups that serve private houses and stores that sell office goods should be treated separately. As yet, the 1927 figures have not been worked up. For these the government can perhaps make appropriate adjustments.—*Edith Ayres.*

4951. TAYLOR, ALONZO E. The place of wheat in the diet. *Wheat Studies, Food Research Inst. (Stanford Univ.).* 5(4) Feb. 1929: 147-174.—Wheat now contributes about one-fourth of the calories of the American diet. It is still the outstanding single staple foodstuff. In most southern European countries wheat contributes a larger proportion of the total calories than in the United States; but in countries where rye or rice is the staple cereal, its contribution is smaller. Its nutritional importance in the United States lies primarily in the starch content, not in the content of protein, mineral elements, vitamins, or roughage. To consume our wheat as whole wheat bread instead of white bread would make no essential contribution to the national health, and would not be in the interest of national economy, at least if the present American diet continues to prevail. Protein, minerals, vitamins, and roughage are adequately available in other foodstuffs. Nutritional security in the diet is to be sought in the milk supply; and perhaps more than an eighth of the milk supply is secured from mill offals of wheat. Wheat now ranks as one of the cheapest foods. Per capita consumption appears to be increasing in the world at large, but not in the United States or in Great Britain, Canada, and Australasia. Under present conditions of American prosperity, there is little reason to anticipate increased per capita consumption here.—*M. K. Bennett.*

4952. WAITE, WARREN C. The economics of consumption as a field for research in agricultural economics. *J. Farm Econ.* 11(4) Oct. 1929: 565-573.—The field is as yet slightly developed, but we may look forward to a great expansion and systematic development of work in the immediate future.—*S. W. Mendum.*

STATE INDUSTRIES AND SUBSIDIES

(See also Entries 4473, 4474, 4672, 4961, 4976, 4996, 5495)

4953. JÄRVINEN, KYÖSTI. Die öffentlichen Unternehmungen in der Staatswirtschaft der nordischen Länder. [Government ownership in the Scandinavian countries.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 29(2) Apr. 1929: 244*-258*.—A review of the extent and profitability of public ownership of commercial enterprises in Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and Finland. The enterprises considered comprise the post, the telephone and telegraph industries, railways, canals, and the electric power industry. In addition to the public utilities, the public domains are considered, especially the state forests with ancillary industries, mines, ports navy yards, banks, consumption monopolies, and lesser concerns. Generally speaking, when interest and capital amortization are taken into account, only the undertakings of Sweden and Finland are paying concerns.—*M. G. Glaeser.*

PUBLIC FINANCE

(See also Entries 5146, 5151, 5153, 5263)

GENERAL

(See also Entries 5139, 5142, 5143, 5144, 5145, 5155)

4954. PAYEN, ÉDOUARD. La situation financière de la France et le budget de 1930. [The financial position of France and the budget of 1930.] *J. d. Econ.* 88 Oct. 1929: 113-118.—The budget presented by the French government in May 1929 proposed a reduction of about 1,200 million francs in the national tax levies. Such a reduction had become possible through the success achieved, following years of difficult fiscal administration, in balancing the budget, effecting satisfactory conversion of the short term debt, and initiating a process of amortization. The proposed reductions affect a variety of taxes and are based on three principles: "the protection of the family, the lightening of levies on consumption, the encouragement of production." The maintenance of a balanced budget is a primary essential; tax reduction is not consistent with proposals to inflate expenses.—*H. L. Caverly.*

4955. PIERRE, R.-J. Les budgets des principaux pays. [The budgets of the principal countries.] *J. d. Econ.* 88 Oct. 1929: 129-141.—This article presents data on governmental revenues and expenditures uniformly reduced to French francs, the several moneys being taken at their average values on the New York exchange during 1928. Substantially all the countries of Europe, North America, and South America are included, with totals for each continent, together with the Asian and African states from which figures were obtainable. The expenditure figures are also expressed in per capita terms for ease of comparison. Budgetary figures for states and provinces of federated states are included in the more important cases. Per capita figures for military expenditures, diplomatic expenditures, the cost of public instruction, and the debt service of the chief countries are presented. (This article supplements a collection of data by the same author on production and foreign trade, in the April issue of the same journal, similarly reduced to comparable bases.)—*H. L. Caverly.*

4956. STEPHENSON, R. M. and COPP, PHILIP M. Budgets of European countries, 1929. 2—Western and Central Europe. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull.* #654. Oct. 1929: pp. 61.

4957. UNSIGNED. The financial system of the USSR. *Econ. Rev. Soviet Union.* 4(14-15) Aug. 1, 1929: 256-258.—The state budget of the USSR combines the budgets of the constituent republics with that of the central government. The Soviet federal budget is distinguished from that of other countries by the large amounts spent in financing the national economy. Taxes and excises form the most important sources of budget income. Agricultural and income taxes, both progressive on the basis of several criteria and ranging from 4 to 30 %, are the principal direct taxes. Other taxes include an 8% levy on state and cooperative enterprises, a turnover tax of from 1.6 to 17.15% on industry and trade, an inheritance tax, a tax on superprofits, and stamp taxes. The chief excises are those on alcohol, wines and beverages, sugar, tobacco, and textiles. Tariff duties are levied for both revenue and protective purposes. Non-tax revenues include those from railroads, posts and telegraphs, together with part of the profits of state industrial and trading enterprises. Both republican and local bodies depend mainly on the taxes that have been mentioned for their revenues. Practically all the agricultural and income taxes and 90% of the industry and trade tax are deducted for use within the republic where they are collected. Deductions are made from the republic's share for local purposes, al-

though local, industrial, and trading enterprises and minor taxes also contribute small amounts. Subsides and additions to the income tax complete the local sources of revenue. Decentralization of local budgets is the tendency in recent years. The state banking system has been coordinated and simplified.—*Whitney Coombs.*

4958. UNSIGNED. The state finances. *Scheel's Rev.* 3(10) Dec. 1928: 1-9.—The adjusted budget of Estonia has for each of the years, 1925, 1926-27, and 1927-28, shown a slight surplus. Expenditures increased annually at the rate of about 5% while revenues have grown at a slightly greater rate. Ordinary revenue in 1927-28 amounted to *Ekr.* 88.6 millions. Of this *Ekr.* 12.7 millions were classed as direct taxes and stamp duties. In the former group were income taxes yielding *Ekr.* 2.6 millions, and taxes on trade and industry yielding *Ekr.* 2.8 millions. Both have fallen in the past four years. Other revenues consisted of customs, *Ekr.* 19.1 millions; excises, *Ekr.* 5.1 millions; alcohol monopoly, *Ekr.* 14.2 millions; and state enterprises, *Ekr.* 37.0 millions. The last two items are recorded in gross figures. The net revenue from the alcohol monopoly amounted to *Ekr.* 10.5 millions. In the group classed as state enterprises, state forests yielded about *Ekr.* 5 millions net, the postal administration less than one million *Ekr.*, and the railroads just paid their way. The several state industrial and commercial enterprises were being carried on at a loss, although the current reports of the Treasury seemed to indicate slight profits.—*Whitney Coombs.*

TAXATION

(See also Entries 4020, 4500, 4537, 4600, 4614, 4616, 4645, 4674, 4697, 4950, 5140, 5141, 5150, 5152, 5154, 5157, 5158)

4959. BANERJEA, P. N. Income-tax in India. *Indian J. Econ.* 10-2(37) Oct. 1929: 179-234.—India has developed the income tax as an integral part of its general tax system after a slow and not easy progress due to the general antipathy of the Indian toward direct taxes. The first income taxes in British India date back to 1860 when, accepting the proposal of Mr. James Wilson, finance member, the Indian Legislative Council passed a bill providing for a levy on incomes. A checkered history marks the fortune of the tax, characterized chiefly by repeals and reenactments, with modifications and amendments. Originally an emergency source, the tax now commands place as a regular source of governmental revenue. Landed incomes are exempt from the present income tax, which is graduated and applies to individuals, firms, and corporations. A super-tax is leviable against incomes in excess of 50,000 rupees. The rate varies from slightly less than 1% to approximately 9% in the income tax, and from roughly 6% to 18% in the super-tax, collections being made at the source wherever practicable. The yield is now substantial and will undoubtedly contribute more as the industrial and commercial pursuits of the country are further expanded.—*W. H. Stauffer.*

4960. BEROLZHEIMER, JOSEPH, and LERCHE, FRIEDRICH. Die Steuereinnahmen des Freistaates Preussen und seiner Gemeinden und Gemeindeverbände in den Rechnungsjahren 1925, 1926, 1927. Dargestellt auf Grund der laufenden Steuernachweisungen. [Tax receipts of the Free State of Prussia, its communes, and communal unions, in the fiscal years, 1925, 1926, and 1927—on the basis of current tax reports.] *Z. d. Preuss. Stat. Landesamts.* 68(3-4) 1929: 377-402.

4961. DOUGALL, HERBERT E. Taxation of railways in Canada: analysis of the burden. *J. Land & Pub. Utility Econ.* 5(4) Nov. 1929: 398-411.—Following a first installment which emphasized the lack

of uniformity in the basis of taxation, the present article deals with the trend of the tax burden during the past ten years, its distribution, the extent of tax exemption, the effect of taxation on the level of railway rates, and a comparison of Canadian and American railway taxes. The tax burden on railways has gradually increased with reference to gross receipts and dividends paid but, as a percentage of total expenses, a relatively slight change is found. However, taxes in relation to net operating revenue have declined from a peak in 1920, largely as a result of increased revenues. Though inadequate data vitiate comparisons of railway taxes with those of other types of corporations, the steam railway tax burden appears lighter than that of electric railways, because of exemption policies, but somewhat heavier than that of life insurance companies. The influence of non-uniform tax bases is reflected in the wide variation in the rate per mile of provincial taxes. Compared with state taxes in the United States, Canadian provincial taxation is exceedingly low. The effect of tax exemption policies is measured by comparing actual taxes paid in each province with what those taxes would be if the legal rates were applied without exemptions. The Canadian National is paying a decreasing proportion of the total taxes paid, despite the increased percentage of total gross receipts, while its competitor, the Canadian Pacific, is paying an increasing share into the same treasury from which deficits of the Canadian National are made up. The tax burden on selected American railways is much lighter than on Canadian roads. Comparing 1917 and 1926, this difference is least on the basis of net income before taxes and corporate net income, but with reference to gross receipts, net operating revenue, gross income, dividends paid and total expense the American railways bear at least twice the burden of their Canadian rivals. Consequently Canadian grain shippers have a considerable advantage over American shippers. This differential advantage results from Canadian rate legislation, extensive land grants to the railways, and a government guarantee of railway securities. This survey shows the need for (1) a revision of tax policy in the direction of relating taxes to earnings; (2) a recapitalization of the Canadian National; (3) removal of exemption privileges; (4) establishment of rates which will make users of railways pay for the services; and (5) lessening of government activity in railroading.—E. W. Morehouse.

4962. EGGER, RUDOLF. Die Genfer Verhandlungen über die Doppelbesteuerung. [The Geneva proceedings on double taxation.] *Mitteil. d. Verbandes Österreichischer Banken u. Bankiers*. 11(3-4) Jun. 20, 1929: 85-93.—While the Geneva conference on international double taxation in October, 1928, at which representatives from 27 countries were present, brought no direct settlement of the problem, some progress was made toward an ultimate solution. The difference between the European tax laws and those of England, the United States, and the Scandinavian countries makes progress slow. Some countries already have treaties regarding double taxation and more are planned. These conferences are trying to work out model treaties. One of the most beneficial results of the conferences already held is an increase in mutual understanding of the tax problems of the various countries. Future conferences will attempt to build up a greater fund of information and encourage reciprocal agreements between the nations.—Charles S. Tippetts.

4963. EINAUDI, LUIGI. Contributo alla ricerca dell'“ottima imposta.” [The search for the “optimum tax.”] *Ann. di Economia*. 5 1929: 7-242.—The author maintaining the position taken in preceding articles, carries on a discussion of taxation with De Viti de' Marco, on the basis of the latter's definition of social income as the quantity of goods of the first order annually produced and consumed. After clearing the

ground of errors in method, and pointing out the difference between the present and the previous treatment, which emphasized the quota saved and quota consumed, the author states the fundamental conclusion of his investigation, that the choice left to the tax payer between paying more or paying less leads to a stable equilibrium. This principle of choice leads to a tax which does not disturb the existing economic equilibrium, that is, the equilibrium is not subjected to change because of forces due to the tax itself. This tax may be called Fair, or Neutral, or even Optimum. It does not decrease, but augments, production. The author reaches this result by means of a criticism of the thought of De Viti contained in the fundamental expressions: universality of taxation, proportionality to income, equality of income with quantity of direct goods (*beni diritti*). Setting aside the hypothesis of a stationary society in which there are no savings, he observes that the taxation of savings (*beni risparmio*) gives rise to double taxation in a progressive society, while in a decadent society the exemption of savings that have been consumed gives rise to a hiatus (*salto d'imposta*) in the tax. It is therefore not sufficient to consider simply the state of society, one must consider also the problem of distribution of the tax. To approach this question the author sets up in place of the natural productive cycle a theoretical annual cycle in order to eliminate the difficulty created by the different durations of the real cycles. Keeping in mind that producers are always, as a result of competition, in a state of equality in relation to the annual cycle, the author defines the fair tax and presents three plans of taxation according to the criteria of consumed, produced, or earned income. The tax on earned income is unstable, for in the case of consumption loans it leads to the formation of real and actual incomes in favor of debtors. The same thing happens in the case of production loans, where the tax payer with a long term pays more than does the one with a short term. However, equilibrium can always be regained, for it is always the consumer who suffers, not the saver, and to that extent undesirable effects are likely to appear. For this reason lawmakers have made an end of taxing consumption rather than saved wealth. The author brings up three of De Viti's arguments to prove the contradictions in the latter. They are: (1) the failure to recognize the double taxation on the durable good, “house,” leads to the consequence of having to extend the same thesis to all production goods, assuming that these latter are identical in nature with the former; (2) the De Viti syllogism according to which the tax should be imposed because of the demand for raw materials and of work done by the tax payer does not agree with his conception of income; (3) taxation of interest (*interessi*) with the aim of taxing income from savings has no justification once it has been proved that the average taxpayer does not enjoy any income from interest. In conclusion the author, after taking into account the origin of savings in primitive and in modern society, notes a greater approximation to equity in taxation, in a system of taxes on normal income (*reddito normale*) and to this extent considers the De Viti proposition as to a proportional tax on income very imperfect. (The treatise has a bibliography of Italian and foreign titles.)—G. Frisella Vella.

4964. EMERY, ERNEST H. A reasonable addition to a reserve for bad debts under the tax law. *Natl. Income Tax Mag.* 7(10) Oct. 1929: 383-384.—Since the Revenue Act of 1921, for the first time permitted taxpayers to adopt the reserve method of handling bad debts, there appears to have been a considerable divergence of opinion as to the correct treatment of bad debts. The gist of the rulings of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is that there should be set up, as a charge to surplus, a reserve for bad debts at the beginning of the year in which the change is made to

provide for bad debts arising from prior years sales based upon the taxpayer's bad debts experience. Furthermore, any debts ascertained to be worthless in the current year, but which arose from prior years' sales should be allowed as a deduction in the current year in addition to a deduction representing an increase in the reserve at the end of the current year. An examination of a reasonable method suggests that the addition to the bad debt reserve should be sufficient to absorb the charges against the reserve and also to provide for any potential bad debts contained in the outstanding receivables at the end of a taxable year.—*M. H. Hunter.*

4965. GAETANO, FRANCESCO de. I dazi interni di consumo. [Internal consumption duties.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 19 (9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 808-813.—The internal consumption duties in Italy represent a form of taxation which is burdensome for the taxpayer, expensive to collect for the State, and gives rise to great inequalities of treatment from municipality to municipality. Nevertheless they represent both for the State and for the municipalities an important source of revenue. In 1924 the municipalities received from these duties 1,279 million *lire*, and in the following year 1,420 million *lire*, and in 1926 1,643 million *lire*. After a careful survey of the sources of this revenue the author reaches the following conclusions: (1) $\frac{1}{3}$ of the total revenue are derived from duties covering a very limited number of commodities; (2) great differences in the burden of taxation exist in the different municipalities; (3) the cost of collection of these duties is very high. The author proposes a radical reform: abolition of the consumption duties and imposition of taxes of various types on a very few products, which will provide the same amount of revenue but will entail very little expense for collection.—*Mario Saibante.*

4966. HARTMAN, J. W. The appraisement of oil properties for assessment purposes. *Bull. Natl. Tax Assn.* 15 (1) Oct. 1929: 18-21.—The method employed in making an appraisal is influenced by the purpose for which it is to be used, the conditions under which it must be made, and the information which is available. The assessor is concerned with an appraisal to supply the base for an *ad valorem* tax, and rarely does this represent the fair market value. This makes little difference, but it is vital to have uniformity and equalization in order that there may be an equitable distribution of the tax burden. To illustrate the difficulties in assessing oil properties, problems are discussed as they are found in Los Angeles County.—*M. H. Hunter.*

4967. HARRISON, WM. HENRY. Valuation problems in federal taxation. *Natl. Income Tax Mag.* 7 (10) Oct. 1929: 385-390; 404-406.—After a review of the historical back ground, the article is concerned primarily with the differences in conclusions, and the premises on which they are based, with respect to valuations allowed by the Income Tax Unit and those allowed by the Board of Tax Appeals. Most of these differences arise in the interpretation of facts or because the Board has more facts. The purpose of a valuation insofar as federal taxation is concerned is to find a value that represents what a willing seller will accept and what a willing buyer will pay. In the Unit there are two methods of approach: the present worth method and the comparative sales method. The conclusion is reached that a given problem requiring a valuation to be made by the present worth method, when handed to several engineers, will be worked out with as many different results, especially when the problem is based on statistics contained in a questionnaire. The same is true when other methods of valuation are adopted.—*M. H. Hunter.*

4968. HERR, CLARENCE. The rural tax problem. *Soc. Forces.* 8 (1) Sep. 1929: 109-118.—In proportion to income, farmers pay greater taxes and receive fewer services therefor than urban dwellers. This arises from

the facts that taxable wealth per capita is less and the cost of rendering equivalent services is greater in the country than in the city. The former arises from the concentration in cities of factories, warehouses, office buildings, mercantile establishments, and corporate property of all kinds; the latter from scattered population and small scale operations by too numerous administrative units. The remedies suggested are consolidation of adjacent small counties and equalization of costs and services rendered through state aid.—*R. C. Engberg.*

4969. HOWE, HAROLD. The taxation system of Kansas. *Kansas Agric. Exper. Station Circ.* #144. 1929: pp. 24.—For popular presentation the several taxes of the state are described. Four special problems, aside from the general problem of reducing taxation in general, have to do with the taxes on corporations, banks, insurance companies, and intangible property. An appendix presents briefly federal tax data, thus completing the picture of tax burdens.—*Jens P. Jensen.*

4970. KAMBE, M. On the classification of taxes. *Kyoto Univ. Econ. Rev.* 4 (1) Jul. 1929: 1-12.—Kambe proposes to classify all taxes as either static or dynamic. The static group includes taxes which have as their subject a statical condition, such as property, income, and units of product. The dynamic group includes taxes which have a dynamical condition of income or property as the subject, such as transaction and consumption taxes. It is claimed that the above grouping has a new significance in the science of taxation because (1) it makes possible a clear and definite classification of taxes; (2) it makes use of a more important element of the object as a basis of classification; and (3) it is practicable because it conforms to reality.—*C. R. Tharp.*

4971. LANDY, M. W. L'impôt sur les bénéfices des sociétés en Angleterre. [The corporation profits tax in England.] *Rev. de Sci. & Légis. Finan.* 27 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 108-167.—The corporation profits tax on limited companies, levied in England from 1920 to 1924, was in most respects similar to the income tax. Capital gains were not taxable, hence no capital expense was deductible. Thus taxable receipts did not include, e.g., appreciation in value of capital assets, or profits from sale of securities (unless such was a regular part of the business). Likewise no deduction was allowed for cost of organizing the company, for depreciation beyond the actual loss by wear and tear, or for depletion. Interest on long-term loans was not deductible unless the company was willing to pay a 10% rather than a 5% rate, in which case fixed preference share dividends could also be deducted, although in no case could deduction be made on account of securities floated after the law went into effect. But in contrast to the income tax, no deduction was allowed for rental value of real estate owned, although if the business premises were rented instead, such rentals paid could be deducted. The reasons given for the introduction of the tax were: (1) the special privileges enjoyed under state protection by limited companies; (2) certain cases of apparent injustice arising from the Excess Profits Tax; (3) the comparative injustice suffered by partners, who must pay the super-tax even on undistributed profits. The faults of the tax which led to its abolition were revealed in: (1) the heavy weight falling solely on the holders of ordinary shares, if the tax were not passed on to the consumer; (2) the difference in treatment of shareholders of two different companies differing in their capital structures, or as to the date of issuance of their securities; (3) exemption of certain public utilities and refusal of exemption to others; (4) the rather arbitrary rules for deduction of expenses, especially where these differed from those of the Income Tax; (5) the initial deduction of £500 allowed to all companies. (The writer also examines some theoretical reasons for and against levying a

special tax on corporations, analyzes the practical reasons given for the introduction of the tax, and gives some details on its administration.)—*Carl Shoup.*

4972. LANGRAD, RUDOLF. Double taxation of income in Poland. *Rev. Polish Law & Econ.* 1(1) 1928: 37-47.

4973. McELOY, JOSEPH F.; McMMASTER, JOHN W., and BRADY, LEO. Death taxes—survey of underlying legal principles. *Natl. Income Tax Mag.* 7(10) Oct. 1929: 393-395.—The gross estate includes various types of transfers, some of which are as old as death taxation itself, but some have been tacked on from time to time as legislatures have extended the scope of death duties. The transfers of property which are now generally subject to tax are those by will, intestate laws, by way of dower, curtesy, etc., under power of appointment, in contemplation of death, intended to take effect in possession of enjoyment at or after death, by joint ownership, by tenancy by the entirety, or insurance. Transfers by will and intestate laws are the oldest, but because the tax originally extended only to this type of transfer other transfers became more common, and it was found that the tax could be successfully avoided. At present legislatures have gone so far as to include practically every type of devolution, and in several cases there is serious question as to whether the legislatures have not gone too far.—*M. H. Hunter.*

4974. NEWCOMBER, MABEL. State taxation of interstate income of manufacturing corporations. *Bull. Natl. Tax Assn.* 15(1) Oct. 1929: 10-13.—The state taxation of interstate income of corporations is a problem of growing importance. Fourteen states are now taxing manufacturing corporations on the basis of net income at rates varying from one to six per cent. Since a very large proportion of the income from manufactures arises from interstate transactions, the equity of such net income taxes depends on the equal taxation of income from interstate and intrastate business. Recent court decisions are making such equal taxation increasingly difficult. The only equitable tax is one which reaches all income equally, regardless of whether the corporation is domestic or foreign, and regardless of whether the business creating the income crosses state lines. If future court decisions should impose any substantial further limitations on the states' power of taxing interstate income, the net income tax will no longer offer an equitable form of state taxation of manufacture or of any other business in which interstate transactions are important. In this event, state taxation of business income had better be abandoned.—*M. H. Hunter.*

4975. RANKIN, E. R. The classification of property for taxation. *Univ. North Carolina Extension Bull.* 9(3) Oct. 1929: pp. 93.

4976. SANDAGE, C. N. The question of motor vehicle subsidy. *Bull. Natl. Tax Assn.* 15(1) Oct. 1929: 14-18.—The development of automotive transportation as a third major transportation agency has extended the possibilities and benefits of division of labor and specialization in industry beyond that provided by waterways and railways. Throughout its history the U. S. government has given financial support to major developments in transportation. The motor vehicle has been subsidized during its early development. But because of the direct taxes now levied upon the automobile owner, this is no longer true. The problem of subsidy reduces itself to a determination of what constitutes the roadbed of the automobile and a comparison of total highway costs and the direct taxes and assessments upon the motor vehicle. One method of securing a contribution from each type of highway use would be to charge what the "traffic would bear." A better method is to hold the group responsible for the construction and maintenance

of an adequate roadbed and then charge each user of the roadbed a rental based upon a combination of the benefit derived from the use of the roadbed and the injury the highway received from such traffic.—*M. H. Hunter.*

4977. SKRODZKI, BERNHARD. Die Steuereinnahmen des Freistaates Preussen, seiner Gemeinden und Gemeindeverbände in den Rechnungsjahren 1913 und 1925. [Tax receipts of Prussia, its communes and communal unions in the fiscal years, 1913 and 1925.] *Z. d. Preuss. Stat. Landesamts.* 68(3-4) 1929: 321-344.

4978. SWIFT, F. H. State systems of taxation for public schools. 1. The Wisconsin plan. *Amer. School Board J.* 78(3) 1929: 61, 62, 142.—This is the first of a series of articles dealing with state tax systems as they relate to school finance. Three unique features of the Wisconsin plan of providing aid to schools are pointed out: (1) the income tax is the chief source of school revenue; (2) surtaxes on incomes are used to provide a retirement fund for teachers; (3) income taxes are shared with localities on a percentage basis. The method of apportionment is criticized for its failure to take account of local needs. A detailed account is given of the various school funds, of appropriations from the state general fund, and of the taxes which provide revenue for this fund. A tabular analysis of state aid for elementary and secondary schools is presented, which shows that income taxes provided 77.3% of the funds for these purposes. The use of the income tax rather than the property tax as a source of state aid is commended.—*S. E. Leland,*

4979. SWIFT, F. H. State systems of taxation for public schools. *Amer. School Board J.* 78(4) 1929: 45, 46; (5) 1929: 65, 66, 150, 152.—One article contains a résumé of the North Carolina Plan. The schools are supported by generous appropriations from the state general tax fund. This fund is accumulated through the usual method of taxing incomes, inheritances, and corporations, and from business licenses and fees. There has been no general property tax levy since 1925. An analysis of the state tax system in operation is furnished with particular emphasis given to the sources of income and expenditures for educational purposes. The second article is an exposition of school tax administration in Connecticut. A brief historical survey of public school finance is given for the period 1700 to 1925. There is no specific tax levied for school purposes, but the schools receive aid through channels of appropriation from the state general fund. For the years 1925 and 1926, 39% of the total state tax receipts were pledged to specific appropriations and hence not available for general distribution. About one third of the corporations tax is allocated to education, and 8.5% of the inheritance tax, and 5.07% of the general property tax go for the same purpose. An analysis is given of the entire levies and receipts which flow into the state civil list for the years 1925 and 1926.—*Howard Berolzheimer.*

4980. UNSIGNED. Taxation of agriculture. *Report of Tax Commission of North Carolina.* 1928: 47-203.—In 1927 the average net income of 1,156 owner-operated farms well distributed over the State of North Carolina was \$405 per farm. This figure represented the return from land, capital, and the business ability of the operator. The taxes of these farms average \$103, or 20.3% of net income. The returns in the several sections of the state varied greatly from these average figures. Data from 416 rented farms showed that the average net rent before deducting taxes was \$695 per farm. Taxes averaged \$201, or 28.9% of net rent. Wide variations were found in the relationship between assessed values and estimated market values. The assessment of 4.5% of the farms studied was at 30% or less of their market

value, and at the other extreme 3.4% were assessed at 150% or more of their value. The average for all farms was 75%. Small farms and large farms were more heavily taxed than medium sized farms. The Commission's conclusions were: (1) that taxes on agriculture were heavy throughout the state, and particularly so in those sections where income was especially low; (2) that improved assessment methods were needed; (3) that poor farm management and marketing made incomes low and thus made taxes more burdensome.—Whitney Coombs.

4981. UNSIGNED. The taxation of public service corporations. *Report of Tax Commission of North Carolina.* 1928: 223-319.—The state and local tax payments of public service corporations in North Carolina for 1927 amounted to \$8,371,000, or to about 10% of all state and local tax collections for that year. For local purposes public service corporations were subject to the general property tax at the prevailing rate, although assessment of their property was usually placed in the hands of different officials and was performed under different rules from those affecting other property. The state made this class of corporations subject to the general corporation income tax at the same rate as other corporations and to state franchise or privilege taxes which differed with each class of corporation. Steam railroads paid two-thirds of the taxes collected from public service corporations. Their taxes amounted to 6.5% of gross operating revenue. Telephone companies paid 7.5% and express companies 2.2%, the other groups being between these limits. A comparison of taxes and net income indicates that the railroads paid in taxes 25.2% of their net income. Electric light and power companies paid 16.3%, telephone companies 24.4%, and the Pullman Company 16.7%. Compared with these figures were similar ones of national banks which paid 12.5%; state banks, 23.6%; urban business property, 28.6%; urban residence property, 34.5%; and farm property 28.9%. An analysis of assessments indicates that railroad and electric light and power properties are assessed on a higher basis than urban property, but lower than farm property or that of the telephone companies. Railroad taxes seem somewhat heavier in North Carolina than in neighboring states. The glaring inequalities among power companies and their low level of taxes were explained by the fact that they were valued almost wholly by local assessors.—Whitney Coombs.

4982. WAKEFIELD, E. E. Bond discount as expense. *Natl. Income Tax Mag.* 7(10) Oct. 1929: 379-382, 409.—The proper treatment of bond discount in the determination of taxable income and of earnings for financial purposes is a subject which has not been adequately passed upon by the courts. It must be recognized that there are two possible views as to bond discount which produce quite distinct results in the determination of income and in balance sheets related thereto. It may be that the courts will ultimately decide that a bond issue at a discount represents simply a present obligation to pay at a future time a sum in excess of the amount received upon issue. It seems that such a theory is not likely to be adopted. It has long been recognized that the issue of bonds at a discount represents a plan for adjustment of the cost of the use of money borrowed. Upon examination, the conclusions are that there is no real capital contribution by the converting bond-holder beyond the amount of his actual loan plus the discount to the date of conversion, and there is no real expense to the corporation beyond the sum of the cash paid at the nominal rate of interest and the recognized capital contribution by the bond-holder in the amount of the discount to the date of conversion.—M. H. Hunter.

PUBLIC DEBTS

(See also Entries 5147, 5148)

4983. FRANK, WILHELM. Die kommunale Verschuldung seit 1924. [Communal indebtedness since 1924.] *Wirtschaftsdienst.* 14(37) Sep. 13, 1929: 1580-1584.

4984. UNSIGNED. Die Schulden von Reich, Ländern und Gemeinden. [The debts of Germany, its provinces and communes.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 9(5) Mar. 1929: 186-193; (16) Aug. 1929: 646-661.

INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC DEBTS

(See also Entries 4670, 4685, 4774, 4779, 4782, 4785, 4799, 5031, 5219, 5256, 5296)

4985. BRAND, R. H. and others. The reparation problem. *J. Royal Inst. Internat. Affairs.* 8(3) May 1929: 203-226.—An examination of the history of the reparations problem indicates that while Germany may, through taxation, continue to raise the amounts necessary to make its reparations payments, the possibility of transferring such payments to the Allied countries seems far less bright. In 1928 Germany had an adverse trade balance, aside from invisible exports, of over £200 million, and invisible exports may amount to as much as £50 million. Thus about £150 million per year has been made up for the past few years by borrowing. There seems little chance of building up the economic machine in Germany by means of this borrowing so that it will be capable of changing the adverse balance into a favorable one. Borrowing cannot be continued indefinitely. From the economic side of the question, a reduction of the amount of annual reparations payments is the only possible solution. Political problems, the intermixture of interallied debts and debts to America, as well as the reparations payments make any satisfactory solution difficult.—Whitney Coombs.

4986. MOULTON, HAROLD G. The interallied debts; their origin and present status. *Current Hist.* 30(3) Jun. 1929: 367-374.—Loans of the United States to foreign governments during the war period, amounting to \$8,298,900,000, were evidenced by properly signed certificates of indebtedness. They were not gifts, nor so desired by foreign governments. These loans were used for war purposes, properly so considered. Post-armistice loans amounted to \$2,756,900,000, offset by \$665,000,000 owed by the United States to European governments for goods and services. American policy, expressed by Congress on February 9, 1922, created a war-debt funding commission empowered to fund the debts under certain restrictions. A modification of the time over which payments could be made, and a lowering of the rate of interest from that first specified was later accomplished. Debt reduction ranged in extent from about 19% to 75%. Over 58% of the combined debts of continental Europe, considering principal and interest combined, were obliterated. Of even greater significance is the reduction in payments for the earlier years. The claims of the United States for reimbursement of expense for the army of occupation and costs of the mixed claims commission, while provided for in the Dawes plan, is in no sense a reparation claim. Unlike Europe, the United States has never been willing to link reparations and debt-settlement. Yet the facts about reparations have undoubtedly been considered in reaching conclusions as to how much each debtor to the United States is able to pay.—Arthur Deerin Call.

4987. REICHERT, J. W. Dawes-Plan-Erfahrungen und Young-Plan-Aussichten der deutschen Volkswirtschaft. [Dawes plan experience and Young plan

prospects in German economy.] *Stahl u. Eisen.* 49(43) Oct. 24, 1929: 1553-1558.

4988. RUEFF, JACQUES; OHLIN, B.; and KEYNES, J. M. Mr. Keynes' views on the transfer problem. *Econ. J.* 39(155) Sep. 1929: 388-408.—Keynes has insisted that there is still a transfer problem even when problems of the budget have been solved. It consists in reducing the gold-rate of efficiency-earnings of the German factors of production sufficiently to enable them to increase their exports to an adequate aggregate total. In answer Rueff introduces the "principle of the conservation of purchasing power" whereby it follows that a debtor state would not suffer a loss of purchasing power greater than the amount of their debt. There is then only a budgetary problem and not a transfer problem. Keynes holds that there is for each country a "natural" level of exports, depending on the economic structures of the different countries. Rueff refutes this view by citing the sequence of events in France when foreign credits were withdrawn. The commercial balance of France since 1913 proves fallacious the Keynes view of a "natural" level of exports. Experience shows that, no matter what the disturbance and how severe it may have been, an equilibrium in the balance of payments has always been restored. Professor Ohlin contends that Keynes neglects conditions of demand when he insists that the balance between exports and imports for indemnity paying countries is adjusted through supply conditions alone. In such a case the receiving country has more and the paying country less of buying power. In reply Keynes refutes the principle of "the conservation of purchasing power" and insists that real wages as well as money wages must fall in the indemnity paying country. The debtor country suffers a loss in purchasing power which exceeds the original debt. The experience of France cited by Rueff shows the difficulty of the kind of adjustment discussed. Further, France possessed means not available to Germany to facilitate the adjustment. Keynes denies the Ohlin claim that he had insisted that the adjustment must be made entirely through the supply side and that demand did not play a part here. However, Germany could affect the demand side only through the export of gold or foreign bills. These she does not have. Situations less serious than that confronting Germany have in the past been met by defaulting.—*Clyde Olin Fisher.*

4989. UNSIGNED. The new reparation plan; some unanswered questions. *Midland Bank Limited Monthly Rev.* Jun.-Jul. 1929: 1-5.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

(See also Entries 4953, 4981, 5057, 5138, 5206-5210)

4990. HARDY, CHARLES O. Recent growth of the electric light and power industry. *Brookings Inst. Pamphlet Series.* 1(1) Apr. 1, 1929: pp. 53.—This report is summarized in the following conclusions (1) The proportion of the electric light and power business done by very large corporations greatly increased. (2) The sales of electric energy of the very large units in the industry grew more rapidly than did their generating capacity. (3) The book value of the electric properties of the very large companies increased slightly more than did their generating capacity but less than did the actual output of electrical energy. (4) The facilities of the large companies were utilized a little more fully than were those of smaller companies. (5) The ratio of preferred stock to total capitalization doubled; the ratio of common stock and of short-term notes to total capitalization decreased; the

proportion of bonds showed little change. (6) Both the gross revenue and the operating expense per kilowatt hour generated decreased. (7) From 1923 on, the ratio of gross revenues to generating capacity declined. (8) From 1923 on, the ratio of gross revenues to electric property values declined. (9) The ratio of operating expenses to gross revenues showed a rapid decline. This decline was apparently due in part to declines in the price of fuel and in part to imposed operating efficiency. (10) Taxes increased slightly in proportion to gross income, the increase being greater in Federal than in state taxes. (11) The cost of capital borrowed or obtained through preferred stock issues declined sharply, mortgage bond yields declining more than preferred stock yields. (12) The prices of the common stocks of the large public utility corporations showed an extraordinary increase. This was due to a wide variety of factors including: (a) a decrease in the operating ratio; (b) a decrease in the interest rate paid on borrowings and the dividend rate on preferred stocks; (c) a decrease in the proportion of common stock to total capitalization; and (d) a general increase in the prices of corporate common stocks.—*H. D. Dozier.*

4991. STANTON, A. LENNOX. The hydroelectric power commission of Ontario. *J. Royal Soc. of Arts.* 77(4013) Oct. 18, 1929: 1115-1130.—Rapid advances in the significance of electricity as a power agent point the need for planning the most economical system developments. Realization of the advantages of electrification necessitates publicity concerning rates, a fact well recognized in America where cheap power is considered a panacea. The work of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission with regard to rate policy is unique and has attracted greatest attention in the United States where public regulation of private ownership is the rule. Great Britain's coal resources hold possibilities for an electrical development and policy comparable with that of Ontario. The Ontario project represents a conscious recognition of the possibilities of industrialization. Beginning operation in 1908, the Commission's output in 1927 was 4,106,234,458 horsepower, its investment £58,809,031, and its revenues £6,998,912. The policies of the Commission regarding rates, market development, and rural electrification are outlined in some detail. The last is considered on outstanding feature of the Commission's policy. Eight appendices contain data on electrical consumption and costs for different types of service and certain localities.—*John D. Sumner.*

GOVERNMENT REGULATION OF BUSINESS

(See Entries 4475, 4632, 4639, 4660, 4998, 5204)

CRITICISM OF ECONOMIC SYSTEMS: SOCIALISM, COMMUNISM, ANARCHISM

(See also Entries 3529, 4095, 4227, 4242, 4406, 4467, 4484, 4492, 4793, 5015-5016, 5019, 5077, 5094, 5098, 5409)

4992. ANDERS, R. Reorganisation und Industrieverwaltung. [The reorganization of the management of industry in the USSR.] *Volkswirtsch. d. UdSSR* 8(17-18) Sep. 1929: 20-25.—In the organization of

industry which appeared with the new economic policy in the USSR, the planning of production and the management of the state industries were separated. The direct management of production was centered in the trusts established in each industry. In the course of time a tendency towards decentralization has developed, which appears to be following the principles of organization developed in western nations. The fundamental characteristics of this development are: increasing independence of each producing unit, decrease in the number of supervising agencies, clearly determined functions for these agencies, closer relations between geographically and technologically related industries, concentration of the attention of the central management on the fundamental industries, and an increase in the planning and technological functions of the central management.—C. W. Hasek.

4993. ANHALT, M. *Zagadka drugiego tomu "Kapitału" Marks'a.* [The riddle of the second volume of Marx's "Capital."] *Ekonomista.* 29(1) Feb. 1929: 97-114; (2) May 1929: 115-134.—The second volume of *Capital* is a fragmentary work that was only sketched by Marx. Aware of the unfinished character of the theories contained in this volume, R. Luxemburg undertook a revision of the whole structure of Marx's theories of accumulation and production. She was, therefore, attacked by the official interpreters of Marxism, who consider the problem definitely settled by Marx. The author of the article agrees with Luxemburg that the two last volumes of *Capital* enumerate different problems of political economy and that they point out the ways that may lead to their solution, but do not give the solutions themselves. Thus, Marx only raised the question of accumulation, the solution of which is still to be discovered. To this end the author analyzes exhaustively and critically, with the help of algebraic formulas, Marx's theory of accumulation and production. The conclusion arrived at is that the accumulation of capital is an isolated and purely capitalistic economy is impossible. According to Marx's algebraic schemes there will generally be no equilibrium between production and productive and unproductive consumption. Marx in his analysis overlooks the phenomena of overproduction and deficit and, therefore, his thesis of self-sufficiency of a pure capitalism rests on an incomplete and erroneous basis.—O. Eisenberg.

4994. BIER, FRIDA. *Das Werk Constantin Pecqueurs bis zum Jahr 1848.* [The work of Constantin Pecqueur to 1848.] *Arch. f. d. Gesch. d. Sozialismus u. Arbeiterbewegung.* 14(1) 1929: 102-148.—This is a study in the history of St.-Simonism. On the basis of Pecqueur's writings, the author concludes that Pecqueur was one of the first scientific socialists. He did not believe in the materialistic interpretation of history, but rather believed in theories and ideas as the motive forces of history. He was a moralist. His importance lay in the period up to 1848. He influenced Louis Blanc especially. Many of his historical perceptions are later found in the Communist Manifesto. His influence on Proudhon and on modern French socialism needs investigation. His three most important works—*Concerning the Interests of Commerce*, *New Theory of Social and Political Economy*, and *Concerning the Republic of God*—were written between 1838-44, and represent the three main epochs of his development—from philosopher of history to social scientist to moralist.—E. N. Anderson.

4995. DRAHN, ERNST. *Allerlei vom Sozialismus.* [About socialism.] *Süddeutsche Monatshefte.* 26(11) Aug. 1929: 800-804.—This article is mainly a list of bibliographies of works on Socialism, based on the researches of the Bibliographical Commission, which worked in Moscow under the auspices of the Third International. Mention is made of the bibliographical

catalogue, *Geschichtswissenschaft in Sowjet-Russland, 1917-1927* (Berlin); also of Altmann's (Berlin) 1848. *Zur politischen Bewegung in Europa* and *Zur sozialen Bewegung 1789-1927. Socialism and Revolutions in France* (Joseph Baer and Co., Frankfort-on-the-Main) contains 2,000 titles.—A. Holske.

4996. LIUBIMOV, N. *L'activité des concessions étrangères en USSR.* [The activity of foreign concessions in the USSR.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 140(416) Jul. 1929: 52-71.—Sixty-eight foreign concessions existed in the USSR in Feb. 1929. That they are becoming increasingly more profitable is shown by the fact that in the last four months the number of contracts concluded equalled that of all those already signed. The concessions fall into four categories; (1) the pure concession, where the foreign capitalist agrees to establish, equip, and operate an enterprise through his own means; (2) the mixed association, in which the foreigner participates with the state in the establishment and operation of an enterprise; (3) the concession resulting from a contract, with state financing, for the establishment of an enterprise; (4) the contract of technical collaboration. The concessionnaire receives several advantages—duty-free importation of equipment, a fiscal regime identical to that which is applied to the enterprises of the state, the amalgamation of taxes the whole amount of which is stated in the contract, the guarantee of a minimum of sales to the organs of the state interested, and the sale, tax free, in the market for the surplus of the manufacture. If it is impossible for a concessionnaire to procure raw material in Russia, in the quantity and of the quality necessary, he can import it from abroad. Relations between labor and the concessionnaire are good. Conflicts are submitted to an arbitral tribunal, chosen by common agreement between the workers and the employer with an appeal to the state. Within the limits of the contract the concessionnaire exercises complete control. The length of the contract is established by calculating the normal amortization of the capital invested. Property belonging to the enterprise with the exception of discarded equipment cannot be disposed of by the concessionnaire; it goes to the government when the contract expires. The equipment imported is entirely redeemed on the expiration of the contract, and the value may be exported in the same way as the profit, that is, in gold currency. At present the Soviet government is especially interested in giving concessions for mining lead, zinc, copper and nickel, for oil, coal, electrification, machinery construction, railways, aqueducts, gas factories and slaughter houses.—H. M. Cory.

4997. MATER, A. *La proposition socialiste sur les banques, bourses et sociétés.* [The socialist proposal relating to banks, exchanges, and corporations.] *Rev. du Droit Bancaire.* 7(7) Jul. 1929: 273-286.—The proposal is a mixture of soviet idealism and of practical suggestions of reform not always consistent with Marxism. It covers specifically corporations, banks, exchanges (bourses) and other matters relating to saving and investment but in effect it subjects to social control almost all private finance. The Supreme Council of Banks, Bourses and Corporations resembles the familiar political and bureaucratic councils already numerously in existence and there is every reason to suppose that it would retard rather than promote productive activity. The proposals covering accounting are neither new nor original, although with some exceptions, those relating to capital issues harmonize with experience. The proposals governing the meetings of corporation stockholders are in some respects sound but in others inadequate. The banking proposals are vague and bureaucratic, applying in some instances criminal penalties for administrative derelictions. Commendable objectives underlie the proposals con-

cerning the bourses but the proposals themselves are incomplete and lack definiteness. In some particulars fiscal rather than regulatory purposes appear to be controlling. The proposals directed toward the control of the press with respect to financial news are overdone and reflect emotional bias. The program as a whole can hardly be considered revolutionary.—*E. E. Agger.*

4998. O., R. *Wirtschaftsaussichten und Kontrollziffern für 1929-30.* [Economic prospects and the control figures for 1929-30.] *Volkswirtsch. d. UdSSR.* 8(17-18) Sep. 1929: 10-19.—In August the State Planning Commission of the USSR published the control figures for the coming year. In this article these figures are compared in detail with the figures for the corresponding period of the five-year plan, first instituted in 1925-1926. In almost all lines of industry the control figures show a pronounced increase over the figures of the five-year plan. This progress indicates that the principles governing the economic reconstruction of Russia as prepared in the five-year plan are sound, and that the objectives of the five-year plan will be attained in four to four and one half years.—*C. W. Hasek.*

4999. PASSAGE, HENRI du. *La psychologie des masses ouvrières.*—*Au delà du Marxisme.* [The psychology of the working class.—Beyond Marxism.] *Études Rev. Catholique d'Intérêt Général.* 200(18) Sep. 20, 1929: 641-658. 201(19) Oct. 5, 1929: 40-53.—A review of Henri de Man's *Au delà du Marxisme* (Beyond Marxism).—*Solon De Leon.*

5000. SPAHN, MARTIN. *Die christlichsoziale Bewegung.* [The Christian Socialist movement.] *Hochland.* 26(8) May, 1929: 164-182.

5001. UNSIGNED. Capitalist rationalization and wages. *Soc. Econ. Rev.* 4(10) Oct. 1921: 1-12.—*Edward Berman.*

5002. UNSIGNED. Women workers in the struggle against imperialist war. *Soc. Econ. Rev.* 4(8) Aug. 1929: 12-16.—It is of the greatest importance to organize women in industry, since they will constitute approximately three fourths of the total workers during the next war. This task is greater than the organization of men, since women are unduly susceptible to bourgeois propaganda.—*W. J. Couper.*

5003. VILLALOBOS DOMÍNGUEZ, C. *Experiencia del comunismo en el chaco paraguayo.* [A case of communism in the Paraguayan Chaco.] *Nosotros.* 23(241) Jun. 1929: 332-342.—The Lengua Indians of the Paraguayan Chaco formerly practiced

communism, as reported by W. B. Grubb, with the apparent result that they had declined in culture from a higher type. Only a minimum of capital, either for consumption or production, was accumulated. A change to individual ownership of the fruits of toil worked a remarkable change for the better in their culture. The experience of these Indians should be taken into account by those who inconsiderately favor Russian communism, under which it has been found impossible to stimulate the peasants to produce an adequate surplus over and above what is necessary to satisfy their own wants. But it is almost as bad to go to the opposite extreme, as in the United States where an abundance is produced, but poverty remains because the product is not properly distributed. Russia and the United States stand at the two extremes as economic systems, the former only a little worse than the latter. The proper economic system is the mean indicated by Henry George and realized by the Lengua Indians when they adopted private ownership of the products of their labor applied to an abundance of free land.—*L. L. Bernard.*

5004. VILLARÉ, JEAN. *Études sur l'économie Soviétique.* [Studies of Soviet economy.] *Rev. Marxiste.* (4) May 1929: 476-485.—Marx and Engels foresaw that the revolution in each country would take place before the last small producers and peasants had been absorbed into large-scale capitalism. Hence under the dictatorship of the proletariat means would have to be provided (1) to link them up with the socialized industries; and (2) to facilitate their development into the socialized system, not by violence but by economic processes. From 1918 to 1920 Russia was under a system of war rationing, or war communism, made necessary by the Allied attacks and the blockade. This was not a building up of Socialism, but a war alliance of city workers and peasants. On such a basis this policy was justified and accepted. It became a mistake and unworkable when the civil war was over. Persistence in it would have meant the alienation of the middle peasants and the ending of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Hence the partial restoration of trade—the common denominator of all the forms of production then existing—under the name of the New Economic Policy. Similar temporary provisions for trade will be necessary for the transition period from capitalism to Socialism in every country. The only possible exception would be England, where the process of turning the peasants into property-less farm laborers has gone farthest.—*Solon De Leon.*

POLITICAL SCIENCE

POLITICAL THEORY

(See also Entries 4401, 4840, 4995, 5003, 5004, 5024, 5302, 5307, 5454)

HISTORY OF POLITICAL THOUGHT

(See also Entries 3973, 4091, 4156, 4197, 4198, 4242, 4243, 5133)

5005. GURVITCH, G. *Le principe démocratique et la démocratie future.* [The democratic principle and the democracy of the future.] *Rev. de Métaphysique et de Morale.* 36(3) 1929: 403-431.—The essence of democracy is very complex. Currents have been determined by ideas of the sovereignty of the people, of equality, and of individual liberty. Rousseau formulated a first synthesis. Then evolution took place, in the sense of a more concrete conception of liberty and of a search for an effective sovereignty. Today, the abstract individualism and "atomism" of the 18th century have almost disappeared. The idea of democracy has become that of an organic whole which is self determined, a moral and social unity of a specific character. It does not permit a mechanical levelling, but it requires a synthesis of individualism and collectivism, or of liberty and "universalism" dear to certain of its opponents, such as Spenn. Justice is, as Proudhon said, the ultimate end of democracy. Democracy is more and more the result of a reaction of social justice against subjection to individual "justice." In this sense it is socialistic.—*G. L. Duprat.*

5006. LIEN, ARNOLD J. *Machiavelli's Prince and Mussolini's Fascism.* *Soc. Sci.* 4(4) Aug.-Oct. 1929: 435-441.—*John M. Gaus.*

GENERAL POLITICAL THEORY

(See also Entries 5025, 5132)

5007. DELBEZ, LOUIS. *Recherches sur la classification des formes politiques.* [Researches on the classification of political forms.] *Rev. du Droit Pub.* 46(3) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 371-404.—No question has been treated more universally, yet at the same time nothing has remained more uncertain, than the classification of diverse forms of government. This problem is essentially a judicial one. An attempt to distribute the political forms into logical and homogeneous groups leads to the following division: (1) statico-social forms (2) governmental forms; (3) results of constitutional technique. Can a synthesis be found for these? It is possible to find a single criterion—namely, the self-determination of the governed. This not only satisfies the demand for unity, but also replaces the study of the forms of government, too often abandoned to political science, upon the domain of pure law.—*Frederick F. Blachly.*

5008. HELLER, HERMANN. *Bemerkungen zur staats- und rechtstheoretischen Problematik der Gegenwart.* [Remarks on current problems in political theory and jurisprudence.] *Arch. d. Öffentl. Rechts.* 16(3) Jul. 1929: 321-354.—The intellectual foundations of the political and juristic ideas of the present are the result of a development of certain fundamental positions which began with the Renaissance. Nineteenth century positivism involved a naturalistic or economic metaphysic, inexact and naive, individualistic in ethics, and resulting in a view that the state consists of human beings who are real, while the state is unreal or a mere function of reality. But significant historical acts form and realize the state as law; law is as much the logical condition of the state, as the state is the logical condition of law. Therefore, a doctrine of the state cannot be opposed

with a simple concept of existence, any more than the science of law can be opposed with a simple concept of that which is permitted. Much more clearly than most jurists, Tillich in his *System der Wissenschaften* recognizes that the science of law is "at the same time an historical and a conceptual system." The success or failure of our conceptual structure of political and legal theory depends on the conceptual-historical development of the immediate future, most of all on whether it establishes as the highest and last criterion law, history, or form, and on the relationship into which it brings these three different objects of experience.—*Miriam E. Oatman.*

CURRENT CRITICISM AND CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMS

(See also Entries 5054, 5076, 5094, 5126, 5300)

5009. BUTLER, NICHOLAS MURRAY. *Le nouveau centre de gravité.* [The new center of gravity.] *Esprit Internat.* 3(12) Oct. 1929: 515-529.—The center of gravity in human interest has shifted from the political to the economic field. The chief characteristic of the change from the medieval to the modern world was the development of the individual along all lines. Political individuality came last and was accomplished by revolution. The great motive was the zeal for individual liberty, a zeal which manifested itself in literature as well as in political action. The predominance of the economic interest dates from the time of Adam Smith and Turgot, and was heightened by the Industrial Revolution. To this in part at least is due the present eclipse of liberalism. The tendency toward a wider application of the economic interest is seen in the present plans for the United States of Europe. If as a result of these present developments there should be added to the United States of America, the United States of Europe and a British Commonwealth of Nations among whose members trade barriers had been removed, the world would find itself very near the ideal of Cobden though under a form which he could not have foreseen. The world has earned the economic advantage of doing things on a large scale, and if the proper spirit animates the development of the future the two centers of gravity, liberty and wealth, can be made to supplement each other in cementing international solidarity on a larger and truer scale than heretofore.—*Ellen Deborah Ellis.*

5010. d'ELIA, PASCAL. *Dans la Chine nouvelle: Suen Wen l'auteur du Triple Démisme.* [In the new China: Sun Yat-sen, the author of the Triple Demism.] *Études: Rev. Catholique.* 198(1) Jan. 1929: 40-62.—Sun Yat-sen undertook the national, the psychological, and the material reconstruction of China. His thought is based on a combination of the phraseology of Lincoln and the watchwords of the French Revolution. "Government of the people" together with "liberty," gives nationalism; "government by the people" with "equality" gives democracy; "government for the people" with "fraternity" gives socialism. These formulae outline his *San Mintchoui*, or Triple Demism, with social, political, and economic phases. His writings have become the bible of the nationalists, the criterion of every young patriot's faith. A biographical account constitutes the bulk of the article. The devotion of his followers is not canonization but apotheosis.—*John T. McNeill.*

5011. HARDING, T. SWANN. Do scientists merit power? *Soc. Forces*. 8(1) Sep. 1929: 118-125.—It has been said that those who have power lack knowledge, and that those who possess most exact knowledge (the scientists) altogether lack power. A close view of scientists, however, shows them to be absolutely unfit to rule. Their deliberate limitation of interest to highly specialized fields makes them narrow in outlook and deplorably lacking in general knowledge. They will not broaden their interests nor apply their technique to other problems. They seldom display interest in general problems of human welfare. They do not discipline their emotions. They utterly fail to humanize their knowledge, and show an almost contemptuous disinclination to popularize it or to call the attention of the layman to scientific methodology. They have even become incomprehensible to each other. Until these significant shortcomings are corrected scientists will remain totally unfit to rule.—*R. E. Baber*.

5012. HAYS, ARTHUR GARFIELD, and STEVENSON, ARCHIBALD E. Should radicalism be suppressed? A debate. *Forum (N. Y.)*. 81(5) May 1929: 290-298.

5013. HODGE, HAROLD. The future of patriotism. *Nineteenth Century*. 105 (627) May 1929: 587-593.

5014. LÉVY, ROGER. Passage et transfiguration de Sun Yat-sen. *Les trois principes du peuple et la révolution chinoise.* [Death and transfiguration of Sun Yat-sen. The three principles of the people and the Chinese revolution.] *Europe Nouvelle*. 12 (604) Sep. 7, 1929: 1206-1210.—The three principles of Sun Yat-sen, nationalism, democracy, and socialism, are elaborated. The basic tenet of Sun's political philosophy places ultimate power in the hands of the people through suffrage, initiative, referendum, and recall, but actual power is delegated to the government with five general divisions. The present Nationalist government is striving to attain Sun's goal of a new China, animated with a vital consciousness of her national power, by emphasizing the above three principles through the agencies of schools, army, and party organization.—*W. Leon Godshall*.

5015. LINDNER, KURT. Über Wirtschaftsdemokratie. [Economic democracy.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökonomie Stat.* 131 (4) Oct. 1929: 540-552.—This article is devoted to an analysis of the concept of economic democracy. This is no more coterminous with conservatism, liberalism, or socialism, than political democracy is dependent on a definite form of government. It differs from liberalism since it implies common ownership of the means of production, while the latter assumes private property. Not only is the theoretical meaning of economic democracy uncertain, but its practical application in a country with a complicated economic structure is still indeterminate. Economic democracy is assumed to be the process by which socialism will be realized, but it still has too many opponents and too many problems to serve as the slogan for promoting a social program.—*C. W. Hasek*.

5016. MAD'ÍAR, L. МАДЬЯР, ЙІ. Колониальный вопрос на VI конгрессе Коминтерна. [The colonial problem at the 6th congress of the Komintern.] *Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика*. (11) 1928: 16-26.—Two principal questions were discussed: the revolutionary role of the bourgeoisie in the colonies and the problem of decolonization, i.e., the industrialization of the colonies by the imperialistic states which thus prepares their economic emancipation. The latter movement originated during the War, when Great Britain stimulated India and China in their economic development. The Third International rejects the point of view of the Second International which held that every country must pass through all stages of capitalist development before the final victory of the proletarian revolution. It opposes to this conception the

revolutionary dialectic of Marx, Engels, and Lenin and the experience of Soviet Russia.—*E. Bezpalczyk*.

5017. MAYR, KARL. Sozialdemokratie und Wehrprogramm-Grundsätzliche Betrachtungen. [Social democracy and armament policy-fundamental considerations.] *Sozial. Monatsh.* 67(2) Oct. 1928: 837-846.—People wish an armament policy that will minimize the danger of war. Neither Marx nor Engels put forth proletarian armament policies. The German proletariat cannot evade the possible tragic necessity of war and a definite active rôle in it. The one protection against an outbreak of war lies in a constructive policy: the creation of a great world economic complex which makes intrusions of one empire into another appear futile. The most important immediate step is the creation of a united European continent.—*J. Pois*.

5018. REASANOV, A. Nature de l'organisation soviétique gouvernementale et sociale. [The nature of Soviet governmental and social organization.] *Mercure de France*. 214 (750) Sep. 15, 1929: 513-536.—Viewing the communistic order as retarding social progress because it has given to society and the state only the rudiment of a social community, an attempt is made to show that the USSR is neither a state, because of failure to adhere to common will and due to lack of cooperation in developing all spheres of human life; nor a national power, because of the approval of territorial disintegration and class struggle; nor a state power, because the element of fear is the sole basis of the relation between the government and the governed. The USSR may not even be called a corporation, because of its failure to fulfill the psychological requirements of different members of the community.—*T. A. Taracouzio*.

5019. ROUGIER, LOUIS. De la mystique démocratique. [Democratic mysticism.] *Mercure de France*. 206 (725) Sep. 1, 1928: 257-292.—The theories of democracy, like the monarchical theory of divine right and the dogmas of the Catholic church, are mystical doctrines. The slogans about "liberty" and "equality" and rule by the people are disguises for a dangerous kind of tyranny. Many absolute monarchies have never exercised a power as great as that of our republican democracies, thanks to the teaching of Rousseau that laws issue from the general will. The mystical doctrine of democracy accomplished a great task in breaking down the feudal regime. But it presupposes an unorganized mass of individuals and is not fitted to direct the coordination of a complex of social and occupational groups. Rousseau's principle of national sovereignty not only substitutes the arbitrary, divine power of the people for that of the king, but it negates international law and excludes all decentralization and all federalism. The Revolution, made in the name of the people, was really a bourgeois affair. To a hierarchical society, based on the distinction between noble and commoner, there succeeded a society based on the distinction between rich and poor. A plutocracy has developed which outbids the electorate by introducing social reforms which, by raising the standard of life of the people, make them better customers. Thus capitalism gradually realizes the aims of socialism; and socialism, by stimulating the appetites of the people, is the strongest ally of capitalism. A good society cannot be based on the idea of equality. The problem of the future is not to reconcile capital and labor, but to develop a taste for the pleasures of the mind in place of materialistic ambitions.—*Eric A. Beecroft*.

5020. UNSIGNED. Young Russia. *Round Table*. (76) Sep. 1929: 692-716.—Because to Russian communist youth the world is just beginning, there is a total estrangement from the parents' generation, and a damping of the spiritual streams from other ages and other lands; this has immense implications. The movement has a world all its own, compactly organized, sternly disciplined, and boisterously articulate. Its purpose is

preparation for life in a communist society, and every aspect is directed to absorption of the new political faith. It is ardently internationalist if not socially tolerant, yet may from geographic localization become markedly nationalistic. It is entirely self-reliant and optimistic in working out its many problems, but what if a wave of disillusionment should sweep it? Two classes cannot fit into this world—the gangs who live the life of

the wolf-pack, and the intelligentsia. The latter, politically negligible, with reduced living standard and social prestige, and (unless technicians) haunted by economic insecurity, have accepted the inevitability of the new regime to which they are temperamentally unsuited. Yet there is hope for the new intellectual, for he has kept his native roots, and is losing his Hamlet-like character.—*A. Gordon Dewey.*

JURISPRUDENCE

HISTORICAL

(See also Entries 3843, 4070, 4186)

5021. LEMAIRE, ANDRÉ. La "dotatio" de l'épouse de l'époque mérovingienne au XIII^e siècle. [The wife's "dotatio" from Merovingian times up to the 13th century.] *Rev. Hist. de Droit Français et Étranger.* 8 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 569-580.—The rule *nullum sine dote fiat conjugium* is generalized during this period; in laic customs, if there is no *dos* the marriage is void; in canon law there are but disciplinary penalties. The *dos* may be just nominal, but it always proves useful for the widow in allowing her to ask for the usual dower.—*J. Lambert.*

5022. LEPOINTE, GABRIEL. L'évolution de la communauté entre les époux dans la ville de Lille. [Evolution of joint possession between man and wife in the town of Lille.] *Rev. Hist. de Droit Français et Étranger.* 8 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 524-568.—The town and the feudal jurisdiction had similar customs from the 13th to the 18th century, but those of the town were much more unsettled. On the other hand the whole country has been influenced by the custom of Paris.—*J. Lambert.*

DESCRIPTIVE AND COMPARATIVE

(See also Entries 3543, 5008)

5023. GHOSE, N. N. Law and the other sciences. *Calcutta Rev.* 32 (3) Sep. 1929: 372-382.—*L. M. Drachler.*

5024. KAOUCHANSKI, D. M. L'évolution du droit de propriété. [The evolution of the law of property.] *Rev. du Droit Pub.* 46 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 214-223.—The great War and the revolutions in Germany and elsewhere have greatly limited the notion of property. During the War the citizens of all belligerent and neutral states suffered deep encroachments upon their property rights, for the general benefit of the nation as a whole. Thus the War made possible the practical realization of the principle that property is merely a social function. The attacks directed by schools of socialist thought against the very principle of private property, and the idea of the socialization of property, are not new. Rousseau, Saint-Simon, Comte, Owen, Marx, Bakounin, and many others are cited. Post-War constitutions, though they guarantee property, make it subject to law and limited by the general welfare. In Russia, especially, this principle holds. The new economic policy permits the individual to hold property only in view of productive action. In Soviet law, the enjoyment of civil rights has the character of a conditional bestowal, for a purpose of public interest.—*Miriam E. Oatman.*

5025. LIPPMAN, WALTER. The popular dogma of law enforcement. *Yale Rev.* 19 (1) Sep. 1929: 1-13.—To declare law is not necessarily to make it. Enforcement does not automatically follow enactment. In the popular mind the source of law is the wish of the law-maker, and the law-maker is the majority. We have a government of separated powers founded on the theory that those who make the laws have no responsibility for enforcing them and those who enforce them should not help make them. We have a myth that what the majority wants is what the whole body politic wants. The voter who belongs to a majority is answerable to nobody, and he is often unaware that he contributed to the law which he helped to pass. Prevailing ideas on law enforcement are archaic. Statesmen speak of enforcing all laws as if the problem were only one problem, and that a problem of enforcement by the executive. The executive should confront the legislator with the problem of the enforceability of laws. Violation of the Eighteenth Amendment is not to be classed with violation of all criminal laws. Like disobedience to the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments it is political rebellion. It demands treatment separate from murder, burglary, highway robbery, which do not form a political problem.—*Charles W. Smith, Jr.*

5026. MARRIOTT, J. A. R. Liberty and law. *Edinburgh Rev.* 250 (510) Oct. 1929: 329-350.—Definitions of liberty are usually unsatisfactory. Englishmen feel that essentially it means equality before the law. It involves freedom from arbitrary punishment, a blessing which derives from the struggle of the 17th century against Star Chamber methods and royal interference with justice. The Petition of Right, the abolition of the prerogative courts, and the Act of Settlement, giving judges security of tenure, secured this phase of liberty. The traditional view is that but for these and for Edward Coke's stand against the prerogative claims of James I we should have had a system of administrative law similar to that of the French. This view is unsound. Modern writers are beginning to hold that administrative law is not contrary to the fundamental ideas of English liberty. In France *droit administratif* has been rendered unobjectionable. If it is to be introduced in England, however, executive abuses must be removed and guarded against. The position of the English crown as litigant has recently come under close scrutiny and especially because administrative regulations have become so numerous as to constitute a serious delegation of parliamentary power. The form of legislation has changed. "Many modern statutes are mere *cadres . . .*" Whitehall has largely superseded Westminster in legislation and has ousted the courts from the function of legal interpretation.—*Chester Kirby.*

MUNICIPAL PUBLIC LAW: CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE

(See also Entries 3534, 5026, 5111, 5208)

GENERAL

5027. MIRKINE-GUETZEVITCH, B. *Les nouvelles tendances du droit constitutionnel.* [The new tendencies of constitutional law.] *Rev. du Droit Pub.* 46(2) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 185-213.—The following topics are treated: (1) Dualism and monism in the systems of relationships between internal law and international law. (2) Unity of public law. (3) International tendencies in the constitutional texts of the French Revolution. (4) International tendencies in the new post-War European constitutions: (a) Constitutional recognition of the general principles of international law; (b) ratification of international treaties; (c) the constitutional procedure of declaration of war; (d) the protection of national minorities; (e) international law and constitutional justice. (5) The rationalization of power and the principle of the unity of public law. The author concludes that the tendency toward the rationalization of power is a tendency common to public internal law and to international law; this tendency is expressed in the principle of the unity of public law, and is closely connected with the teleological conception of the individual in the law. All the international tendencies found in the various articles of the new European constitutions are merely manifestations of that fundamental tendency toward the rationalization of power which determines the progress of the public law of a democracy.—*Miriam E. Oatman.*

5028. UNSIGNED. *Annuaire de l'Institut International de Droit Public 1929.* [The 1929 yearbook of the International Institute of Public Law.] Les Presses Universitaires de France. 1929: pp. 603.—This yearbook is the first of the series to be edited by this organization in order to inform jurists and politicians of the scientific work of the Institute. But, aside from the theoretical section devoted to the activity of its members, the yearbook has the aim of including practical documentation on all constitutional modifications and the most important legislation concerning public law in civilized countries. The Directing Council drafted the outline of texts to be included in the yearbook as follows: (1) constitutional texts; (2) laws and regulations regarding the election and organization and acting of the main public powers. (A) Legislative Power: Situation of the members of Parliament.—Regulation of the Assemblies.—Organization and internal acting of the Assemblies (Parliamentary Commissions, Enquiring Commissions).—Verification of powers, elective courts, etc. . . . economic councils. (B) Executive Power: The Chief of the State.—Ministers and Ministries.—State Council, Governmental Council, etc. Statute of Public Servants. (C) Constitutional jurisdiction: (a)—The supreme authority of administrative jurisdiction. (b)—Court decisions on the possibilities left to the judges to appreciate the constitutionality of laws. (D) Individual liberties. Organization, limitation, suspension. The present yearbook, prepared by the Secretary-General of the Institute, B. Mirkine-Guetzévitch, includes the following reports, presented at the last session of the Institute: Hans Kelsen, "La garantie juridictionnelle de la constitution" and Gaston Jèze, "Les libertés individuelles qui présentent des contributions importantes à la science moderne du droit constitutionnel." Two biographical notes close the first part: one on Léon Duguit, with a critical analysis of his scientific activity and a bibliography of his works; the other on Maurice Hauriou. The second part of the volume is a collection of texts and notes on public law legislation in the various states during the year 1928. There

is also a table giving pertinent information about parliaments and electoral laws.—*B. Mirkine-Guetzévitch.*

FRANCE

5029. JÈZE, GASTON. *La mise en retraite des fonctionnaires publics.* [The retirement of public officers.] *Rev. du Droit Pub.* 46(2) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 243-306.—Although the public officer who is removed without due cause may apply to the Council of State to annul the administrative decision refusing his application for reinstatement, the Council of State will not actually order him reinstated. The officer has no certainty of being returned to his position, nor any judicial means of obtaining such redress. He may, however, obtain money damages from the administration; and if the superior officer who removed him was guilty of a personal fault (vengeance, animosity) which can be conclusively proved, the superior may also be condemned to pay damages to the officer whom he has illegally removed.—*Miriam E. Oatman.*

5030. JÈZE, GASTON. *Le statut des fonctionnaires: La désinvestiture de la fonction par expiration du délai pour lequel la fonction a été conférée.* [The status of public officers: Loss of official position because of expiration of the term for which the position was bestowed.] *Rev. du Droit Pub.* 46(3) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 405-442.—*Miriam E. Oatman.*

5031. JÈZE, GASTON. *Pouvoirs du gouvernement en matière de ratification des traités relatifs aux finances publiques.* [Powers of the government in respect to the ratification of treaties which relate to the public finances.] *Rev. du Droit Pub.* 46(3) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 479-487.—Under Article 8 of the Constitutional Law of July 6, 1875, the following question arose in connection with agreements as to the American and British loans to France: Was a law necessary to authorize the ratification of these agreements, or could the government ratify them without special legal authorization? At the request of Poincaré, Professors Jèze, Duguit, and Berthélémy prepared a memorandum on the question. They decided that the government was free to act, as the treaties in question did not engage the finances of the state, but were designed to reduce already existent obligations.—*Miriam E. Oatman.*

GERMANY

5032. BILFINGER, CARL. *Der Streit um das Panzerschiff A und die Reichsverfassung.* [The controversy over armored cruiser A and the Constitution of the Reich.] *Arch. d. Öffentl. Rechts.* 16(3) Jul. 1929: 416-443.—The controversy over the building of armored cruiser A, which led to differences even within the cabinet, raised many important constitutional problems, among them: (1) the extent to which a cabinet member is or should be bound by the policies of his party; (2) the possibility of legally binding agreements between the highest organs within a state; (3) the very significant question whether a cabinet is bound to carry out any program for which means have been provided by the budget.—*Frederick F. Blachly.*

5033. STIER-SOMLO, FRITZ. *Das Grundrecht der kommunalen Selbstverwaltung unter besonderer Berücksichtigung des Eingemeindungsrechts.* [The fundamental law of municipal self-administration, with particular attention to the law of incorporation.] *Arch. d. Öffentl. Rechts.* 17(1) Aug. 1929: 1-93.—There is much controversy as to the compatibility with the constitutions of Prussia and the Reich, of a Prussian law, dated Dec. 27, 1927, which provides that municipal boun-

daries may be altered by law on the ground of the general welfare. To protests by the state Union of Urban Communes, the state Minister of the Interior replied that this provision does not lessen the right of self-administration, which has never included the alteration of boundaries—a statement which the author considers inaccurate. The law was not thoroughly considered; it is a product of parliamentary absolutism.—*Frederick F. Blachly.*

5034. STOLZMANN, H. J. *Zur geschichtlichen Entwicklung des Rechts der Verfassungstreitigkeiten.* [The historical development of the law of constitutional dispute.] *Arch. d. Öffentl. Rechts.* 16(3) Jul. 1929: 355-415.—The imperfect institutions of the old Reich had disappeared at the time of the Weimar Congress. It was necessary to re-establish the institution of constitutional disputes gradually—a work which even the Weimar Constitution did not complete, as it contained no positive general clause on the legal decision of disputes concerning the national constitution. This institution, in the sense in which it is understood today, was recognized in various earlier constitutions, especially that of Hesse of Dec. 17, 1820, that of Württemberg of Sep. 25, 1819, that of Lippe Detmold of June 8, 1819, and that of Brunswick of Apr. 25, 1820, as well as in various others adopted during the 19th century. However, it developed in diverse directions according to the special conditions in the different states.—*Frederick F. Blachly.*

UNITED STATES

5035. DAUGAN, ARTHUR. Vicissitudes of the price fixing doctrine. *Dakota Law Rev.* 2(7) Jun. 1929: 430-437.—The year 1922 seems to mark a new departure in the development of the price fixing doctrine of the courts. In 1873 the Supreme Court enunciated as its test that of whether or not a business was "affected with a public interest," but left the phrase to be defined by a process of inclusion and exclusion. Prior to 1922 this was one wholly of inclusion; since that date, wholly of exclusion. The majority has now taken over a new test, that of Lord Hale as to what constitutes a public use of property. This adopts an inflexible rule that disregards the true issue, which is the necessity and reasonableness of the regulation of price.—*J. A. C. Grant.*

5036. FIELD, OLIVER P. State constitutional law in 1928-1929. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 23(3) Aug. 1929: 688-717.—A summary is given of state constitutional law decisions in 1928-1929 under the following headings: (A) Adoption and amendment of constitutions; (B) structure and functions of government: (1) separation of powers, (2) the judiciary, (3) administration, (4) the legislature, (5) taxation and finance, (6) local government; (C) relation of government to the individual: (1) suffrage and elections, (2) freedom of speech and assembly, (3) imprisonment for debt, (4) protection to persons accused of crime, (5) search and seizure and self-incrimination.—*O. P. Field.*

5037. GRANT, J. A. C. *Marbury v. Madison* today. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 23(3) Aug. 1929: 673-681.—*Marbury v. Madison* (1 Cranch, 137), decided in 1803, was the first case in which the Supreme Court of the United States declared a congressional statute to be unconstitutional. "The case arose out of a refusal of President Jefferson to deliver commissions as justices of the peace of the District of Columbia to Marbury and others, such commissions having been signed by President Adams immediately before the expiration of his term of office. The judiciary Act of 1789 authorized the Supreme Court 'to issue writs of mandamus . . . to any . . . persons holding office under the authority of the United States.'" The Court held that the petitioners were entitled to their commissions, that mandamus was a proper writ, but that it did not have original jurisdiction in a proceeding for a mandamus, although the

section of the Judiciary Act referred to was interpreted by the Court to grant such jurisdiction. The Court proceeded on the theory that Marbury could not be removed during his term, the statute being silent on removal. The contrary view is now the law. (*Parsons v. United States*, 167 U. S. 324). The Court decided that it had no jurisdiction, the section being held invalid. This question should have been decided first, and the discussion as to the petitioners' right to the commissions should have been omitted. The statute need not have been interpreted as it was, because the Court might well have held it to give authority to grant writs of mandamus only in those cases over which the Court had original jurisdiction. But admitting that the Court correctly construed the Act it could have held the Act valid, because the original jurisdiction granted in the Constitution to the Supreme Court need not have been as exclusive. Had the case come before the Court today Chief Justice Marshall would very likely not have participated in the decision because he had a personal interest in the outcome of the case. The case is important because of its influence on the doctrine of judicial review, although its reasoning stands repudiated by the Supreme Court itself. But although the case has been shorn of all but its historical importance it stands as a warning to those who would attempt to expound the rules of constitutional law simply through a process of analytical reasoning, ignoring the very important contributions of economics and politics.—*O. P. Field.*

5038. J. R. Use of the injunction by the employee against the employer and third parties. *Dakota Law Rev.* 2(7) Jun. 1929: 454-457.—Although the courts have recognized the reciprocal rights of the employee or labor union to be governed by the same principles as an employers' association, it is only recently that the laborer has resorted to the injunction to protect his interests and property rights. A few such actions have proved successful. In *The Carpenters' Union v. The Citizens' Committee* (Ill. 1928, 164 N. E. 391), a group of Chicago citizens was enjoined from coercing contractors and others not to employ union carpenters, the court holding this to be an indirect boycott.—*J. A. C. Grant.*

5039. TOBEY, JAMES A. Industrial cleanliness and the courts. *Amer. J. Pub. Health.* 19(10) Oct. 1929: 1119-1122.—The great weight of legal authority is to the effect that a state is acting within the scope of its police power in requiring industries generally, or certain special industries where conditions warrant, to install adequate washing facilities for the health and comfort of their employees. The constitutionality of state washroom laws has been adjudicated by courts of last resort on 8 occasions, and include decisions by the Supreme Court of the United States and the highest tribunals of 5 states. In only one state is such a law now held unconstitutional, and in that case only because the method of securing establishment of a washroom in a plant is held to be at variance with a special provision in the state constitution.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

5040. WALKER, HARVEY. Administrative reorganization and the University of Minnesota. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 23(3) Aug. 1929: 685-687.—The Supreme Court of Minnesota has held that the University is not subject to the financial control of the Commission on Administration and Finance set up by the Reorganization Act of 1925. The decision was based upon the status of the Board of Regents as a constitutional agency. It seems probable that the same logic would apply to the other constitutional officers—the secretary of state, state auditor, attorney general, etc. Under the decision, the University will be governed henceforward under its territorial charter granted in 1856. An interim committee of the legislature will study the whole question of the relation of the university to the other agencies of state government.—*Harvey Walker.*

GOVERNMENT: HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 3599, 4383, 4398, 4475, 4486, 4509, 4587, 4600, 4639, 4646, 4660, 4669, 4672, 4674, 4714, 4740, 4745, 4746, 4752, 4793, 4825, 4827, 4834, 4844, 4911, 4917, 4935, 4936, 4940, 4955, 4965, 4967, 4971, 4992, 4996, 4998, 5014, 5025, 5031, 5032-5033, 5131, 5143-5146, 5148, 5150, 5152, 5155, 5157, 5172, 5184, 5198, 5202, 5205, 5277, 5338)

AFGHANISTAN

5041. LE CONTE, RENÉ. L'organisation politique de l'Afghanistan. [The political organization of Afghanistan.] *Rev. du Droit Pub.* 46(2) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 330-346.—The military and political organization of Afghanistan is not that of a modern state. When Peter the Great came to the throne, Russia was more modern than Afghanistan today, not only relatively but absolutely. Afghanistan is probably the most backward of contemporary states.—*Frederick F. Blachly*.

FRANCE

5042. MONTJOU. Le ministère de l'air. [The air ministry.] *Rev. de Paris*. 35 (23) Dec. 1, 1928: 615-635.

5043. RÉVILLE, MICHEL. Problème Alsacien ou problème français? [Is there an Alsatian or a French problem?] *Grande Rev.* 33 (10) Oct. 1929: 559-579.—The present Alsatian crisis is more of a French problem than an Alsatian problem. Although Alsace has been more prosperous since the War than previously there is an Alsatian *malaise*. The French administration has been alternately conciliatory and rigorous; its policy has been incoherent and has produced uncertainty. Whereas under German rule Alsace had since 1911 been allowed some local self government, with a parliament at Strasbourg, under French rule Strasbourg is no longer a provincial capital, and all governmental affairs are directed from Paris. The officials sent from Paris are often incapable and tactless; Alsatian advice is not always welcomed or followed. The language question has been satisfactorily solved; German is taught a definite time each week in certain grades in the schools. But the religious question still lacks adequate settlement. Religion is a vital part of Alsatian social life and the Catholic clergy is intimately associated with the life of the region, which is a cultural unit willingly under the dominance of the clergy. This dominance has been menaced, and a compromise on religious matters is urged. Alsace will never be content with the application of the French separation law. Alsatian religious and educational interests must be respected; the clergy of each cult must be permitted to teach religion in the school buildings. There must be an Alsatian consultative council that will give advice on all legislative and administrative problems. There should be an under-secretary of state, who would divide his time between Paris and Alsace. A deputation from the French parliament should go to Alsace and deal with Alsatian affairs on the ground. To insure a consistent policy there should be added to the French constitution an article that will guarantee Alsatian rights and remain in effect as long as the majority of the Alsatians do not demand its modification.—*C. C. Eckhardt*.

GERMANY

5044. FRAENKEL, ERNST. Kollektive Demokratie. [Collective democracy.] *Gesellschaft*. Aug. 1929: 103-118.—The safeguards of the Weimar Constitution of 1919 which provided for the proper development of a

parliamentary dictatorship in the German Reich have broken down within the past decade. While the ministry is legally responsible to parliament, politically and sociologically this body has come to be dependant upon a ministerial bureaucracy. Public interest in parliamentary activity has waned and the press is giving far less space to accounts of acts of parliament. By constitutional interpretation and the application of common law principles the courts have ceased to be solely an agency for carrying out the legal will as expressed by parliament.—*Carl Maelshagen, Jr.*

5045. SCHÜSSLER. Unitarismus und Föderalismus. [The unitary versus the federal state (in Germany).] *Zeitschr. f. Kommunalwirtsch.* 19 (17) Sep. 10, 1929: 1201-1213.—*R. H. Wells*.

GREAT BRITAIN

5046. DENNY, E. M. C. The reform of the House of Lords. *English Rev.* 49 (4) Oct. 1929: 424-435.—Consideration of a variety of proposals leads to the conclusion that a house including not only hereditary and elective elements but a distinctive group of members chosen for achievement and experience would be satisfactory. Such a house would have to be given more power than at present, and the question of how to handle deadlocks between the chambers is a very important one, probably best met by a system of free conference.—*H. D. Jordan*.

INDIA

5047. AKSHOY, KUMAR GHOSAL. Problems of Indian constitutional reform. *Calcutta Rev.* 28 (3) Sep. 1928: 316-338.

5048. SINGH, JOGENDRA. Progress of constitutional government in India. *Asiatic Rev.* 25 (84) Oct. 1929: 561-565.—British administration has been evolving towards the fuller cooperation of the Indians in the government, until now the advanced stage of provincial autonomy has been reached. Dyarchy has worked in those provinces in which it has been given a fair trial; it should be kept, but altered to the extent of uniting the cabinet, widening its membership to represent the various communities, including the European, and provision made for a chief minister and collective responsibility. The franchise should not be extended under present conditions, but there should be provision for its future extension from time to time by the provincial councils and the government of India. In these extensions, it is strongly argued that the communal basis should be abandoned; in the meantime the various communal minorities must be protected.—*Luther H. Evans*.

USSR

5049. TIMASHEV, N. C. Kodifikatsiya Sovetskago Tserkovnago Prava. [Codification of the Soviet ecclesiastical legislation.] *Put.* 17 Jul. 1929: 54-61.—Since Jan. 23, 1918, when the first decree relative to the Soviet ecclesiastical legislation was published, there have been many supplemental instructions and decrees amplifying or modifying the original law. On April 8, 1929, a new code of this mass of legal enactments of the past eleven years was issued. The new code differs in various details from the previous instructions, and in many instances the change is for the better as far as the condition of the religious groups is concerned, but in some few instances it is worse. The religious groups are given the right to build new church buildings, the episcopal and synodical or patriarchal authorities are permitted to call conferences or Sobors, and the agreements

between local Soviet authorities and the groups of believers can not be terminated by the former, except in case of a clear failure on the part of the latter to observe the terms of the contract. On the other hand, the new law code forbids the priests to hold any services elsewhere than in their own parishes, and restricts the work of the religious groups exclusively to religious and organizational activity, forbidding all cultural work or social service.—*Matthew Spinka.*

STATE GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 4509, 4583, 4690, 4713, 4739, 4754, 4876, 4969, 4974, 4975, 4978, 4979, 4980, 5040, 5111, 5130, 5138, 5141-5142, 5158, 5186, 5192, 5193, 5203, 5210, 5384)

GERMANY

5050. LEYDEN, von. Preussische Verwaltungsreform. [Governmental reform in Prussia.] *Zeitschr. f. Kommunalwirtsch.* 19(15) Aug. 10, 1929: 850-867.—Governmental reform would probably not result in as great a reduction of expenditures as some have hoped. It is, however, urgently needed to do away with unproductive effort, duplication of functions, and excessive centralization. Governmental reform in Prussia is, of course, intimately connected with the larger problem of the reform of the Reich as a whole. But even without such reform, much can be done in the individual states, especially in Prussia. After the many unsuccessful proposals of the past decade, the time now seems ripe for comprehensive changes in the governmental structure of Prussia, both central and local. These changes should involve a better division of functions between the over-presidents of the provinces and the presidents of the government districts; the absorption of the various special state administrative agencies into the general state administrative organization; and a greater deconcentration of state functions upon the county, in particular, upon the county *Landrat*. Governmental reform must also include the local self-governing authorities. Here there should be a strengthening of state supervision so as to protect the general interests of the state; the conferring upon the county of the power to determine its own sphere of local autonomy; provision for some form of municipal federalism in the large cities; and the encouragement of joint cooperative undertakings (*Arbeitsgemeinschaften*) between urban and rural local authorities. (The article is a reprint of a lecture given at the June meeting of the *Verein für Kommunalwirtschaft und Kommunalpolitik* in Hamburg. The discussion and criticism of the author's proposal are given on pp. 868-882 of the same number of the periodical.)—*R. H. Wells.*

UNITED STATES

5051. MOLYNEAUX, PETER. Texas at the crossroads. *Texas Monthly.* 4(2) Sep. 1929: 154-173.—The defeat of two proposed amendments to the state constitution voted on by the people of Texas—one providing for an increase in the number of judges of the state supreme court and the other an increase of salary for the governor—is accounted for by the narrow vision of the rural electorate in Texas. The cities of Texas have witnessed large economic progress but owing to the traditional power of the rural electorate have not been given political control commensurate with their importance. Successful candidates for state office are habitually rural in thought. Industrial development has made possible the increase of educational facilities for both city and country. If these advantages are to be maintained, the growing im-

portance of the city calls for a clearer consideration of its political interests.—*Harold M. Dudley.*

5052. WALKER, HARVEY. An appraisal of Ohio's state government. *Ohio Soc. Sci. J.* 1(3) Aug. 1929: 5-15.—An account is given of the work of the Joint Legislative Committee on Economy in the Public Service of the 87th General Assembly of Ohio, including a statement of accomplishments of the state administration in carrying the committee's recommendations into effect.—*Harvey Walker.*

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 4375, 4771, 4965, 4983, 4984, 5089, 5109-5110, 5137, 5139, 5149, 5153, 5156, 5187, 5201, 5208, 5214)

GERMANY

5053. BENECKE. Deutsche Kommunalpolitik seit dem Kriege. [German municipal politics since the War.] *Z. f. Kommunalwirtsch.* 19(20) Oct. 25, 1929: 1543-1551.—A general summary of political and administrative developments and problems in German cities.—*R. H. Wells.*

5054. NORDEN, WALTER. Selbstverwaltung und Wissenschaft. [Self-government and science (in Germany).] *Deutscher Städetag.* 23(10) Oct. 1929: 1249-1254.—Municipal self-government draws upon many separate sciences but it is of such peculiar and practical significance as to demand a separate science devoted exclusively to it. Municipal science must be based upon the true theory of *Kommunalselbstverwaltung*. It must reject the conception of local self-governing bodies as being merely and solely special administrative agencies of the state. These bodies are also ends in themselves for the satisfaction of local needs. To set them aside would destroy the foundations of the state's own existence.—*R. H. Wells.*

5055. RUNGE, ERNST. Grundsätzliches zum Problem der Erweiterung Gross-Berlins. [Fundamental problems in the expansion of Greater Berlin.] *Stadtbaukunst.* 9(12) Mar. 20, 1929: 231-235.

UNITED STATES

5056. ALDIS, GRAHAM. A new remedy for civitosis. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 18(8) Aug. 1929: 513-517.—The answer to the need for municipal reform lies in the organization of modern business and professional life in larger cities. The bar, medicine, and other liberal professions have long been organized into societies. Within the last few years trade associations have developed for the protection of the interests of their members. These associations are constantly brought into contact with public authority and public policy. Here is a great well of expert ability ready to be tapped regularly instead of spasmodically. Some potential activities of such groups include: (1) assessments of public benefits and appraisals of property for condemnation by real estate boards, (2) passing upon contracts and approval of public works by engineering societies, (3) operation of health department and coroner under the advice and supervision of the medical association, (4) rendering of legal opinions and conduct of court procedure under supervision of the bar association, (6) operation of accounting under certified public accountants, (7) assessment by the real estate board, (8) establishment of a real merit system in the civil service under advice of these expert organizations.—*Harvey Walker.*

5057. BIBBINS, J. ROWLAND. Forecasting city growth. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 18(9) Sep. 1929: 563-564.—The public utilities rather than the city governments are generally in the lead in active planning for the future. This article presents the problem of forecasting

the growth of the city of Detroit and the solution which was evolved. Forecasting may form a fine argument for adequate city planning and zoning, of which future building cubage is the very foundation.—*Harvey Walker.*

5058. EGGER, ROWLAND A. The proposed charter of the federated "City of Pittsburgh." *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 23(3) Aug. 1929: 718-726.—The charter of the Metropolitan Commission, providing for the consolidation of 122 municipalities in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, after having been denuded of all its reform features by the Pennsylvania legislature, was defeated at the polls in Allegheny county on June 25. The charter was the first attempt in the United States to effect a consolidation similar to the unification of London in 1888, and Berlin in 1920. It left substantial powers to the municipalities concerning affairs of purely local significance, and centralized welfare, regional planning, assessment of taxes, and, to a considerable degree, public works administration. The charter was lost at the polls because of the inadvertent requirement of a two-thirds vote in a majority of the municipalities. It actually received such a vote in but 47 municipalities. The article contains a chart showing the allocation of functions between the government of the consolidated city and the municipalities.—*Rowland A. Egger.*

5059. FAUST, MARTIN L. Voters turn thumbs down on Pittsburgh's metropolitan charter. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 18(8) Aug. 1929: 529-532.—Under the constitutional amendment, the proposed charter was not to go into effect unless approved by majority vote in the entire county, and by a two-third vote in a majority of the 122 municipal subdivisions. While the charter received a majority vote of approximately 48,000 in the entire county, it received a two-third vote in only 47 municipalities. As a result of the election of June 25, the metropolitan plan will not be put into operation for some years to come.—*Harvey Walker.*

5060. JAMES, HARLEAN. The cost of regional planning. *J. of Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 5(3) Aug. 1929: 303-310.—A comparison of costs and a description of the work of regional planning bodies in 14 regions.—*E. W. Morehouse.*

5061. PERRY, CLARENCE ARTHUR. Planning a neighborhood unit. *Amer. City.* 41(3) Sep. 1929: 124-127.—The Regional Plan of New York and Its Environs proposes the neighborhood unit for the development of residential areas. There are certain functions or services which are universally desired in a residential district that is to be occupied by child-rearing families. To meet these requirements the Regional Plan study suggests: (1) A residential unit which provides housing for that population for which one elementary school is ordinarily required; (2) the unit bounded on all sides by arterial streets, sufficiently wide to facilitate its by-passing by all through traffic; (3) a system of small parks and recreation spaces; (4) sites for the school and other institutions having service spheres coinciding with the limits of the unit and suitably grouped about a central point; (5) one or more shopping districts laid out in the circumference of the unit, preferably at traffic junctions and adjacent to similar districts of adjoining neighborhoods; (6) a special street system, each highway being proportioned to its probable traffic load, and the street net as a whole being designed to facilitate circulation within the unit and to discourage its use by through traffic. Plans of typical units are shown.—*Harvey Walker.*

5062. ROGERS, GARDNER S. Why ten towns are not measuring up to their city planning possibilities. *Amer. City.* 41(3) Sep. 1929: 112-113.—Lack of coordination of physical developments exists in nearly

every city in one form or another. This article presents a few typical examples.—*Harvey Walker.*

5063. UNSIGNED. Plans and studies Washington and vicinity. *Natl. Capital Park and Planning Commission, Suppl. Data to Accompany Annual Report.* 1929: pp. 49.

RURAL AND COUNTY GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 2667, 3135, 5186, 5211)

UNITED STATES

5064. BINKLEY, W. E. The prosecuting attorney in Ohio—an obsolete officer. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 18(9) Sep. 1929: 569-573.—The prosecutor in Ohio has a dual function. He must act both as legal adviser to the county commissioners and as prosecutor of persons who have committed offenses against the peace and dignity of the state. In his capacity as adviser he cannot serve to best advantage because he is popularly elected. The electorate frequently judges his effectiveness by the number of successful prosecutions. In his capacity as prosecutor he ordinarily has full authority to say whether or not prosecution should be brought. Neglect of duty is encouraged by the necessity of currying popular favor and by the organization of the county government. He can be removed only in cases of wanton and willful neglect of duty. The functions of this office should be divided into two new offices. One of these should be a prosecutor of criminal cases and a second should be legal adviser to the county board.—*Harvey Walker.*

DEPENDENCIES

(See also Entries 4208, 4210, 4420, 4473, 4482, 4498, 4668, 4675, 5016, 5179)

FRANCE

5065. BIENVENU, A. Le législateur colonial. [Colonial legislation.] *Rev. du Droit Pub.* 46(2) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 224-242.—For many years the legislative system of the French colonies has been, to all intents, a provisory one. However, the time is perhaps not far away when for the most important and most highly developed possessions, it will be necessary to abandon a system too strongly marked with imperialism, and to establish one that will conciliate the rights of the metropolis with local aspirations.—*Frederick F. Blachly.*

GREAT BRITAIN

5066. DELMAGE, J. De G. Native policies in white Africa. *Nineteenth Century.* 106(630) Aug. 1929: 163-175.—The Negroes of Africa, unlike subjected races elsewhere, have persisted and multiplied under white domination. The fear of the domiciled ruling community that in the course of time this persistence may result in the overthrow of their present supremacy constitutes the essence of the native problem facing the Labour government. After the War, in the clash between the European and Indian immigrants in East Africa, the interests of the native population were, for the moment, entirely overlooked. From this situation arose the solution of the native problem in the form of an imperial proclamation, decreeing the doctrine of trusteeship for the native races. In 1925, the Ormsby-Gore Commission roundly condemned the scheme of an East African federation into which, too, the already autonomous Rhodesia was to enter, in order to assure the predominance of the minority whites over the ten million and more blacks of East Africa. But, after another extensive investigation, the report of the Hilton Young Commission appointed in 1927, strongly advanced the doctrine of Africa for

Africans with clear indications in the form of concrete suggestions of the way in which this policy should be applied, safeguarding at the same time white civilization upon an establishment of a rule of justice. The outlook for East Africa is bright based upon this dual policy. The contrast between the principles of the Hilton Young Commission, with which world public opinion is in accord, and the repressive native policy of the Union of South Africa is striking.—*Belle Zeller.*

5067. DUMONT, A. *Notes sur l'organisation coloniale britannique.* [Notes on British colonial organization.] *Rev. Écon. Internat.* 21-3 (3) Sep. 1929: 561-578.—The author is a Belgian. From the point of view of relations with the imperial government, the parts of the British Empire may be classified into the following groups: (1) the dominions, including Malta and Southern Rhodesia as colonies having responsible government; (2) British India and the native states; (3) crown colonies and protectorates; (4) *protégé* states, such as Borneo and Egypt; and (5) mandated territories. British colonial policy ought, on the whole, to be approved, and the break-up of the British Empire would be highly undesirable and dangerous to the peace of the world.—*Joseph R. Starr.*

5068. OLIVIER. The meaning of imperial trusteeship. *Contemp. Rev.* 136 (765) Sep. 1929: 303-312.—The outstanding colonial issue for Britain involves future relations of Europeans and Africans. The League Covenant by articles 22 and 23 pledges just treatment to backward races. This has been the tradition and general policy of Great Britain. In 1923 it was declared that as between interests of natives and immigrants the former are paramount. Unfortunately this policy has not always been followed. Established in the Cape, it was repudiated in the northward extensions of British and Boer. The natives are there regarded as remaining on suffrance upon land desired by Europeans. The treatment of natives by Rhodes' British South Africa Company caused two Matabele wars, and was practically endorsed by the government in 1908 and simply required the Company to assign areas for native occupation. Recently the imperial trust has been challenged by the Southern Rhodesia bill restricting native purchase of land. In 1917 the Privy Council decided that all unalienated lands are vested in the crown, the natives being tenants-at-will. Kenya has sought by taxation to force the natives into labor. The author, a Labour peer, insists on native rights and asks for a parliamentary investigation of them.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

5069. RAMPLEY, W. J. Native councils in Kenya. *East Africa.* 5 (247) Jun. 13, 1929: 1251-1252.

5070. RUSHBROOK-WILLIAMS, L. F. The problem of British India and the Indian native states. *Current Hist.* 30 Aug. 1929: 817-825.—The foreign minister of the state of Patiala declares that no plan for the settlement of Indian affairs can succeed, which fails to regard the wishes of the native states. Ignored and disregarded, as these have often been in the past, they have nevertheless demonstrated their loyalty to Great Britain, in appreciation of which the British government made the somewhat niggardly concession, in 1921, of creating a Chamber of Princes. The native states do not favor British evacuation of India, for that could only mean their own conquest, together with that of the present British India, by some other leading Power. They prefer a mutually satisfactory arrangement between the three great parties to the Indian situation: Great Britain, British India, and themselves. Such an arrangement would probably take the form of a federation.—*Brynjolf J. Hovde.*

5071. UNSIGNED. Great Britain and France in Northern Africa. *Round Table.* (76) Sep. 1929: 717-739.—In Northern Africa since the War an Islamic renaissance and a developing sense of racial unity are

making for political consolidation. Here Britain and France are pursuing antithetical colonial policies. As regards the Mohammedan communities in Nigeria and the Sudan, Britain is endeavoring to maintain and build upon the existing tribal atmosphere and indigenous political institutions. In the southern non-Moslem fringe she is employing direct government, leading to the establishment of parliamentary institutions. The French territories, in contrast, are regarded as integral parts of a greater France, and are subjected to systematic Gallicization. The main aspects of this are propagation of the French language, a French technical education, meeting the competition of Islam by education in the truths of science, miscegenation, conscription for military and labor purposes, systematic improvement of transport facilities, and an extensive irrigation project on the Niger. These systems will undoubtedly react upon one another and upon the rest of Africa.—*A. Gordon Dewey.*

5072. UNSIGNED. The South African native's point of view. *Round Table.* (76) Sep. 1929: 783-798.—The writer (a native) sees a marked contrast in British and Dutch native policies in South Africa. Though both insisted on inculcating the dignity of labor, the former inclines to equality of treatment and the latter regards blacks as predestined to serve whites. There has resulted a compromise which guaranteed Negro suffrage in the Cape and denied it in the northern provinces. When a judicial decision opened the way to the acquisition of land by natives, not their laziness but their industry became the menace. Hence a policy of segregation was adopted (Native Land Act 1913, Natives Urban Areas Act 1923). The policy of basing the administration of native areas on tribal organization imposes a deliberate obstacle to their advancement in civilization. The fundamental fact, however, is the interdependence of the races, which implies an interracial cooperation such as now finds expression in the joint council movement.—*A. Gordon Dewey.*

5073. WARTY, S. G. How the Labour Government can conciliate India. *Hindustan Rev.* 53 (302) Aug. 1929: 104-108.—The writer suggests that the first step necessary to conciliate India is to accept the report of the All-Parties' Conference of India, rather than the report of the Simon Commission of Westminster, as the basis of India's future constitution. Political progress in India should proceed not from provincial autonomy to responsible central government, but from responsible central government to provincial autonomy.—*Sudhindra Bose.*

UNITED STATES

5074. TUCKER, RUFUS S. A balance sheet of the Philippines. *Harvard Business Rev.* 8 (1) Oct. 1929: 10-23.—An impartially drawn balance sheet reflecting the cost of, and the income from, the United States control of the Philippines indicates that our control is exercised at a loss, and that most of the income now derived from the Islands would continue under other control. The value of the occupation to the Filipinos is probably greater than the total cost to American taxpayers, except for the extra naval expenditure they occasion. If the United States tariff were applied to imports from the Philippines, Island exports would be seriously injured; and if the American army were withdrawn, not only the native scouts enrolled, but also a large number of merchants and others would lose their principal means of livelihood. On the other hand, withdrawal would mean an annual saving to the United States government of at least \$4,000,000, in addition to a sum many times as large saved from naval expenditures, and a still further saving of approximately \$22,000,000 annually to the American

consumers of Philippine products other than sugar. The cost to the United States far exceeds the commercial benefit derived.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

USSR

5075. LENIN. Lenin on the colonial question. *Communist Rev.* 1(2) Feb. 1929: 87-91.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND POLITICS

(See also Entry 4221)

RECENT HISTORY, INCLUDING BIOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 4270, 4276, 4343, 4344, 5010, 5020, 5043, 5051, 5053, 5197, 5207, 5240, 5258, 5274, 5347, 5354)

GENERAL

5076. FABI, JOSÉ. *Europa en la encrucijada.* [Europe at the cross roads.] *Nosotros.* 23(241) Jun. 1929: 304-312.—The trouble with Europe is disorientation. It is in the grip of a giant struggle between revolution and counter-revolution. The spirit of revolution which began in 1789 and dominated the 19th century was the fruit of three dogmas: (1) that man is essentially good and reasonable; (2) that he has the right to happiness; and (3) that progress is realizable. These dogmas became the creed of a new religion. But a new opposing religion, that of counter-revolution, also grew up in France in the 19th century, expressed first in the writings of Rivarol, De Maistre, La Tour du Pin, Drumont, and Maurras. This counter-movement has found its practical expression in the recent growth of Fascism, and its most powerful leader in Mussolini. Mussolini may not realize that he is the spokesman of the counter-revolutionary movement any more than Napoleon was aware that he was the propagator of the French Revolution and the instrument by which it was spread abroad in Europe. But such is the fact. Throughout much of the 19th century the Catholic church was the chief moral support of the counter-revolutionary philosophy. By the recent concordat it now becomes ally and sponsor for Mussolini. Alliance of Fascism with the papacy became politically necessary for Mussolini; otherwise he would ultimately have found himself in personal conflict with the monarchy and the pope. But it has committed him and Fascism irrevocably to the realization of the anti-revolutionary ideal. In return, Fascism becomes a universal movement, supported by a universal ideology. In France, Germany, Lithuania, Austria, Poland, and elsewhere, the universal character of Fascism is already recognized by the counter-revolutionaries. If an imperial unity failed in the Middle Ages when there was a universal faith, and if Charles V and Napoleon could not accomplish it, especially after Luther had disrupted the faith, there is even less hope that it may now be achieved in the face of the added growth of nationalism. Italy and Mussolini cannot accomplish it. The experience of Switzerland, with her three tongues and fifty cantons may possibly point the way to a wider federalism of Europe. If not, the deadly conflict is imminent, and if Fascism wins, it will be the scourge of our civilization.—*L. L. Bernard.*

5077. VANDERVELDE, ÉMILE. Is communism spreading? *Foreign Affairs.* 8(1) Oct. 1929: 84-98.—The author applies three tests to determine the progress of the communist movement: (1) the figures of party membership, (2) the strength of the communist labor organizations, and (3) the number of votes cast for communist candidates. As to party strength, the membership in the Communist International in 1928 is given as 2,787,384. Of these, 1,300,000 are listed as from Russia. The party has been growing in Russia but declining elsewhere, although it must be accepted

as a permanent political factor in most European countries. As to the communist labor organizations, the figures show a growth between Jan. 1, 1925 and Jan. 1, 1928 from 7,333,845 to 13,670,482. But this latter number includes the questionable figure of 2,800,000 for China as well as the figure of 10,000,000 for Russia where there is compulsory syndicalism. From election figures it appears that, with the exception of Sweden, Czechoslovakia, France, and Germany, communism is practically non-existent in parliamentary elections.—*B. H. Williams.*

ABYSSINIA

5078. UNSIGNED. *Le paradis aux mains des diables.* [Paradise in the hands of devils.] *Rev. Hebdom.* 39(37) Sep. 14, 1929: 225-241.—Despite an agreeable and salubrious climate, excellent soil, and ample natural resources, the present state of Abyssinia is far from happy. Politically, the country is in a condition bordering on anarchy. The central government is weak; the administration is inefficient and corrupt; local officials are rapacious and oppressive; the church is jealous for its vested interests and generally opposed to progress; and the masses of the people are illiterate and superstitious. Economic conditions are still primitive: poor roads, few bridges, only one railway of any importance, and that narrow gauge, one telegraph line, and a half-dozen post offices. Agriculture, the chief occupation, suffers from crude implements and antiquated methods. Still, the country has large possibilities. The prime requisites for development are decent government and European cooperation. France's position in Abyssinia is far from satisfactory, and plainly warns that if France neglects her opportunity she will soon be outdistanced by Italy and Germany.—*Theodore Collier.*

AFGHANISTAN

5079. BEVIONE, G. *La rivolta in Afganistan.* [The revolution in Afghanistan.] *Gerarchia.* 9(1) Jan. 1929: 21-24.—The reason that a revolt in this relatively small country (400,000 sq. km. and about 4 million people) should awaken world interest is due to its importance on the main trade routes of Asia from Persia to China and from Turkestan to India. The Afghanistan revolution, which bears a social and religious character, was directed against King Amanullah because of his attempt to introduce modern reforms modeled after the European pattern.—*O. Eisenberg.*

ARGENTINA

5080. DEITERS de QUESADA, LEONORE. Hypolito Irigoyen: Eine historische Präsidentschaft? [Hypolito Irigoyen: An historic presidency?] *Nord. u. Süd.* 52(6) Jun. 1929: 550-557.

BELGIUM

5081. GILLOUIN, RENÉ. La question flamande: (1) Ses origines. [The origins of the Flemish question.] *Europe Nouvelle.* 12(584) Apr. 20, 1929: 511-514.

BULGARIA

5082. GESHKOFF, THEODORE. Bulgaria's stormy history since the World War. *Current Hist.* 31(1) Oct. 1929: 139-144.—The question as to who was responsible for Bulgaria's defeat in 1918 has agitated the mind of the people and divided the country into two camps ever since the end of the World War. With this question as the main issue in the elections of 1919, the people decided in favor of the Stamboulisky Peasants' party group, and until June 9, 1923, the government was in their hands. The war cabinets were punished, but not ferociously; and in such matters as the famous labor law, educational reforms, finances, and foreign policy, notable achievements were attained. Then came the *coup d'état* of June 9, 1923, by King Boris and the military group, supported by the old political parties. Stamboulisky was murdered and the Peasants' party cruelly persecuted; a dangerous foreign policy was inaugurated under the auspices of the Macedonian revolutionaries who now became practically the masters of Bulgaria, with a definite pro-Italian and anti-Yugoslavian orientation. Mounting budgets, growing deficits, depreciation of currency, and a ruinous policy of borrowing characterize the financial program of the so-called Democratic Entente into which the elements opposed to the Peasants' party have been fused.—*Brynjolf J. Hovde.*

CEYLON

5083. SINGH, ST. NIHAL. Moves to make Indians in Ceylon political helots. *Modern Rev.* 45(6) Jun. 1929: 657-667.—The Ceylon legislature has passed a law disfranchising most of the Indians in Ceylon. This has been brought about through a literacy test act. It holds that Indians who are literate in one of their own languages but not in those of Ceylon, including English, are illiterate and should not vote. There are less than a million Ceylon-Indians as against four million Ceylonese. India is Ceylon's greatest food and labor source. Considering that India is now demanding equal rights with Canada, Africa, or Australia, it remains to be seen if the British government will sanction anti-Indian legislation in Ceylon.—*Sudhindra Bose.*

DENMARK

5084. BRUEL, DR. L'orientation de la politique danoise. [The orientation of Danish politics.] *Rev. Mondiale.* 192 Jul. 15, 1929: 147-149.

5085. MARSTRAND, EVEN. Det Danske Socialdemokrati og kirken. [The Danish Socialist party and the church.] *Kirke og Kultur.* 36(7) Sep. 1929: 412-420.—When the socialist movement found its inception in Denmark in 1871, the churches in Copenhagen and other large cities were not able to reach out and absorb the rapidly increasing labor population of the suburban areas. They could not render adequate services to the extensive parishes and the ministerial offices of baptism, marriage, and burial acquired a cold, formal, commercialized aspect. A few clergymen whose business thus prospered took rank among the largest tax payers in the metropolis. This fact made it easier for socialist agitators to demonstrate the alliance of clergy and capitalists. On the other hand, the gospel of socialism afforded many spiritual values which were received with enthusiasm by the laboring classes: (1) the conflict between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat took the place of the old, lifeless antithesis between God and the devil, or between good and evil; (2) visionary ideals of the future socialistic organization of society brightened the miserable existence and perspective of the working man; and (3) the deep-seated human propensity toward hero- and martyr worship

found an outlet in socialism, not so much through the persecution of the leaders of the movement by the police authorities as through the hounding of the early trade union organizers from shop to shop by employers. Points of contact and mutual understanding between the church and the Socialist party have been extremely rare. Bishop Martensen expressed himself in sympathy with certain aims of the laboring classes, yet not until 1913 was a Danish minister elected a member of the lower house of the legislature on the Socialist ticket. The rank and file of the socialistic working classes have remained within the church but take no active part in congregational functions. In politics the Socialist party stands for the separation of church and state. That policy not being immediately feasible, the recognized spokesman of the party, now the minister of education, has for more than twenty years been an advocate of the abolition of symbolical-creedal requirements imposed on the clergy, greater freedom of teaching, civic marriage and burial, and removing religious instruction from the public schools.—*John Johansen.*

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

5086. VEATCH, ROY. Mr. Dawes in Santo Domingo. *Nation* (N. Y.) 129(3343) Jul. 31, 1929: 110-112.

EGYPT

5087. WASSEF, WISSA. Égypte (situation politique actuelle). [The present political situation in Egypt.] *Bibliot. Universelle et Rev. de Genève.* Aug. 1929: 200-211.

FRANCE

5088. BENDA, JULIEN. Note sur la réaction. [A note on reaction.] *Nouvelle Rev. Française.* 16(191) Aug. 1, 1929: 149-182.—In modern France there have existed a number of conditions making for constant opposition to the democratic regime. The chief of these are (1) the grudge held by those dispossessed of special privilege by democracy; (2) clerical resentment at separation of church and state; (3) the disquiet with which the wealthy observe the encroachments of the proletariat; (4) the aversion toward the anonymous and mysterious power symbolized in the parliamentary order, held by those persons fond of visible and personal rule; (5) the dislike of egalitarianism and irritation with vulgarity, felt by the worshippers of the beauty of an ordered hierarchical society; (6) the snobbery of the bourgeoisie desirous of marks of social distinction. Unsupported, these attitudes do not endanger the democratic state; but within recent years a new form of anti-democracy, focussed in *l'Action Française*, has appeared. This attack is doctrinal, not merely sentimental. In its popular appeal, however, it suffers from internal inconsistencies; and without the support of the masses it despises, this philosophy cannot be a redoubtable enemy of democracy. The real danger resides in an alliance of those who cherish personal rule with the bourgeoisie, fearful of the working class.—*Allan F. Saunders.*

GERMANY

5089. MULERT, OSKAR. Grundsätzliche Fragen der Kommunalpolitik. [Fundamental questions of municipal politics (in Germany).] *Deutscher Städetag.* 23(9) Sep. 25, 1929: 1105-1112.—*R. H. Wells.*

5090. RENNER, KARL. Die Christlichsozialen in Österreich und das Zentrum im Reich. [The Christian Socialists in Austria and the Center party of the Reich.] *Gesellschaft.* Aug. 1929: 137-148.—Both parties are Catholic, parties of the masses and fundamentally democratic. They differ in every respect in their historical evolution. The formation of the Center

party was a direct result of Catholic opposition to Protestant Hohenzollern domination in Germany. It favored federalism in opposition to the absolutism of the new Empire. Its membership is drawn from the rural sections, in which peasant holdings predominate, and from the small and medium sized towns of southern and western Germany, where democratic traditions prevail. In Austria, where Catholicism was the state religion, Christian Socialism grew out of the anti-Semitic movement among the small shopkeepers in the suburbs in Vienna during the panic of 1873. Since then various political leaders have sought to make this party the vehicle through which every conceivable program might be proposed, no matter how widely they might differ from each other. It opposes liberalism but declares itself liberal, condemns socialism but considers itself socialistic. While antipathy for the Jewish financier brought industrial workers and the debtor class in general into the party, it has completely lost the support of the laboring class.—*Carl Mauelshagen, Jr.*

5091. TARAKNATH DAS. Germany—ten years after the World War. *Calcutta Rev.* 30(3) Mar. 1929: 261-271.

GREAT BRITAIN

5092. LASKI, HAROLD J. The new test for British labor. *Foreign Affairs* (N. Y.). 8(1) Oct. 1929: 69-83.—The Labour party gained its success in the last election because of the dissatisfaction of the British electorate with the "do-nothingism" of the Baldwin government. The new MacDonald government marks a departure in that it is definitely pacifist and is headed toward positive achievement in domestic affairs. Its foreign policy is to resume relations with Russia, evacuate the Rhineland, come to an understanding with America, and to accept the League of Nations as the positive mechanism for the reconstruction of European relations. In domestic politics the Labour government will seek to use the machinery of the state to mitigate the results of social inequality. It will attempt such measures as the extension and increase of old age pensions, the amendment of the Trade Disputes Act, the raising of the compulsory school age to fifteen, further provisions for housing, a new Factory Act, and a new Workmen's Compensation Act. The test of British labor will come in determining whether it can show that evolutionary readjustment of government is possible. This can be done by carrying through fundamental experiments which will mark a definite departure from previous governments and which will point to a peaceful transition from capitalism.—*B. H. Williams.*

5093. MUIR, RAMSAY. The three party system. *Nation & Athenaeum.* 45(11) Jun. 15, 1929: 361-362.

5094. WHITE, J. BAKER. The future of communism in Britain. *Natl. Rev.* (557) Jul. 1929: 785-792.

GREECE

5095. ARMSTRONG, HAMILTON FISH. Venizelos again supreme in Greece. *Foreign Affairs* (N. Y.). 8(1) Oct. 1929: 120-129.—Venizelos is at present unchallenged and is working hard for the reconstruction of Greece. His weakness lies in impulsiveness and occupation with details of administration. He is deemed a better judge of situations than of men and "directs" Greece a little too much. Greece is now one of the most compact and homogeneous countries in Europe. The 1,400,000 Greek refugees are settled and many are to be found among the leading citizens. The standard of agriculture is being raised by competition, and the production of cereals and tobacco is greatly increased. Vast irrigation and drainage works are under construction. A senate was created in Greece

in 1929. A spirit of conciliation is directing foreign policy. Treaties of amity and arbitration have been signed with Italy, Yugoslavia, and Rumania. Interest in Venizelos' program is raised with regard to the Dodecanese, now occupied by Italy. Venizelos' expectations of better treatment of the Dodecanesians by Italy at the time the treaty of amity with Italy was signed have not been fulfilled. Relations with Turkey and Bulgaria have not progressed very satisfactorily. Bulgaria's demand for a corridor to the Aegean is a fundamental difficulty. Greece offered to link up with Bulgarian railways and have Bulgarian commerce flow through the free zone at Saloniki. Turkey is intractable in her claims and with a weak legal case she does not favor arbitration. Greece is unwilling to exchange the 90,000 Greek rich business men of Constantinople with as many Turkish Thracian peasants.—*Stephen P. Ladas.*

5096. COSMETATOS, S. P. P. Autocratic democracy in Greece. *English Rev.* 49(2) Aug. 1929: 182-189.—This article presents royalist tradition as a dominant inspiration of modern Greece. Before 1924, the institution of a republic was never envisaged by anyone. In the abdication of King Constantine, and the execution of the anti-Venizelist political leaders by the military revolution of 1922, after the military disaster of Greece in Asia Minor, the germ of the republican idea is found. Venizelists fraternized with the military men who exercised dictatorship and conducted fraudulent elections in which the Royalist party refused to take part. As a result of these elections it was proclaimed that the "sovereign people" had voted for a republic. After Venizelos' resignation, Papanastassion formed a ministry principally of army officers, and on March 25 he induced the Assembly to proclaim a republic. A plebiscite was proclaimed to confirm this act and was conducted as Papanastassion wished it, with armed troops in motion. Vast numbers of voters stayed at home. Educated opinion in Greece has tolerated such abuses, for it is morally and physically fatigued after ten years of war. Since Greece has become a republic she has ceased to enjoy democracy.—*Stephen P. Ladas.*

HUNGARY

5097. O'HARA, VALENTINE. Hungary and the Hapsburg restoration. *Nineteenth Century.* 106(630) Aug. 1929: 176-186.—The Magyars will not tolerate any foreign intervention on this question of growing urgency in Hungary today. Republican propaganda is as severely repressed under the present regency of Admiral Horthy as under the old regime. The problem of restoration is complicated. The legitimists under the leadership of Count Apponyi favor the immediate recognition of Otto, the Hapsburg heir. The differences between the legitimists and their opponents cannot be explained merely on the basis of their disagreement as to the effect of the Dethronisation Act of 1921 to which Count Bethlen, prime minister and leader of the party of national unity, submitted, and thus, it is claimed, saved Hungary from national extinction. There are a variety of factors, some having their root in historical conditions that are peculiarly Hungarian, others being of a more personal complexion. Not unimportant in this respect is the attitude of Count Bethlen towards the Hapsburg monarchy which may be characterized as deliberately independent, non-committal, and yet decisive and energetic in the face of difficulties. The Protestants, strongly conservative, stand for the "free election" of the next king. The Jews, an economically powerful minority, have much to gain from the Hapsburg restoration. Add to this the division of the Royalist party into two strong factions, and that the election of a foreign prince is not seriously

entertained. The solution can be arrived at when Count Bethlen and Count Apponyi agree to accept the verdict of the people in a general election under the secret ballot and not under the present farcical "free suffrage" system.—*Belle Zeller.*

INDIA

5098. BLACKETT, BASIL. The economics of Indian unrest. *Foreign Affairs.* 8(1) Oct. 1929: 41-51.—Indian unrest in the main is not economic, but springs from religious and racial causes. Gandhi's leadership in the non-co-operation movement was due to his asceticism and his supposed invulnerability which caught the fancy of the masses. The Khalifatist agitation drew its strength solely from the slogan, "religion in danger." The Akhali Sikh propaganda was originally a temple reform movement which became anti-British under the influence of urban politicians. The purpose of the Bengal revolutionary movement was the expulsion of the British from India and the establishment of a Hindu *Raj*. The movement got much of its strength from the desire of the agitators for government jobs. The communist movement is economic in character, and it has made considerable progress among the urban proletariat because of the miserable pay and working conditions of the laborers. Urban workers are, however, but a small percentage of the Indian population. In general, the reason for the lack of the economic motive in Indian unrest is the almost complete indifference of the Indian to his material welfare.—*B. H. Williams.*

5099. PRASAD, SRIJUT RAJENDRA. Back to non-co-operation: our only slogan. *Hindustan Rev.* 53(302) Aug. 1929: 95-103.—The purpose of the non-co-operation movement, when it was first launched in 1920, was to strike at the very root of British prestige and institutions in India. The non-co-operation program included rejection of titles and decorations from the London government, boycott of English law courts, government educational institutions, and the central and provincial legislatures. The program was not carried out to the fullest extent, but it did serve to destroy British prestige and increase Indian determination to be free.—*Sudhindra Bose.*

5100. SATYAMURTI, S. The need for synthesis in Indian politics. *Hindustan Rev.* 53(301) Jul. 1929: 7-9.

ITALY

5101. BALABANOFF, ANGELICA. Benito Mussolini. *Souvenirs sur l'homme.* [Benito Mussolini. Recollections of the man.] *Europe.* (72) Dec. 15, 1928: 544-556.

5102. VITTORIO, L. ВИТТОРИО, Л. Южный вопрос и фашизм. [The southern question and Fascism.] *Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика.* (8-9) 1928: 140-142.—Southern Italy is important to Fascism, as it is considered a link between Italy and the East, the Balkans and Africa. The Fascisti have to deal in the south with the most backward part of Italy, economically and culturally. Property ownership is still half-feudal and based on the exploitation of the peasants. There are also six million hectares of malaria-land. The poverty of the peasants has caused indifference and ignorance. Whereas the average illiteracy in all Italy is 27-30%, in southern Italy it is 49-53%. Fascism is unable to solve the southern question which is to find employment for these people, since there is no possibility of their emigrating.—*E. Bezpalczyk.*

NEW ZEALAND

5103. UNSIGNED. New Zealand: The task before Sir Joseph Ward. *Round Table.* (78) Sep. 1929: 887-904.—*A. Gordon Dewey.*

PALESTINE

5104. CAHAN, ABRAHAM. Arabs and Jews in Palestine. *New Palestine.* 17(6) Sep. 27-Oct. 4, 1929: 234-237.

5105. SAENGER, SAMUEL. Palästinensisches. [Palestine notes.] *Neue Rundsch.* 40(10) Oct. 1929: 560-567.—The recent strife in Palestine is the fruit of the policy enunciated in the Balfour Declaration, which ran counter to the national aspirations that England had helped to raise among the Arabs, but which formed an essential part of British imperial policy. The Jews in Palestine have, in the face of extreme difficulty, accomplished a great deal; but that fact must not blind us to the truth of the situation: that the population of that area is overwhelmingly Arabic and is determinedly opposed to the plan of building a Jewish state in its midst. That the rights of the Arabs should be paramount was stressed by many at the Paris Conference, among them the American commission and British officers who were familiar with the Near East. The conflict might not have occurred had the Zionists not become infected with the virus of nationalism, but had instead retained their spiritual ideal. As it is, they are building on unsafe ground.—*Charles A. Timm.*

RUMANIA

5106. LITTLEFIELD, WALTER. The ethnic and religious minorities of Roumania. *Roumania.* 5(1) Jan. 1929: 54-66.

5107. MITRANY, DAVID. The optants' dispute. *Roumania.* 5(1) Jan. 1929: 47-52.

UNITED STATES

5108. ERSKINE, JOHN et al. La question de la prohibition aux États-Unis. [The prohibition question in the United States.] *Comité National d'Études Soc. & Pol.* (386) Feb. 4, 1929: pp. 40.

5109. HARRIS, JOSEPH P. Our American mayors. XVIII: Daniel W. Hoan of Milwaukee. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 18(9) Sep. 1929: 549-554.—*Harvey Walker.*

5110. MICHELSEN, B. FRANK. Our American mayors, XVII, Charles S. Ashley of New Bedford. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 18(6) Jun. 1929: 377-381.—*Harvey Walker.*

5111. NAYLOR, REX MAURICE. The states and prohibition. *New Republic.* 60(776) Oct. 16, 1929: 240-242.

5112. THOMAS, NORMAN. The "unholy union" of prohibition and politics. *Current Hist.* 31(1) Oct. 1929: 58-63.—Repeal of the sumptuary legislation contained in the Eighteenth Amendment is practically impossible, as things stand. State control of the liquor traffic has some promising features, but not particularly for the wets. The various forms of nullification of the Amendment that have been proposed are all vicious. If it were possible to secure from Congress the money with which to investigate thoroughly the conflicting claims of wets and drys as to the effects of liquor and prohibition, a material step forward would be taken. But the simplest, fairest, most non-political thing that could be done would be to take a national referendum on the prohibition question. It would go far to remove the sense of grievance now so widespread, would stimulate the process of prohibition education, would give enforcement agencies a clear mandate, and might open the door to modification by legislation. It might also "give impetus to the movement for a new constitutional convention."—*Brynjolf J. Hovde.*

5113. UNSIGNED. Progress of prohibition. *Round Table.* (76) Sep. 1929: 765-782.—An appraisal of the issue in the United States.—A. Gordon Dewey.

USSR

5114. CARO, L. Lenin. *Człowiek i dzieło.* [Lenin, the man and his work.] *Ekonomista.* 29 (2) May 1929: 103-114.—This is an estimate of the life and character of Lenin based on a selected bibliography given in the article. Lenin, whose outstanding feature was an inflexible will, was dominated by one idea: his hatred of Czarism. He was one of the most gifted and ruthless destroyers ever known in history.—O. Eisenberg.

5115. FOXCROFT, H. O. The hour of Krassin. *Quart. Rev.* 253 (502) Oct. 1929: 301-312.—Educated as an electrical engineer, Krassin was by temperament a practical reformer and an opportunist, although a Marxian in theory. In spite of persecution before the War, he became a fervent patriot in 1914. Afterwards, during the provisional governments of 1917 he stood aloof from political entanglements, at first even regarding Lenin with some doubts. When the Bolsheviks were established he supported them as the party of order, and ". . . whatever faint gleams of light have irradiated the darkness of Bolshevik economics may be regarded as reflections from Krassin's common-sense . . ." His first wish was to reestablish foreign commerce. After the collapse of the White forces he carried on extensive commercial negotiations. Later and with great difficulty he negotiated the Urquhart concession agreement, only to find that "gross ignorance and unbusinesslike methods in high quarters" prevented its ratification. When he tried to resign he was told, "We dismiss people from their posts, but we don't permit them to resign." While too important to be dismissed, he never again established satisfactory relations with the Bolsheviks to the time of his death in 1926.—Chester Kirby.

YUGOSLAVIA

5116. BORDEAUX, P. E. Souvenirs et observations sur le royaume des Serbes, Croates et Slovènes. [Recollections of and observations upon the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes.] *Rev. d. Balkans.* 10 (9) Sep. 1928: 388-392.

5117. JOVANOVIC, J. La crise du régime en Yougoslavie. [The crisis of the Yugoslav regime.] *Rev. Mondiale.* 190 Mar. 15, 1929: 121-125.

5118. ZIMOLO, M. La crisi jugoslava e il colpo di stato. [The Yugoslav crisis and the coup d'état.] *Gerarchia.* 9 (1) 1929: 11-20.—The impossibility of legislation due to the dissension between Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes led the king of Yugoslavia to abrogate the constitution. He accomplished this with the assistance of the military party, composed of Serbs. The same general who in 1903 had participated in the murder of the king and queen of Serbia became the head of the government. The present situation is the result of long, national conflict in which the Croats, opposed to the domination of the Serbs, claim an autonomous government for their country. There is now little prospect for a reconciliation of these two peoples.—O. Eisenberg.

ORGANIZATIONS AND METHODS

GREAT BRITAIN

5119. DALLAS, GEORGE. The Labour party and the rural areas. *Labour Mag.* 8 (4) Aug. 1929: 172-174.—The Labor party must make greater gains in the rural areas in order to secure a full majority in the House of Commons. Legislation by the present govern-

ment favorable to these sections, especially the extension of unemployment insurance for agricultural workers, the building of cottages free from employer control, and improved education, will help. More propaganda by means of the mails and cycling corps, an increase in the number of polling places, a better selection of candidates, and the encouragement of unions and cooperative societies, will also help to win the countryside for Labor.—W. B. Catlin.

NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

GENERAL

5120. YOUNG, HILTON. A plea for the majority vote. *Nineteenth Century.* 106 (631) Sep. 1929: 308-317.—In the election of a representative for a single-member constituency the alternatives to the majority vote are the second ballot and the alternative vote. Both are designed to insure the return of the candidate preferred as a first or second choice by a majority of the voters. Both totally fail to achieve any such result. The second ballot plan does little more than the majority vote to fulfil the wishes of the majority when there are three candidates and does no more at all if there are more than three candidates. It requires that voters turn out a second time to vote which might result in a small poll, would involve expense and additional effort, and would place a strain upon the simplicity, directness, and straightforwardness of parties and candidates in their campaign. The alternative vote gets rid of the period between the first and second ballots but that is its only advantage over the second ballot. It has all its other imperfections.—E. B. Logan.

BELGIUM

5121. VANDERVELDE, EMILE. Nach den belgischen Wahlen. [After the Belgian elections.] *Nord u. Süd.* 52 (7) Jul. 1929: 579-582.—The results of the Belgian elections of May 26, 1929, mark definite losses for both the Catholic and Socialist parties, a striking gain for the Flemish Autonomist party, and a partial recovery of the Liberal party from its debacle in 1925. The Autonomists have drawn heavily from Catholic ranks and even the Socialists were unable to resist the Flemish movement. Communism, however, has been decisively defeated, and Belgian socialism, though suffering a temporary reverse, has emerged from the struggle with discipline and solidarity.—M. W. Graham.

GREAT BRITAIN

5122. HAMILTON, MARY AGNES. Das Ergebnis der englischen Wahlen. [The results of the English election.] *Nord u. Süd.* 52 (7) Jul. 1929: 583-591.—The victory of the British Labor party in the elections of May, 1929, was gained virtually without journalistic assistance and in the face of a uniformly hostile press. The election revealed the weakness of Liberalism both in numbers and leadership, and its lack of a clearly defined program. Since 1922, the English populace had become pacifist, supporting disarmament, internationalism, and arbitration, in lieu of the jingoism of Lloyd George. Conservative tactics were faulty, for they were banking on Baldwin's personality and a mythical popularity, and promised nothing which would give the masses hope. Labor promised to deal actively with the issues of peace and unemployment, to give budgetary consideration to education, public health, and public works. It promised social equalization through taxation, and looked to modernizing the whole of England's economic life. In the final analysis,

Labor won on its own strength, and not on the failures of the other parties.—*M. W. Graham.*

5123. MUIR, RAMSAY. *Electoral reform.* *Contemp. Rev.* 136 (765) Sep. 1929: 294-302.—The most important question to be dealt with by the Ollswater Committee of Electoral Reform is the method of voting. The election of members of parliament by a plurality of votes in single-member constituencies turns politics into a gamble. The Conservatives with 38% of the popular vote in the elections of 1922 and 1923 got a majority of 72 the first time and were in a minority of 83 the second year. Any true representation of opinions will destroy the two-party system; there have been three parties since 1880; and they seem necessary to express the nation's views. There are three schemes of reform. The second ballot and the alternative vote are not sound remedies. Proportional representation alone makes the electoral area large enough to give prominent minorities representation. The powers of cabinets, especially minority cabinets, must decrease. Coalition and compromise would prove the foundation for ministries.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

5124. POLLOCK, JAMES K. Jr. *The English election of 1929.* *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 18 (8) Aug. 1929: 505-508.—The election of 1929 is the first one under universal suffrage. An Act of 1928 extended the franchise to approximately five million women, and it is evident that the Labor party secured more than its share of the newly enfranchised vote. Of a total electorate of 28,500,000, 79% cast ballots. The Labor party's success is principally due to a number of three-cornered fights which permitted many candidates to win by minority votes. The small Liberal contingent holds the balance of power. There will be fewer business men, lawyers, soldiers and sailors in the newly elected Commons, and more trade union officials. Although the Baldwin government was defeated, the voters did not give a clear mandate for socialism. They rather expressed a desire for a constructive and progressive policy with regard to unemployment, disarmament, and world peace.—*Harvey Walker.*

5125. UNSIGNED. *Great Britain: the general election.* *Round Table.* (76) Sep. 1929: 799-819.—An analysis of the political scene.—*A. Gordon Dewey.*

INDIA

5126. STRICKLAND, C. F. *Illiteracy and self-government in India.* *Edinburgh Rev.* 250 (510) Oct. 1929: 226-241.—Illiteracy in India in 1921 amounted to 90.5%. Self-government by the illiterate, a modern experiment, is imminent in India, and is a great risk, as examples in Europe and America show. A high literacy percentage in modern nations seems to correspond with greater political stability. Already widespread in India, the franchise is used with deplorable laxity. In Burma only 16% voted at the last opportunity. Education to a degree of literacy safe for democracy would take 30 years or more, but even at the risk of going too fast for the taxpayer it must be done. Since self-government cannot be postponed, it is a question of educating the adults. This means not urban but village schools. Already in the United Provinces and the Punjab government agencies have experimented with adult schools and some philanthropic societies maintain them. In Baroda, the United Provinces, and the Punjab the governments have made some progress in establishing rural libraries, another necessity for adult education, but the available books have been unsatisfactory. Public lectures, now exploited chiefly by philanthropic and semi-religious organizations, such as the Y.M.C.A., must be developed as another expedient. The peasant "does not and cannot think" but as he has the vote, he must be made somehow to understand his duty.—*Chester Kirby.*

SOUTH AFRICA

5127. MOLTENO, P. A. *The South African general elections.* *Contemp. Rev.* 136 (764) Aug. 1929: 167-173.—The result of the election of 1929 was to give General Hertzog a renewed lease of power. The Labour party was split by a violent quarrel between the Creswellites and the National Council section. The South African party did not realize the hope expressed by General Smuts that their position would be greatly improved by the election. The final position of the parties, with the exception of one constituency, where the poll has had to be postponed owing to the death of the Nationalist candidate, is as follows: Nationalist, 77; South African party, 61; Labour (Creswellites), 5; Labor (National Council), 3; Independent, 1.—*E. B. Logan.*

UNITED STATES

5128. BURNS, ARTHUR F. *Ideology of businessmen and presidential elections.* *Southwestern Pol. & Soc. Sci. Quart.* 10 (2) Sep. 1929: 230-236.—The two chief constituents of the ideology of businessmen with respect to presidential elections are that Democratic rule is invariably accompanied by depressed business conditions, and that a presidential year is a bad year for business. A critical examination of the "Business Annals" of the United States by Dr. Thorp of the National Bureau of Economic Research for the 58 years from 1868-1925, inclusive, discloses that during the 16 years of Democratic rule (1885-1888; 1893-1896; 1913-1920), business was active during $9\frac{1}{2}$ years (58%), and depressed during $6\frac{1}{2}$ years (42%). During the 42 years of Republican rule, business was active during 26 years (62%), and depressed during 16 years (38%). During the 15 presidential years of the period, business was active during $8\frac{1}{2}$ years (57%), and depressed during $6\frac{1}{2}$ years (43%); and during the 43 non-presidential years, business was active during $26\frac{3}{4}$ years (62%), and depressed during $16\frac{1}{4}$ years (38%). Of the 15 business recessions during this period, only 4 occurred in presidential years. The tentative explanations of this ideology and attitude are that (1) presidential elections and business cycles occur every four years, although they do not synchronize; (2) severe business recessions occurred in 1896 and 1920; (3) the Democratic attitude on the tariff; (4) the Democratic party is the party of the masses; and (5) the "free silver" platform of 1896.—*Charles Kettleborough.*

5129. POLLOCK, JAMES K., Jr. *The report of the Steiner Committee.* *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 23 (3) Aug. 1929: 681-685.—The report of this Committee contains tabulations of the sums of money raised and expended in the presidential campaign of 1928, together with other related data and recommendations for legislation. It contains much useful material which cannot be secured elsewhere. But care should be taken in using it, because of certain inaccuracies and the failure to explain certain figures.—*James K. Pollock, Jr.*

PUBLIC OPINION AND POLITICAL BEHAVIOR

(See also Entries 5329, 5334, 5347)

ARGENTINA

5130. DEL PLATA, RODOLFO. *Teoría y práctica del antímpperialismo.* [The theory and practice of anti-imperialism.] *Nosotros.* 23 (243-244) Aug.-Sep. 1929: 314-319.—There is much vacuous talk in Argentina about anti-imperialism and North American aggressions. The anti-imperialists will be better prepared if they will study conditions at home and teach the people to reconquer their liberties there.—*L. L. Bernard.*

FRANCE

5131. HALÉVY, DANIEL. France, décadence de la liberté. [Decadence of liberty in France.] *Bibliot. Universelle et Rev. de Genève*. Sep. 1929: 318-335.—In several countries of Europe, liberty is dead; in France, it is as yet merely sick. The genuine liberty of the 18th century was in the 19th organized through such agencies as parliament and the press. Though these survive in the 20th century, their spirit has changed. Parliament, for example, is undoubtedly on the decline. Unfortunately, as its stature diminishes, its task becomes increasingly difficult and experts are called frequently to the rescue. Various examples may be cited where the council of state, financial experts, or even international experts have met crises for parliament. Democratic forces are represented by what may be called clubs, such as the radical congress; and parliament is tossed between these forces and the press, which, formerly a force of liberty, is now the organ of economic forces. The informational press has outstripped the press of opinion, the former's powerful weapon being silence. The cinema and the radio, which might have given some hope of being libertarian, never having known the 19th century, are in the same position as the press of the 20th. Thus, the conditions of tyranny exist. In other Mediterranean countries, dictators have appeared. France seems still to resist, though it is possible this is true only in appearance.—*R. K. Gooch.*

GREAT BRITAIN

5132 KNEBWORTH, VISCOUNT. Some thoughts upon the nature of politics. *English Rev.* 49 (3) Sep. 1929: 292-297.—"There are only two fundamental creeds in any state—that of the contented and that of the discontented." Political parties in England have strayed somewhat from that division. Fundamental outlooks divide Englishmen into two parties, Conservative and Liberal, each composed of two elements: Tory and swashbuckler, dissenter and free thinker. The characters of these groups bring sympathies which run across the lines of content and discontent, yet do obliterate them. These attitudes of mind are marked by numerous consistent joys and sorrows, hates, rever-

ences, and convictions. The Labor party is not yet a political party, since it stands for no particular or personal attitude of mind. Because it has become a *de facto* political party by gaining power, the old political divisions will more and more become evident and dominant.—*C. W. Fornoff.*

5133. RATCLIFFE, S. K. England looks towards America. *Yale Rev.* 19 (1) Sep. 1929: 14-25.—Three matters dominate the feeling toward the United States in England: the growth of American industrial and financial power, the war debts, and naval limitation. Other factors are involved, however. A peculiar picture of American life is presented to the English through the large number of American novels circulated in England, the odd selection of sensational and comic American reports in the English press, and the American movies shown in England. These are in decided contrast with the claim that Americans are superior in their level of social morality and public welfare. Before the War England was more friendly toward the United States than the United States toward England, but today the feeling is reversed.—*Joseph Holliday.*

SOUTH AFRICA

5134. MEAME, L. E. Is South Africa anti-British? *Fortnightly Rev.* 126 (753) Sep. 1, 1929: 289-297.—South Africa seems at first glance to be definitely anti-British, since the last two general elections reveal the Dutch element as dominant in politics. Hertzog's party won a majority in the election in June, 1929, though he maintains his coalition with Labour. The opposing party led by Smuts is now British. A closer analysis, however, reveals that the feeling behind Hertzog is rather pro-African than anti-British.—*W. T. Laprade.*

UNITED STATES

5135. VINOGRADOV, S. ВИНОГРАДОВ, С. Проблемы третьей партии в Соединенных Штатах. [The problem of a third party in the United States.] *Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика*. (7) 1928: 18-29.—The creation of a farmer-labor party is inevitable, for farmers represent 26% and workers 40% of the electors.—*E. Bezpalczyk.*

GOVERNMENTAL PROCESSES: LEGISLATION, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, JUSTICE

LEGISLATION

(See also Entry 5046)

PRINCIPLES

5136. WALKER, HARVEY. Where does legislation originate? *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 18 (9) Sep. 1929: 565-567.—This is a presentation of facts concerning the origin of legislation in the senate of the 88th General Assembly of Ohio. Only 26% of the bills originated within the legislative assembly, and of these only 8% became law. Of the bills introduced 29% originated in administrative offices, state and local; 49% of these bills became law. Ninety-nine of the 267 bills introduced originated with private individuals or unofficial citizen agencies, and 24% of these became law. The correlation between the list of registered lobbyists and the organizations for which bills were introduced is close. It might be well to abandon the fiction that bills must be the product of a member of the assembly, and to permit their introduction through the secretary of state by petition of the interested parties, as is done in Massachusetts.—*Harvey Walker.*

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

(See also Entries 4080, 5026, 5029-5031, 5040, 5043, 5050, 5052, 5054, 5185, 5186, 5188, 5191, 5195, 5197)

PERSONNEL

(See also Entries 2982, 5348)

5137. BECKMAN, R. O. The improvement of morale in the Cincinnati city service. *Pub. Personnel Studies*. 7 (4) Apr. 1929: 57-58.

5138. MOREHOUSE, E. W. Length of service of utility commissioners in Massachusetts. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 5 (3) Aug. 1929: 323-328.—A statistical study was made of the length of service of the 40 individuals serving as utility commissioners in the 60 years of commission history in Massachusetts. Twelve of these held office for 10 years or more, two of whom served over 25 years. The average length of service was 7 years, slightly more than two terms each. Chairmen of commissions served shorter periods on the average. On the assumption that 12 years' service denoted those who made administrative regulation a

"career," the causes of retirement of "career-men" were stated. "Three died while in office, two retired on account of old age, one resigned to be appointed a judge, one was not reappointed when a commission was superseded, and one is still serving." Making certain assumptions, a turnover percentage was computed for each commission. The average over-all turnover for all commissions was found to be 47%.—*E. W. Morehouse.*

FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING

(See also Entries 4028, 4954-4969, 4971-4975, 4977-4981, 4983-4984, 4987, 5056, 5074)

5139. BAUMES, HAROLD I. Schenectady's long term financial program. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 18(8) Aug. 1929: 522-525.—A capital budget commission consisting of four city officials and three civilians was appointed to propose a long term program for improvements. Such a program was adopted, based upon a detailed study made by the Municipal Bureau of Research. The program laid out for the next ten years can be executed with little increase in tax rates. Suggestions were made for savings in current operating expenses. The commission also recommended the passing of a capital budget commission for the continued encouragement of sound municipal finance.—*Harvey Walker.*

5140. BRUMBOWER, HENRY R. Motor vehicle license fees and gasoline taxes. *Roads & Streets.* 69(8) Aug. 1929: 295-297.

5141. CHERRINGTON, HOMER V. Classification of property for purposes of taxation. *Ohio Soc. Sci. J.* 1(3) Aug. 1929: 16-26.—The voters of Ohio will vote in Nov. 1929 on another constitutional amendment to provide for classification of property for purposes of taxation. Under the amendment, land will continue to be taxed according to the uniform rule. The present statutory tax limit of 15 mills will become constitutional. Additional taxes may be levied by vote of the people. Proponents expect that rates upon intangibles will be low and that revenue from that source will increase. Opponents are not so optimistic concerning the reformation of the tax law and the farmer cannot see why he should pay on his land at a higher rate than the owner of intangibles. Ohio has already had a demonstration of the evil effects of tax limitation. The present proposal deserves to be defeated.—*Harvey Walker.*

5142. CHRISTOPHERSON, FRED C. A state goes into business—and out again. *Nation's Business.* 17(5) May 1929: 48-50, 177-178.—South Dakota established its Rural Credits System in 1915. Ten years later, after bonds amounting to \$47,500,000 had been issued, the legislature ordered the liquidation of the system. An annual tax levy to pay the losses involved has been necessary. The farm depression, the political necessity of making loans on poor land, mismanagement, and a small amount of corruption are held responsible for the system's failure to be financially successful.—*Whitney Coombs.*

5143. COMSTOCK, ALZADA. Financing Soviet Russia. *Fortnightly Rev.* 126(753) Sep. 1, 1929: 345-354.—During the first few years of Soviet rule in Russia the government operated under the theory of communism and drew its finances largely from requisitions of grain. From the introduction of the NEP until 1924 a policy of developing and taxing the bourgeoisie was pursued. Since that time emphasis has been shifting to the taxation of consumers' goods. To illustrate, in 1920 agricultural taxes yielded nearly all the revenue, in 1925 about one-half, in 1929 about one-tenth. The tax system at present is very similar to the French, with little income tax and light peasant taxes (despite the recent movement to tax the

kulaks). The per capita tax in Soviet Russia is £1, whereas the figure for the United States is £5 and for Great Britain £9. Many of the large state enterprises in Russia are self-supporting. A recent alarming development is the inflation policy, by which the paper money in circulation was almost doubled from March 1 to November 1, 1928. It is likely, however, that the government will again manifest its marvelous adaptability to meet emergencies and will avert impending financial disaster.—*Luther H. Evans.*

5144. GIBBON, I. G. Local taxation: Recent changes in England and Wales. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 18(9) Sep. 1929: 555-559.—The Local Government Act of 1929 had, in its financial provisions, the following purposes: (1) A wider area of charge for certain local services; (2) A reduced incidence of local taxation on industry; (3) A larger contribution from state funds towards local service; (4) The distribution of state money to the local authorities according to their several needs. The scheme is largely a reform of local taxation and of the relations between state and local finance. The working of the new scheme is to be investigated within seven years and a report made to parliament.—*Harvey Walker.*

5145. HAKSAR, KAILAS NARAIN. Fiscal inter-relation of Indian states and the Empire. *Asiatic Rev.* 24(80) Oct. 1928: 539-543.—With the coming of protectionism in India after the War, an inequitable customs arrangement has developed by which British India collects and utilizes for its own benefit the customs on goods consumed in the native states. The argument that this injustice is counterbalanced by the protection furnished the native states is not sound; they have paid in other ways for this protection, by cessions of territory, tributes, and cash payments. The levying of these duties is also contrary to various treaties. Changes should be made here, and the native states should have greater freedom of choice with reference to imperial preference. The author is political member in the native state of Gwalior.—*Luther H. Evans.*

5146. HELLMUTH, H. Wurde die Deutsche Reichspost durch das Reichspostfinanzgesetz eine ertragwirtschaftliche Unternehmung? [Did the national postal finance law make of the German national post a business enterprise conducted for profit?] *Arch. d. Öffentl. Rechts.* 17(1) Aug. 1929: 94-109.—Although the postal services are organized like business enterprises, they are nevertheless public in nature. Corresponding to the double function of the state as "power" and as "guardian," everything it does must be looked upon as an expression of public authority, done as a matter of national public administration and not as a mere activity of private business.—*Frederick F. Blachly.*

5147. JOHNSON, J. R. The management of local authorities' capital expenditure and loan debt. *Accountant.* 81(2859) Sep. 21, 1929: 351-360.—*H. F. Taggart.*

5148. KANN, E. China's internal loan obligations. *Far Eastern Rev.* 25(9) Sep. 1929: 397-400.—On Sep. 1, 1929, the Chinese government owed to its people \$500,000,000, loaned by bonds and treasury notes issued by the ministry of finance. Thus far there has been some delay in the redemption of Peking's loan issues and some irregularity with regard to interest, but there has been no delay in the service of the loans issued by the national government at Nanking. Detailed information on all loans is included.—*E. B. Dietrich.*

5149. LARKIN, SYDNEY. Rate stabilization and its advantages and methods of obtaining economy in the administration of a local authority. *Accountant.* 81(2853) Aug. 10, 1929: 184-190.—The writer points out the advantages of rationalized and stabilized municipal finance and indicates the necessary budget

procedure, office organization, and controls of expenditure to obtain these results.—*H. F. Taggart.*

5150. LUND, EDMUND. Proposals for the relief or readjustment of local rates. *Accountant*. 81 (2857) Sep. 7, 1929: 295-303.—The Local Government Act, 1929, provides for a partial reorganization of local government, the partial or total relief of agriculture and industry from local taxation, and the rearrangement of grants in aid necessarily resulting from the other two measures. This article deals in detail with these provisions.—*H. F. Taggart.*

5151. McGuire, Costantine E. Le pubbliche finanze e i rapporti economisti internazionali delle repubbliche Americane. [Public finance and international economic relations of the United States.] *Ann. di Econ.* 5 1929: 243-264.—After calling attention to the differences in the conditions which characterize the public finance of a new country, the author takes up the subject of the effects of loans. He reviews rapidly the historical aspects of finance in the United States beginning with the immigration of population and the piling up of debts, down to the present moment of making loans. The present situation, which includes also the limitation of immigration, marks the passing from the old country to the new country phase. This statement does not include all of America; all except the United States has still, so to speak, to begin its life. America outside the United States does not have to follow the paths chosen by the United States, but may, more and more, derive moral and material strength from the Pan-American Union. The author passes in review the intimate bonds which have already been established between the various American countries and the United States, but he envisages as the financial power or control derived from the loan policy a great danger to the independence of the former.—*G. Frisella Vella.*

5152. MARKOWSKI, BOLESLAW. Finanzverwaltung und Steuerwesen in Polen. [Financial administration and taxation in Poland.] *Rev. Polish Law & Econ.* 1 (2) 1928: 132-149.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

5153. MEYER, HERBERT. Neue Daten zur kommunalen Finanzwirtschaft. [New data on municipal budgets in Germany.] *Z. f. Kommunalwirtsch.* 19 (15) Aug. 10, 1929: 882-886.—This is an analysis of the municipal financial statistics compiled and published by the Reich's Statistical Office for the year 1927-1928, and a comparison with the year 1926-1927.—*R. H. Wells.*

5154. NIKOLAUS, MATTYASOVSZKY. Adórendszerünk agrárpolitikai birálata. [Agrarian criticism of Hungarian taxation.] *Mezőgazdasági Közlöny*. 2 (9) Sep. 1929: 1-16.—The income of the Hungarian state consists mainly in taxes. Agriculture is oppressed chiefly by direct taxes. These consist in personal and property taxes levied on the houses, land, and industry. Personal taxes are levied on personal property and income. Taxes rest more heavily on agriculture than on commerce and industry because land cannot be concealed. The sales tax is a just tax. Commerce and industry achieve some tax relief while agriculture must pay the differences. In home and property tax it is a disadvantage for agriculture that the tax is levied according to the valuation of the commission and not by its real value. In regard to income tax, the petrification of the smaller taxes is an error. As to the higher taxes it is wrong that the commission counts only 50% for production costs. With reference to the income tax, it is an error that the tax commission does not take into consideration the mental labor of farmers. It is furthermore a great mistake that the system of taxation does not advance morals. Many innovations are necessary. Next to the heavy burden of state taxes many

local and church taxes also oppress agriculture. Most of the local and religious tasks ought to be carried out by the state.—*Stephan Halom.*

5155. RAMAIYYA, A. Indian finance under Sir Basil Blackett (1923-1928). *Hindustan Rev.* 53 (309) Aug. 1929: 129-137.—Sir Basil Blackett took charge of the office of finance member of the government of India in 1923. For five years theretofore the government had found it impossible to balance its budget. When he took office the deficits totaled Rs. 100 crores. The deficit had been covered largely by means of loans. Credit depreciation and currency fluctuations followed. Sir Basil stopped balancing the budget by loans and doubled the salt duty. At the end of his five-year service the salt tax had been restored to its original level; the budget had been balanced without additional borrowing; and the unproductive debt had been reduced. The credit of the government was enhanced both within and without the country. Provincial contributions were completely eliminated. The unproductive debt was segregated from the productive debt, and means were adopted for amortizing both. Railway finances were separated from the general finance. Sir Basil not only stabilized the exchange, he also improved the currency system of the country and improved the method of budgeting. His achievements have thus been many and far-reaching in their consequences.—*Clyde L. King.*

5156. SCAVARDA, CAESAR J. Efficiency aim of police expenditures. *Michigan Munic. Rev.* 2 (9) Sep. 1929: 161-164.—The practice of so-called economy in the police department is futile when economy actually results in inefficiency, waste, and the lack of respect for law and its defenders. Economy, properly applied to police organizations is desirable, but false economy in disallowing sufficient money for the operation of adequate police forces is foolhardy.—*W. R. Maddox.*

5157. SHIELDS, GEORGE R. Tax suits—what forum? *Natl. Income Tax Mag.* 7 (10) Oct. 1929: 391-392, 403-404.—After claim for refund of taxes alleged to have been collected in excess of those rightfully due has been rejected by the commissioner, the question arises as to what court the aggrieved taxpayer may best take his case for final solution. The Board of Tax Appeals is swamped with appeals from decisions made by the commissioner. Enough tax cases have been before the available tribunals—U. S. district courts and the Court of Claims—to enable one to form some intelligent idea of their comparative equipment and ability adequately to apprehend and fairly to decide the questions involved in such cases. The Court of Claims is best equipped to handle tax cases speedily, economically, with a minimum of inconvenience to a litigant, and to decide them justly, as the law and facts may dictate.—*M. H. Hunter.*

5158. SWIFT, F. H. The apportionment of state school funds. 5. The Massachusetts plan. *Amer. School Board J.* 78 (2) 1929: 43-45.—Two unique features of the Massachusetts plan of apportioning state school funds are described: (1) placing the support and direction of the schools upon the localities; and (2) the readiness with which experiments with new methods of apportionment have been tried. At the present time the state income tax is the chief source of state revenue for public schools. The balance comes largely from ordinary revenues, but is appropriated for specific projects which the state desires to foster. The writer discusses in detail the nature of the various school funds and the methods of apportionment which are followed. The use of direct appropriations is also described. In conclusion, a summary of the principles on which Massachusetts bases state aid to schools is presented.—*S. E. Leland.*

JUSTICE

(See also Entries 5026, 5064, 5157, 5445, 5455)

PRINCIPLES

(See also Entries 5025, 5460, 5463)

5159. ASÚA, LUIS JIMÉNEZ de. Die Reform des Strafrechts in den Ländern spanischer Kultur. [Reform of criminal law in countries of Spanish culture.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminopsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 20(5) May 1929: 257-278.—The movement for reform of criminal law in the Spanish-speaking countries is characterized by uncertainty and frequent change with less real progress than might be expected. The Spanish criminal law of 1928, made by amending the law of 1870, is longer, more complex, contradictory, and, therefore, unsatisfactory. Panama adopted a new law in 1916, and another in 1922. Costa Rica planned a new criminal law in 1910, but did not adopt it until 1924, when it was already out of date. Argentina amended its law of 1887 in 1893. After a period of investigation further changes were made in 1903, 1906, 1917, and 1921. The latest additions, made in 1928, are highly modern. Peru began in 1836 with the Santa-Cruz law, which was superseded by the enactments of 1862. A reform movement inaugurated in 1877 resulted in several changes and in an excellent law in 1924, which was further improved in 1928. Mexico is rather retarded in her criminal law, but circumstances provide a good excuse. No changes have been made in the Mexican law since 1912. Colombia undertook to improve the law of 1889 in 1912 without much success. The question of amending the criminal law arose again in 1922 and in 1925. This country is greatly under the influence of the Italian school of criminology. In Cuba the law of 1879 with slight changes still holds. Unsuccessful reform plans appeared in 1903, 1908, 1922, 1924, and 1926. Brazil's law of 1830, amended in 1848, remained in force until 1929. Plans for still further improvement are now in progress. The Philippines have recently adopted a modern criminal code.—*Carl M. Rosenquist.*

5160. CALON, E. CUELLO. El nuevo código penal Español. [The new Spanish penal code.] (Roger, R., tr.) *Rev. Internat. de Droit Pénal.* 6(2) 1929: 173-213.

5161. CONTI, UGO. Penal justice in the United States. *Atlantica.* 7 Jun.-Jul. 1929: 7-11.

5162. CLASER, STEFAN. Neue Richtungen im Strafrecht und die polnische Strafrechtsreform. [Recent trends in criminal law and the Polish criminal law reform.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminopsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 20(4) Apr. 1929: 193-207.—Until recently criminal law emphasized the crime, not the criminal. Newer schools of criminology have turned attention to the criminal, the man, rather than the crime. This necessitates a study of the individual, his background, his heredity, and the part played by society, in making him what he is. In legal reform this movement has taken the form of provisions for psychologists, psychiatrists, and other expert witnesses in the court room. The new Polish criminal law was enacted to replace the German, Austrian, and Russian laws formerly in force. This statute increases the use of fines as a means of punishment and decreases the use of imprisonment. It takes account of the personal characteristics of the offender and of his intentions, as well as of his actual offense. With respect to juvenile criminality, punishment has been replaced by reformatory and educational measures. Criminal procedure is modernized to facilitate investigation and to safeguard the interests of the accused.—*Carl M. Rosenquist.*

5163. GRÜNHUT, MAX. Reichsdeutsche Bemerkungen zum österreichischen Jugendgerichtsgesetz.

[German observations on the Austrian juvenile court law.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminopsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 20(5) May 1929: 279-286.—The Austrian juvenile court law of 1928 introduces several new features, the ultimate effects of which are awaited with interest in Germany. The responsibility of children for crimes on the same terms as adults has been abolished and punishments mitigated. The suspended sentence and the indeterminate sentence have been introduced. In the case of the former, a part of the sentence may be served and the remainder suspended during good behavior. The latter is restricted in its application within maximum and minimum limits set by law. The new statute shows a marked tendency to substitute social education for punishment. Just how far this change can go under our present theories of punishment is hard to tell. The law calls attention to the need for a wholesale examination and reform of the existing criminal codes.—*Carl M. Rosenquist.*

5164. HALLEIMER, JULIUS. Justice by formula. *Century.* 117(2) Dec. 1928: 232-240.

5165. KADEČKA, FERDINAND. Versuch einer Revision des Versuchsbegriffes. [An endeavor to revise the concept of the criminal attempt.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminopsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 20(3) Mar. 1929: 129-141.—To carry to its logical extremes the idea that the attempt or the intent to commit a crime should be punished as severely as the successful completion, leads to some absurd results. If the means or weapons used in the attempt were inadequate for the commission of the crime, there should be no guilt, even if it was believed at the time of the attempt that the means or weapons were adequate, e.g., in the case of witchcraft. If conditions requisite to the crime are lacking, there should be no guilt, regardless of intent, e.g., in the case of a widow who marries while believing her first husband still alive. Generally the result or the possible result plus the intent should be taken into account in determining whether or not an attempt to commit a crime has occurred.—*Carl M. Rosenquist.*

5166. MENDOZA, SALVADOR. Mexico's bold experiment in the new criminal code. *Current Hist.* 31(1) Oct. 1929: 107-111.—The new criminal code of Mexico is a notable experiment; it embodies most of the recommendations of modern psychology and criminology. The criminal will be subjected to (1) sociological investigation; (2) anthropological or medical investigation; (3) psychological, psychopathic, or psychiatric investigation; and (4) educational investigation. With such a system the jury becomes unnecessary. The action of the judge and of the court ends with the sentence, and sentences will be left indeterminate and conditional upon the findings of the supreme council of social protection and prevention. This body will consist of five criminological and sociological specialists, and will have supervision of all penal and preventative institutions; it will have two chief functions, namely "to effect social prophylaxis and prevention of crime in all its manifestations," and "to execute the sentences or penalties imposed."—*Brynjolf J. Howde.*

5167. THOT, LADISLAO. Codificación penal moderna. [Recent penal codification.] *Rev. de Identificación y Ciencias Penales.* 2(5) Jul.-Aug. 1928: 174-196.

5168. THOT, LADISLAO. El proyecto del código penal Yugoslavo. [The Yugoslav project of a penal code.] *Rev. de Identificación y Ciencias Penales.* 3(7) Nov.-Dec. 1928: 96-113.

5169. UNSIGNED. National bank must be sued in district where located. *Banking Law J.* 46(5) May 1929: 341-345.

5170. UNSIGNED. "Poor persons" in the law courts. *Quart. Rev.* 253(502) Oct. 1929: 235-246.—Modern attempts to settle the problem of litigation for the poor have only rendered it more difficult. The

regulations freeing poor persons from costs have led to abuse, some cases being wantonly carried clear to the House of Lords. In this way the poor can practically blackmail the rich; and the courts do nothing to discourage their threats. The new scheme gives the defendant no right to challenge the plaintiff's claim to poverty. The remedy lies in the establishment of a conciliation procedure, such as works well in France and in American cities. This was one of the favorite ideas of Lord Brougham, but his projects for establishing it in the county courts were killed by the vested interests.—*Chester Kirby.*

5171. DE VILLAVERDE, JOSÉ MARÍA. La psiquiatría en el nuevo código penal Español. [Psychiatry in the new Spanish penal code.] *Rev. de Criminol., Psiquiat. y Medic. Legal.* 16(93) May-Jun. 1929: 363-369.—This article presents the definition of mental infirmity; the limitation and determination of responsibility; limited responsibility; aggravants and contributing factors (especially alcohol and drugs); vagrancy; mendicity, etc.; and comparison with provisions of other codes.—*L. L. Bernard.*

PROCEDURE

(See also Entry 4186)

5172. ANDERSON, R. J. B. Arbitral awards in France and Belgium. *Trans. of the Grotius Soc.* (1928). 14 1929: 29-43.—According to Lord Halsbury's classification, arbitration in England may arise (1) by references by consent out of court; (2) by references under order of court; (3) by references under an act of parliament (Art. 1003, C. Proc.). In France arbitration is forbidden in matters pertaining to gifts and legacies relating to maintenance, lodging, and clothing; in questions of separations and divorce in matters of status; and in matters which have to be communicated to the *ministère publique* (Art. 1004, C. Proc.). Prior to a law of Dec. 31, 1925, a *clause compromissaire* in an agreement, providing for the settlement by arbitration of all future differences, was invalid. Such clauses are now valid in matters which fall within the jurisdiction of the commercial courts. But as to arbitration in civil matters, the law remains as before. The principal criticism against the French law is that no provision exists enforcing adherence by the parties to the arbitration clause. Arbitration may also arise by reference under order of court with consent of the parties. The court, however, has power to refer questions arising in any matter before it to *arbitres-rapporteurs*, who are experts in commercial matters; or to *expertise*, or to an *enquête*, examination by oral evidence of witnesses; but the findings of whatever person or body is entrusted with the examination are not binding upon the court. By a law of June 30, 1926, arbitration is possible in matters referring to leases of premises used for commercial or

industrial purposes; and under a law of July 21, 1924, differences between workmen and their employers *may* be submitted to arbitration. An award has the same effect and force of *res judicata* as a judgment of a court, but it cannot be executed until it has been "declared executory" by a court of law. In Belgium there have long existed several chambers of arbitration which play an important part in the settlement of disputes arising within their sphere of action. The Belgian courts have shown themselves much more favorable and helpful to arbitration than the French courts. The code law in Belgium on the subject of arbitration is substantially the same as in France.—*Julius I. Puente.*

5173. SILVA RIESTRA, JUAN. El juicio oral en el procedimiento penal. [Oral judgment in criminal trials.] *Rev. de Criminol., Psiquiat. y Medic. Legal.* 16(93) May-Jun. 1929: 317-339.—Although the Argentine constitutions of 1819, 1826, and 1853 (the existing constitution) provided for trial by jury, such has never been put into practice. In 1870-1874 the question was actively debated in the Argentine senate and passionately advocated by Oroño, Villafaña, Mitre, Quintana, and others, and a proposed law establishing the jury system in conformity with the constitution was drawn up (1874), but it did not pass. In 1920 Senator del Valle Iberlucea again presented such a bill, together with a masterly argument, but it also hung fire. Writers on the constitution have been divided as to the advisability of establishing trial by jury, those opposed to it arguing that it is a foreign system unsuited to the genius and education of Latin peoples. The Argentine supreme court has ruled in mandamus proceedings that the constitution did not specify the date of establishment of trial by jury, but left its determination to congress. In the meantime the old written judgments and the complicated and expensive procedure associated with them became intolerable. Tomás Jofré secured the passage of a law establishing oral judgments with greatly simplified procedure in the courts of the province of Buenos Aires. This new procedure occupies about one-third the time of the old, errors are reduced to a minimum, justice is rendered much cheaper, it is preferred alike by Latins and Anglo-Saxons in the republic, there is less false testimony, trials are raised to a higher standard, court procedure becomes a means of educating the public in the machinery of justice, and the number of condemnations has not diminished, as was predicted, but has slightly increased. (Statistical summaries.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

5174. UNSIGNED. Mechanics' and wage earners' lien acts. *Indus. Canada.* 30(4) Aug. 1929: 57-61.—All the Canadian provinces, except Quebec, have mechanics' lien laws, and in Quebec they may proceed under the civil code. The article presents a conspectus of the provisions of the various acts in the provinces of the Dominion.—*H. Michell.*

THE PUBLIC SERVICE

(See also Entries 4639, 4646)

DEFENSE AND SAFETY

(See also Entries 4390, 5041, 5156, 5242, 5301, 5447, 5460)

5175. CAMON. Une lacune à combler: L'Institut des Hautes Études Militaires. [A gap to be filled: The Institute of Higher Military Studies.] *Rev. de France.* 9(13) Jul. 1, 1929: 52-64.—No institution can create military genius, but proper instruction can develop talents for strategy. In France there is at present no institution capable of developing strategists. An institute of higher military studies is needed. There

should be sections devoted to the study of campaigns from Napoleon to the World War, to political information, and to the task of keeping abreast with the development of transportation and war machinery. In each section there would be about ten officers; a total of thirty officers would pass through the institute every three years.—*M. B. Garrett.*

5176. CANAS, FRANÇOIS. La science et la défense nationale. [The science of national defense.] *Rev. d. Deux Mondes.* 48 Sep. 15, 1928: 434-442.

5177. CHRISTMAS, JOHN K. The mechanization of armies. *Military Engin.* 21(118) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 340-345.—Mechanization is used to describe

the "application of mechanics directly to the combat soldier" rather than to the use of motor equipment in transportation. The contest between improved guns and improved armor is dealt with in a new form. The use of tanks in the World War is an evidence of the mechanization of modern armies. A plea is made for greater use of mechanical appliances in the army of the United States. (Ten photographs, chiefly of tanks.) —*Fred A. Shannon.*

5178. DE WATTEVILLE, H. The air defence of Britain. *Fortnightly Rev.* 124(744) Dec. 1928: 761-773.

5179. GASTINELLI, CARLO. The Italian cavalry in the African colonies. *Cavalry J.* 38 (156) Jul. 1929: 389-400.

5180. HUNG, FREDERICK. Building up China's national defence. *China Critic.* 2(10) Mar. 7, 1929: 190-193.

5181. PIERRE, ANDRÉ. L'état actuel de l'armée rouge. [The present state of the Red army.] *Rev. Mondiale.* 192 Jul. 15, 1929: 150-162.—In February of each year, tremendous and grandiose celebrations are held throughout the Soviet Union in honor of the Red Army. On Feb. 3, 1918, the famous decree was issued creating the workers' and peasants' army, and on Feb. 23 of the same year, the system of voluntary enlistment was abandoned in favor of obligatory military service. Pacifistic in spirit and most willing to participate in all-around disarmament, Russia nevertheless finds herself, under present conditions, compelled to maintain a strong army as a protection against counter-revolution and foreign intervention. At present the Red Army contains about 18% workers and 71% peasants, compared with 14% and 69% respectively in 1913. The bourgeoisie and rich peasants (*kulaks*) are considered unworthy of the honor of military service. The former 80% of Czarist officers has been reduced to 11%, and the 10.5% of communist officers of 1920 climbed to 54% in 1927. Of the 572,000 effectives of the army, about 99,000 are communists. Historical materialism and communist propaganda form a considerable portion of the military education program. Considerable attention is given by the Communist party to the development of close contacts between the civilian and military population in each village, and the youth of the land is encouraged to enter upon the avenues of approach to the Red Army by the League of Communist Youth. The *Osoaviakhin* does much valuable work, (1) in spreading propaganda in favor of national defense, (2) in the development of aviation and chemistry, (3) in building aerodromes, planes, and tanks, and (4) in assisting in the military training of youth. The technical inferiority of the Red Army to other European armies makes it useful only for defensive purposes.—*Luther H. Evans.*

5182. ROOSEVELT, NICHOLAS. La base navale de Singapour. [The Singapore naval base.] *Océanie Française.* 25(106) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 4-7.

5183. SOUCHON, LUCIEN. L'armée et l'ordre social. [The army and the social order.] *Rev. Hebdom.* 38(31) Aug. 3, 1929: 5-20.—Public safety in France is seriously threatened by communism. Except in extraordinary circumstances, when the army may legally be used, the task of maintaining domestic order rests upon the special police, (the old *gendarmerie*) the two regiments of special gendarmes called the *garde républicaine* stationed at Paris, and the newly created mounted police to be recruited to a strength of 15,000. The first of these groups is inadequate, because of their multitudinous duties; the second, because they are not quartered in barracks; and the third, because they are not well-disciplined. Since the World War the dependability of the regular army has been compromised by a general lowering of the quality of the officers, by the government's effort to appear non-militaristic, and by

the questionable methods of inducing men to re-enlist for active service. The civil servants attached to the army are rendered less dependable because of the rapidity and lack of care with which some services were recruited, and because of the inroads of syndicalism. The future security of the social order, from both external and internal danger, depends upon a revival of military discipline as a factor in national life, and the recruitment of a new generation of capable officers for the army.—*Joseph R. Starr.*

EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

(See also Entries 5197, 5405, 5406, 5409, 5414)

5184. POLLAK, MICHAŁ. Rozwój organizacji ministerstwa wyznań religijnych i oświecenia publicznego a jego statut obecny. [The development in organization of the ministry of religious confessions and of public education and its status.] *Oświata i Wychowanie.* 1(1) 1929: 8-23.—The following sections come under public education: common schools, middle schools, professional schools,—technical, art, industrial, trade, business, women's, agricultural—and higher schools. The department of religious confessions includes the following divisions: Roman Catholic, Protestant, Jewish, and other confessions. Besides the departments there are the following independent branches: general secretary's office and library, law division, finance division, statistical division, adult education, hygiene in schools division, bureau for school buildings, and government documents division. There has been some regrouping of the subsidiary departments as time went on.—*Jacob Horak.*

HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

(See also Entries 4454, 4740, 4745, 4746, 4749, 4752, 4754, 4825, 4827, 4844, 4870, 4876, 4883, 4884, 4911, 4917, 4924, 5039, 5049, 5061, 5092, 5214, 5338, 5354, 5384, 5426, 5452, 5461, 5481, 5492, 5494, 5499, 5500, 5501, 5503, 5504, 5510, 5530, 5538, 5546, 5549)

5185. AMADEO, TOMÁS. Pro infancia desvalida. [For dependent children.] *Bol. d. Museo Soc. Argentino.* 17(88) Oct. 1929: 483-491.—Brief statements are given of fourteen problems arising out of the administration of the Argentine law for the disposition and care of dependent children of all types, looking forward to a revision of the law. (Text of the present law.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

5186. BOND, ELSIE M. New York's new public welfare law. *Soc. Service Rev.* (3) Sep. 1929: 412-421.—New York state has repealed its obsolete poor law and enacted a modern public welfare law, due largely to a three year campaign of the State Charities Aid Association. It states clearly the social objectives of, and establishes a case-work basis for public relief. Responsibility for preventive work is placed on the public welfare official. In place of the old, confused administrative scheme, the county, under the mandatory provisions of the new law, is made the unit of administration, and is responsible for all relief other than that definitely assigned to the towns and cities. Under the permissive features of the new law, the county board of supervisors may make all relief administered by the towns and cities a county charge, to be administered by the county commissioner. In order to secure the passage of this progressive public welfare law, the State Charities Aid Association had first to secure the interest and the cooperation of the poor law officials through the agency of a joint committee, which drafted a bill, and presented it to the 1928 legislature, where it failed because of the opposition to the mandatory provisions. In 1929, a new bill containing the permissive provisions as to adminis-

tration was introduced and finally passed almost unanimously.—*L. M. Drachsler.*

5187. BUTTENHEIM, HAROLD S. Where city planning and housing meet. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 18(8) Aug. 1929: 500-504.—City planning is the selection and use of land for public purposes in urban areas and control by the public of the use of private land. Housing is the provision of structures designed or used for human habitation. City planning and housing meet (1) in the zoning ordinance and the building code; (2) in the street plan; (3) in the multi-family dwelling; (4) in the onward march of business and industry; (5) in the clearance of slums; (6) in laws and practices relating to real estate, taxation, assessment, and eminent domain; (7) in their social objective.—*Harvey Walker.*

5188. COOKE, ALFRED EDWARD. Evils of government control. *Current Hist.* 31(1) Oct. 1929: 64-73.—A condemnation of the Canadian system of liquor control. (See Abstract No. 5195.)—*Brynjolf J. Hovde.*

5189. COOKE, JOHN. The child and the state. *Quart. Rev.* 253(502) Oct. 1929: 276-289.—Since public and private charity easily become a means of demoralization, the only permanent remedy against the menace of the vicious classes is to stop the supply of those who fill them. Logically the state has a perfect right to interfere to prevent degenerates tainting the community with offspring, but the practical development of this right is extremely difficult. Therefore as much as is possible without demoralization must be done to secure better moral and material conditions for children. Free breakfasts in London have had a bad effect. A sounder procedure is to enforce parental responsibility and strengthen the parental and marital ideal. The state must also provide protection for illegitimate children. At present they have nearly double the death-rate of legitimate children. The horrors of baby-farming are largely responsible for this. The feeble-minded must be segregated and supported by the state. Another menace lies in the propagation of insane children by lunatics cured and freed.—*Chester Kirby.*

5190. HUBERT, JUL. Naczelne zasady przebudowy francuskich ubezpieczeń społecznych. [The principles of social insurance in France.] *Ruch Prawniczy, Ekonomiczny i Socjologiczny.* 9(2) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 158-176.—French social insurance laws were neglected before the new legislation of April 5, 1928, in comparison with other European law on the same subject. The annexation of Alsace-Lorraine brought about in France the co-existence of two different social insurance systems with the German law, superior to the French, in operation in Alsace and Lorraine. The new French law is applied to the whole country and is only temporarily suspended in Alsace-Lorraine until a special law can be issued. After having surveyed the main features of the social insurance legislation, the author points out that it does not grant equal treatment to citizens and foreigners. The French law has not recognized the recommendations adopted by the international labor conferences regarding social insurance. It places national above international interests and prefers national legislation to international conventions.—*O. Eisenberg.*

5191. HUBERT, RENÉ. Les assurances sociales et l'opinion publique. [Social insurance and public opinion.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 141(419) Oct. 10, 1929: 30-42.—As the social insurance program provided for by the act of Apr. 5, 1928, is about to go into effect, the public is uneasy as to its probable effect. Attention is not centered upon the administrative and financial mechanism of the plan so much as upon the possibility of abuse, and the danger of the decay of the medical profession. Grave abuses have arisen in Germany

and Alsace-Lorraine since the War. In general, the financial status of the associations is sound. However, a large proportion of those claiming sickness allowances are found to be able to work. The payment of doctor bills by a third party seems to be a guarantee of poor medical service. It is now realized that if the law goes into effect in its present form it will entail the creation of a vast bureaucracy. There is a decided movement to amend the law to give sole jurisdiction of old age and sickness insurance to autonomous mutual societies, the administrative expenses of which have proved to be much lower in Alsace than those of the local government associations. The government has promised to take up the question of amending the law at the October session of parliament.—*J. A. C. Grant.*

5192. JACKSON, A. T. State parks for Texas. *Texas Monthly.* 4(1) Aug. 1929: 63-75.—The Texas state park system is a recent development, several Texas cities having larger improved park acreages. The six improved state parks managed by the state board of control are on historical sites ranging in size from one block to 360 acres. In 1923 a state park board was created to solicit land gifts for state parks and to investigate prospective sites. To date some three score sites have been deeded to the state with a total estimated value of \$1,000,000. A recent appropriation bill to improve and maintain these new park areas was defeated. Legislators feared that they might become mere local tourist camps, or that money would be expended for large tracts of land in scenic regions comparable to the national parks in nearby states.—*R. O. Huus.*

5193. MCKAY, EVELYN C. Laws governing state commissions and departments for the blind. Revised to January 1, 1929. *Amer. Foundation for the Blind, Inc., Legis. Series #1.* pp. 80.

5194. PETRÈN, ALFRED. Från Riksdagen. [From the parliament.] *Svenska Läkartidningen.* 39 Sep. 27, 1929: 1149-1154.—A number of proposals for legislation covering social and economic problems have recently been introduced into the Swedish parliament. A bill providing for state insurance against occupational diseases was passed by both chambers. The new law will protect against occupational diseases all those who are insurable under the workmen's compensation act of 1916. A proposal to set up an organization under the ministry of medicine, to carry on a nation wide campaign against rheumatism, similar to the anti-tuberculosis organization, was rejected by parliament. A motion to petition the king to bring in a bill providing for the care of sexually perverted criminals in hospitals for the insane was rejected. Motions in both chambers to make provisions for public instruction in sex and social hygiene were referred to a committee of experts on public education. A motion to provide means of control over the driving of automobiles by intoxicated persons was referred to a parliamentary committee on traffic control. Motions, in the interest of public health, that the king should provide for investigation of possible methods of preventing the misuse of coffee and tobacco throughout the kingdom, were adopted.—*C. T. Pihlblad.*

5195. STANLEY, CARLETON. Success of system due to commonsense view of drinking. *Current Hist.* 31(1) Oct. 1929: 74-77.—An argument in favor of the Canadian system of liquor control. See Abstract No. 5188.—*Brynjolf J. Hovde.*

5196. TARSKI, A. Na marginesie "Rozporządzenia Prezydenta Rzeczypospolitej o ubezpieczeniu pracowników umysłowych z dnia 24. listopada 1927r." [The decree of Nov. 24, 1927, of the president of the Polish republic on intellectual workers' insurance.] *Ekonomista.* 29(1) Feb. 1929: 115-119.—The author points out certain discrepancies between the letter of

the law and the intention of the legislators.—*O. Eisenberg.*

5197. TCHITCHOVSKY, T. Aspects of modern Bulgaria (III). *Slavonic & East Europ. Rev.* 8(22) Jun. 1929: 176-187.—This third article discusses the educational and religious developments in Bulgaria. The disparity between the level of education and that of material comforts in Bulgaria as a whole is very marked. Sanitary improvements in the rural districts are greatly needed, and efforts are being made in this and other ways to raise the health standard. Qualified doctors are available but money is needed to place them. Most of the expenditure on railroads and highways since the war has been along lines of restoration rather than new construction. A large measure of the work has been done through the Compulsory Labor Service in which everybody takes part. Social conditions will be improved by the solution of the refugee problem. Social legislation is almost ideal, but the application of the laws is defective. The Insurance Act of 1924 covers all kinds of insurance. Equal weekly contributions from employers, employees, and the state make up the insurance fund. Conflicts between employers and employees come before the conciliation boards. Bulgaria's educational system is democratic; even the university is accessible to the poorest. The tendency is too much to the gymnasium and university rather than the industrial schools, with the result that many well educated men and women can find no suitable employment. Illiteracy among the new generation is only about 7%. Public libraries number about a thousand. Lectures and moving pictures are used in teaching the masses. Clericalism does not exist as a political force in Bulgaria, but as better educated men fill the ranks of the clergy they will take a more influential part in affairs. Tolerance is shown in religion and towards the minorities. Anti-Semitism is unknown.

—*Arthur I. Andrews.*

5198. TOWNROE, B. S. British experience with subsidized housing. *Amer. City.* 41(3) Sep. 1929: 162-163.—Ten years have passed since Lloyd George decided to give a subsidy for housing construction, unlimited in amount, from the British treasury. Under his policy 174,603 houses were built, on which there is an average annual loss of \$35,000,000. The houses are the property of the local authorities and the national loss is replaced in part by rents and taxes paid to local authorities. The houses built under the Lloyd George Act are roughly one-sixth of the total number of new houses that have been built in the United Kingdom in the last 10 years. In 1923, Chamberlain offered \$30 a year for 20 years. This facilitated the building of houses by private builders and public societies. Many of the houses built under this subsidy were sold. In 1924, Wheatley had the subsidy increased to \$45 for a period of 40 years, on the condition that each house be rented at the standard rent existing in the district. Approximately 387,000 houses were built under Chamberlain's policy and 236,000 under Wheatley's policy during the period. Private enterprises unassisted by public funds have built over 445,000 houses. It is expected that some further subsidy to encourage the building of small houses will be announced in the autumn session of parliament by the new minister of health in the labor government.—*Harvey Walker.*

5199. UNSIGNED. Ley de jornada legal de trabajo. [Law of the legal work day in Argentina.] *Bol. d. Museo Soc. Argentino.* 17(87) Sep. 1929: 447-450.—Antecedents and text of the law, passed after 25 years of discussion and legislative contest.—*L. L. Bernard.*

5200. UNSIGNED. Ley sobre protección de menores en Chile. [Law for the protection of minors in Chile.] *Rev. de Criminol. Psiquiat. y Medic. Legal.*

16(94) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 477-486. (Text of the law.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

REGULATION AND PROMOTION OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

(See also Entries 4401, 4446, 4473, 4474, 4475, 4486, 4565, 4584, 4586, 4587, 4593, 4632, 4634, 4672, 4674, 4682, 4690, 4735, 4781, 4793, 4805, 4834, 4911, 4935, 4940, 4946, 4947, 4991, 4992, 4996, 4998, 5035, 5140, 5174)

5201. BIBBINS, J. ROWLAND. The growing transport problem of the masses. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 18(8) Aug. 1929: 517-522.—We should plan now for cities two or three times larger than their present size so that the automobile problem may be taken care of. The automobile cannot handle the rush hour load of our 22 largest cities. Hence, surface railways must continue to operate for some time to come, supplemented by motor coach service. The highest possible operating speed is the greatest need today. The main hope of interim rapid transit appears to rest with express busses on separate speedways. Streets should be classified and traffic should be assigned to slow and fast streets.—*Harvey Walker.*

5202. BULOW, F. W. v. Social aspects of agrarian reform in Latvia. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 20(1) Jul. 1929: 35-66.—A state land fund was created in Latvia in September, 1920, composed of state property and of land expropriated from the nobility and from towns, banks, churches, and private persons. Peasant holdings were untouched. In December of the same year legislation was passed providing that landless persons might obtain holdings of a specified size from this fund. Steps were taken in May, 1922, to confirm the land tenure system thus created: consolidation into large holdings or division into farms too small to support the owner were prohibited; sales transferring property were supervised and price limits fixed. Over 100,000 persons applied for land under these terms, four-fifths of them agricultural workers and one-fifth former soldiers or artisans. The number of small farms has been trebled. The importance of dairy farming and of intensive cultivation is stressed, since Latvia is now to be dependent on her own agricultural output. The individual settlers have not had much supervision or direct financial aid from the central government, but they have secured cheap land, cheap building materials from the state forests, and can obtain loans from the state land banks on easy terms. The supply of paid agricultural workers does not meet the demand, which accounts for their relatively good wages and living conditions, and for their failure to exercise to any great extent their right to organize into trade unions. The whole reform has been too rapid for real economy and for sound training and advice. Progressive methods are being introduced, remarkable progress has been made in building, and the original purpose of providing a reasonable portion of land for nearly all persons who wish it has been realized. Statistical tables are given to show the size and type of holdings and the number of agricultural workers before and after the reform.—*Ernestine L. Wilke.*

5203. CONNER, THOMAS B. States show marked progress toward uniformity in blue sky legislation. *Annalist (N. Y. Times).* 34(871) Sep. 27, 1929: 589-591.—In the last year, twenty-one states have revised their laws regulating the distribution of securities. In these statutory revisions two noteworthy tendencies are revealed. The first is the trend toward uniformity; and the second is recognition of stock exchanges by the exemption of listed securities. Certain peculiarities of recent blue sky laws are brought forward in this account.—*H. L. Reed.*

5204. DEWEY, RALPH L. The present railroad consolidation impasse. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly*. 4(5) Sep. 5, 1929: 269-279.—Since the Transportation Act of 1920 little progress has been made in railway consolidation, largely because of the inherent defects of the Act. A final plan of unification adopted by the Commission is a condition precedent to corporate consolidation. A final plan has not been agreed upon and the Commission desires to be relieved of this duty. A second difficulty is encountered in that outstanding securities of the consolidated companies must not exceed the value of the consolidated properties as determined by the Commission. The Commission has failed to adopt a method of valuation approved by the Supreme Court. Consolidation has been further delayed by the permissive character of the legislation. Unification by lease or stock ownership has succeeded only in merging the profitable lines, while the weak ones still operate as independent units. Legislation is needed to make consolidation compulsory and to permit corporate consolidation without loss of prior identity. The proposed Fess-Parker bills eliminate most of the defects except lack of compulsion.—*E. R. Dillavou.*

5205. UNSIGNED. Regulating radio communication. *Amer. City*. 41(3) Sep. 1929: 158-159.—The Federal Radio Commission concludes that, since radio communication is interstate commerce, the only valid types of legislation which may be undertaken by units of government are (1) the prohibition of locally originating electrical interference with radio reception, and (2) the prohibition of the operation of loud speakers which create a nuisance.—*Harvey Walker.*

PUBLIC UTILITIES

(See also Entries 4576, 4660, 4953, 4981, 4990, 5057, 5138)

5206. COOPER, LYLE W. Government regulation—or ownership? The attitude of organized labor. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly*. 4(4) Aug. 22, 1929: 204-213.—*E. R. Dillavou.*

5207. EGGLESTON, F. W. Australian experiments in state socialism. *Edinburgh Rev.* 250(510) Oct. 1929: 257-271.—Australian experiments in dealing with the unemployment problem have an important significance for Great Britain at the present time. As Australia before the War had used the state freely for the advantage of her citizens, it was easy for the Australian Labor party to make this habit a basis for a purely socialistic program, and this was facilitated by the necessity of developing the country. Failure of the policy has brought a crisis. Public utilities in the state of Victoria, with which the author has an intimate acquaintance, have demonstrated the inherent weakness of state socialism. In municipal services, such as water supply, a high degree of efficiency has been maintained, within limited spheres of routine activity; but state-wide developmental services, such as the Electricity Commission and the Country Roads Board, have proven less satisfactory. All of them lose money, except the electrical undertakings, and the irrigation improvements actually supply water below cost. Many railways built since the War, intended to anticipate settlement, incur increasing losses. They compete with state-constructed motor roads and defeat their own efficient management by the introduction of political and trade union interference. Railway rates are a perpetual political problem. In spite of undeniable efficiency the taxpayer bears an annual burden of £500,000. In general, developmental services, as contrasted with local routine services, have not succeeded, because they have failed to bring about the settlement of rural districts, they have debauched politics, and they have destroyed private initiative.—*Chester Kirby.*

5208. GEORGE, JOHN J. Establishing state regulation of motor carriers. *Southwestern Pol. & Soc. Sci. Quart.* 10(2) Sep. 1929: 217-229.—Prior to the World War, 7 states undertook the regulation of motor carriers; today 44 have subjected motor carriers to regulation; 3 of these have done so since 1923. Regulation has been motivated by a desire to preserve the highways and regulate the use thereof; prevent undue competition; protect pedestrians, private vehicles, and occupants of public motor vehicles; and to procure ample, proper, and safe service to the public. Construction of existing utility law, and statutory enactment *de novo* are the procedural means by which regulation has been instituted. With one exception, the states have vested power to regulate motor carriers in the state utility commission, or its equivalent. While some legal errors have been made by the states in instituting regulation, very few cases have arisen as to the principle of state power to regulate, and the courts have upheld the power. Ample citation to regulatory legislation, literature, and decisions is provided.—*John J. George.*

5209. MCPHERSON, L. D. Is the O'Fallon decision of minor importance? *Pub. Util. Fortnightly*. 4(5) Sep. 5, 1929: 291-297.—*E. R. Dillavou.*

5210. NICHOLS, ELLSWORTH. The "resale" of telephone calls. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly*. 4(1) Jul. 11, 1929: 13-19.—This article sets forth briefly the views of various state commissions concerning regulation of charges for telephone service in apartment houses, office buildings, and hotels. The conclusion reached was that the rates charged to customers by the hotel and like enterprises, should be subject to regulation, although it is not always expedient to do so.—*E. R. Dillavou.*

PUBLIC WORKS

(See also Entries 4643, 5056, 5061, 5063, 5495)

5211. HAWES, J. H. Better management of township roads. *Canadian Engin.* 56(10) Mar. 5, 1929: 289-292.

5212. LUDEWIG, HANS. Zur Frage der Betätigung der öffentlichen Hand. [The question of public enterprises (in Germany).] *Zeitschr. f. Kommunalwirtsch.* 19(18) Sep. 25, 1929: 1257-1263.—*R. H. Wells.*

5213. MORACZEWSKI, A. Public works. *Polish Economist*. 3(11) Nov. 1928: 425-429.

5214. SHERRILL, C. O. Cincinnati's city workhouse. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 18(8) Aug. 1929: 525-528.—Shortly after the manager form of government was installed, a survey disclosed that the correctional activities and the care of prisoners were unsatisfactory. The city workhouse, which was closed in 1919, was ordered reopened. It was renovated by prison labor. The city's central garage, highway maintenance department, the waste collection department, and the paint and sign shop were removed to the workhouse and since that time have been operated by a small number of experts assisted by prison labor. These activities are now being expanded through the construction of an incinerator and a laundry to do the work of the city institutions. Squads of prisoners are sent out to do work on the streets. The advantage of the new system has been not only to help in the output of work but to improve the morale of the prisoners. The workhouse is operated by the division of public service as an industrial institution. The welfare department has control only of welfare activities. The suggestion that the workhouse be established as a farm was opposed, because it would not afford steady employment. Prisoners are usually city men and can be better trained in urban industrial methods.—*Harvey Walker.*

5215. SOBY, ARCHER M; and NUTTALL, JOHN H. Time studies of refuse collection. *Amer. City*. 41(2) Aug. 1929: 112-116.—This is an attempt to apply the principles of scientific management to a municipal activity.—*Harvey Walker.*

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

5216. RIPPY, J. FRED. Colombia's petroleum laws: will the Colombian government follow the path marked out by Mexico? *Southwestern Pol. & Soc. Sci. Quart.* 9(2) Sep. 1928: 185-197.—The petroleum laws of Colombia antedating 1873, and in some cases 1903, did not affect the oil rights of surface owners. After this date, all legislation favored national control. The law of 1919, revised in 1923 and 1925, levied a heavy operation tax on gross production on private

and public lands and also laid down onerous technical requirements. Meanwhile, many American oil companies had obtained concessions on both public and private lands and had made heavy investments. Their interests were threatened by the law of 1927 and the decree of 1928. The first of these required the presentation of proofs of titles within a six months period. The second shortened this period to 30 days and attributed to the minister of industries the right to pass upon titles—a function belonging to the courts. The oil companies assert the impossibility of complying with such demands because of the absence of maps and the chaotic condition of titles. Pending a supreme court decision President Mendez has suspended the decree of 1928. The Colombian government has two purposes in mind: (1) To prevent the nation from suffering from the mistakes made during a chaotic period; (2) to conserve its natural resources for the future.—*Charles A. Timm.*

INTERNATIONAL LAW

(See also Entry 5027)

SUBSTANTIVE RULES

5217. CATELLANI, ENRICO. La libertà del mare. [Freedom of the seas.] *Nuova Antologia*. 264(1369) Apr. 1, 1929: 372-384.—President Wilson's proposal of freedom of the seas in times of peace and of war appeared useless, since freedom in time of peace had become a truism of international law, and freedom in time of war seemed impossible of attainment. However, freedom of seas, even in time of peace, rests merely on the tolerance of those Powers possessing superior naval force. Complete freedom must go hand in hand with limitation of armaments and the international definition and control of commerce and communication. Rules of conduct for neutrals and belligerents must be restored after being swept away by the destructive practices of the recent war. The limitation of armaments will remove the temptation of superior force to disregard future rules of shipping and communication and will make possible truly international control.—*Frederic Heimberger.*

5218. CHASTEL, ROB. L'evoluzione del regime dei fiumi internazionali europei. [Evolution of the status of international European rivers.] *Europa Orientale*. 9(1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 25-55.—The first conference since the War, with the object of granting freedom of communications and international transit on rivers, met in Barcelona, Mar. 10-Apr. 20, 1921 (See Abstract 1, 7729). It was called by the League of Nations and opened a series of conferences on fluvial problems. The convention adopted was signed by 32 states and recognized the principle of free river navigation and equality of treatment, save for certain limitations. Similar principles underlie subsequent conventions signed: in Paris July 23, 1923, in Dresden Feb. 22, 1922, and in Swinemünd July, 1922, to fix, respectively, the status of the Danube, the Elbe and its tributary the Moldau, and the Oder. The revision of the Pact of Mannheim of Oct. 17, 1862, concerning the regulation of the Rhine, was provided by the treaty of peace. The Central Committee of the Rhine has already held several conferences, but the final draft of regulations will not be ready for many years. As to the evolution of principles regarding the legal control of river navigation, three different views are to be distinguished: (1) (already abandoned by the present doctrine) every state is the proprietor of that part of the river touching its territory; (2) there is a condominium by bordering states and other states are excluded from the use of the river except by treaty; (3) the right of free navigation is conceded to all countries and there

is reserved to the bordering states only the laying down of uniform rules of control. The jurisdictional functions of the international fluvial commissions are much controverted. The existence of these commissions in no way restricts the sovereignty of states.—*O. Eisenberg.*

5219. HÖNIG, FRITZ. Die Regelung altstaatlicher Vorkriegsanleihen. [The adjustment of Austro-Hungarian pre-war loans.] *Mitteil. d. Verbandes Österreichischer Banken u. Bankiers*. 11(7) Aug. 20, 1929: 181-189.—Each of the states created out of the pre-war Austria-Hungary has been faced by the problem of what proportion of the loans issued by the old empire or its subdivisions should be assumed by the new state. This question is still to a large degree unsettled, although some progress has been made. There has been difficulty in reconciling the provisions of the various treaties of peace with the desires of the various groups of foreign holders. The general result is that the succession states take over so much of the loans as were definitely placed upon that territory (territorial quota). With regard to the general unsecured debt, adjustment has been attempted on the basis of comparative tax raising capacity. This of course has given rise to controversy, (production quota). Austria's "production quota" of the old general Austrian debt has been tentatively fixed at 36.83%. Its share of the old Hungarian debt is 1.58%. Other questions arise as to how much the debts shall be scaled down, what proportion of interest in arrears shall be paid, what modification of the amount of the debt shall be made in view of the new value of many of the currencies involved, what method of amortization shall be used. The article summarizes the tentative agreements, some of them extremely complicated, reached by the various conferences on the question, and the reservations made by the various groups of bondholders. A solution is slowly but gradually being reached. The problems arising in similar adjustment of the debts of the Balkan states and Turkey are briefly outlined.—*Charles S. Tippett.*

5220. LEVITT, ALBERT. A proposed code of international criminal law. *Rev. Internat. de Droit Pénal*. 6(1) 1929: 18-32.

5221. MACKENZIE, N. A. The Jay Treaty of 1794. *Canad. Bar Rev.* 7(7) Sep. 1929: 431-437.—On Apr. 3, 1929, the Supreme Court of the United States handed down a judgment to the effect that Article III of the Jay Treaty was not now in effect, having been abrogated by the War of 1812. The

author here refers to judgments of courts in both England and the United States in which it was held that the permanent articles of the treaty survived the war. It contends that the opinion of the Supreme Court, that Article III was abrogated and Article IX was not, was unsound in the light of previous decisions and in view of the fact that the privileges conferred by Article III on British subjects have been recognized up to a very recent date; and it questions the authority of the court to determine the validity of an international treaty.—George W. Brown.

5222. NORTON, HENRY K. The freedom of the seas. *Century Mag.* 117(6) Apr. 1929: 668-674.

PROCEDURE

(See also Entries 5245, 5294, 5299)

5223. QUIGLEY, HAROLD S. Is the doctrine of the freedom of the seas obsolete? *Current Hist.* 31(1) Oct. 1929: 53-57.—The Declaration of Paris, 1856, has long been the classic statement of the rights of

neutrals at sea. But the reservation of the right of the belligerent to define the meaning of the term contraband, and the progressive extension of the belligerent right of blockade have rendered the Declaration nugatory. The doctrine of the "freedom of the seas" has become another "obsolete shibboleth." For the improvement of the relations of Great Britain and the United States as to freedom of the seas, "either the League of Nations must revise its Covenant or the United States must find ways of co-operation with the League in war as well as in peace."—Brynjolf J. Hovde.

5224. WILSON, ROBERT R. A new American venture in obligatory arbitration. *Southwestern Pol. & Soc. Sci. Quart.* 9(2) Sep. 1928: 115-143.—This article forecasts the chances of the sixth Pan-American Conference producing a convention to provide for general obligatory arbitration. It presents an historical analysis of preceding efforts. Surprisingly little has been accomplished towards placing the arbitral settlement of international disputes on a general treaty basis in the western hemisphere.—P. T. Fenn, Jr.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 3470, 4180, 4206, 4327, 4391, 4595, 4761, 4785, 4791, 4820, 4891, 4962, 5068, 5224, 5251, 5260, 5292, 5296, 5298, 5343, 5403, 5504)

5225. BOVET, E. Une fenêtre qui s'ouvre. Les minorités devant le Conseil de la S.D.N. en mars 1929. [Minorities before the Council of the League of Nations in March, 1929.] *Minorités Nationales*. 12(1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1929: 4-12.

5226. BRONDI, VITTORIO. L'unione Internazionale di soccorso. [Committee for international relief.] *Riv. di Diritto Pubblico*. 21(9) Sep. 1929: 475-499.—This article deals with the formation of the Committee for International Relief, created by the Geneva Convention of July 12, 1927. It sets forth the purposes and the functions, the constitution, the organization, and the financial arrangements of the committee, and it defines its juridical nature. It declares that the committee, except that it is an organ of the League of Nations, is an institute belonging to its members, that is, to the states, subjects of international law and parties to the convention. It has an international character, but is not a person in international law; it has rather the status of a person in internal law.—E. Rufini Avondo.

5227. DICKINSON, W. H. The unhealed wounds of Europe. *Contemp. Rev.* 136(765) Sep. 1929: 287-293.—All countries are equally apt to ill treat minorities. It was a mistake to pick out Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Rumania in the peace treaties as subject to conditions. A general protection should have been awarded. The League Council has evaded its duty of minorities protection by its policy of waiting for a member to draw attention to a violation. A permanent commission is needed for supervisory purposes.—H. McD. Clokie.

5228. DUMBAULD, EDWARD. Toward a self-governing world: five functions of the League of Nations. *Internat. J. Ethics.* 40(1) Oct. 1929: 92-104.—The League has not increased the injustices of the treaties terminating the World War, but, on the contrary, its work has been hindered by them. The most effective work of the League has been in the promotion of co-operation among states. The World Court might be strengthened as an organ of justice by an enlargement of its power to arrange interim measures during the course of disputes and by the creation of commissions of inquiry working under it. One of the most difficult problems which has come before the League has been that of international sanctions.—N. L. Hill.

5229. JENKINS, EDWARD C. Economic equality and the Mandates Commission. *J. Pol. Econ.* 37(5) Oct. 1929: 604-616.—After a survey of the legal obligations of the mandatory Powers under the Covenant and the various mandates, the author takes up problems involving economic equality in several of the mandated territories, and shows that the Permanent Mandates Commission has been assiduous and highly successful in pointing out violations of the principle of economic equality and in getting them corrected.—Luther H. Evans.

5230. LEVIN, I. ЛЕВИН, И. Международные основы национального вопроса в послевоенной Европе. [The international basis of the nationalities' problem in post-war Europe.] *Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика*. (8-9) 1928: 121-132.—The lack of reliable statistics on national minorities is due to the fact that the newly created states withhold accurate data on this subject. Moderately estimated, the number of European minority peoples amounts to about 50 million: 8 million Germans, 7 million Ukrainians and White-Russians, 6 million Jews, 3 million Hungarians, etc. There are about a million Bulgarians and Turks in the Balkan states, ½ million Albanians in Greece and Yugoslavia, a great number of Poles in Lithuania, Czechoslovakia, and Germany, German and Slavonic people in Italy, etc. Besides, there exist a number of national minorities of local character: Catalans and Basques in Spain, Bretons and Basques in France, and Celts in Great Britain. Poland's minorities form 36.7% of her whole population, those of Czechoslovakia (excluding the Slovaks) 36.6%, those of Rumania, 26.6%, those of Yugoslavia (Croats and Slovenes excluded) 16.6%, and those of France 12.5%. The nationalistic policy of Poland is a consequence of the pre-War Jewish boycott system in Congress Poland. There is persecution of Ukrainians in Galicia, and Czechoslovakia continues the conflict between Czechs and Germans, initiated under the Austrian Empire. Because of the opposing interests of members of the League with regard to the nationalities' problem, any actual intervention of the League for the protection of the minorities is paralyzed. Likewise, the conferences of minorities, meeting every year in Geneva since 1925, have proved powerless in their endeavor to improve the fate of the national minorities.—E. Bezpalczyk.

5231. LUCIEN-HUBERT, LOUIS. À la Cour de Justice International: L'affaire des zones franches. [The free zones controversy and the Permanent Court of International Justice.] *Europe Nouvelle*. 12(603) Aug. 31, 1929: 1163-1166.—The present free zones controversy between France and Switzerland revives an old problem, existent since the Middle Ages. The French contention that the Treaty of Versailles terminated the regime of 1815 is based, in large part, on the transformations which have occurred in the territory in question. The present political relationships between Geneva and Switzerland and Geneva's economic independence of the free zones are new conditions which should be recognized, according to the French. The Swiss look upon article 435 of the Treaty of Versailles as only a recommendation for a new agreement without automatically terminating the old one and deny the French assertion that they have violated the spirit of the 1815 arrangement. The World Court has allowed the parties until May 30, 1930, to settle the dispute among themselves.—*N. L. Hill*.

5232. MAURETTE, FERNAND. La Conférence Internationale du Travail en 1929. [The International Labor Conference of 1929.] *Europe Nouvelle*. 12(604) Sep. 7, 1929: 1193-1195.—The International Labor Conference of 1929 differed from its predecessors in the wide range of its membership, including 16 Latin-American states and for the first time a full Chinese delegation. The report of the director of the International Labor Office to the Conference indicated that the Office has been unusually active during the past year. The program of the Conference of 1929 included items of extreme interest to workers and employers universally.—*N. L. Hill*.

5233. REVECZS, A. Les précurseurs espagnols de la S.D.N. [The Spanish precursors of the League of Nations.] *Rev. Mondiale*. 192 Aug. 1, 1929: 246-249.

5234. SCELLE, GEORGES. Anticipations d'ordre juridique sur l'éventuel fédéralisme européen. [Forerunners of a juridical order of eventual European federalism.] *Europe Nouvelle*. 12(607) Sep. 28, 1929: 1296-1298.—One of the "constants" in the evolution of human society which seems to be experimentally established is the phenomenon of federalism. States, confederations of states, and such organizations as the League of Nations, the Pan-American Union, the Soviet Union, the British Commonwealth of Nations, and the Little Entente are all examples of this universal tendency. In Briand's thought what is needed in the economic field is the establishment of international machinery, deliberative and executive, for the common control of tariffs and perhaps a certain control of production by the supervision of the various cartels. In the political field, some sort of diplomatic body such as the League of Nations Assembly, assisted by a secre-

tariat and technical commissions, would seem adequate. The competence of the new European union would have to be determined by the resolutions of the deliberative body, and would have to be adjusted to the competence of the League of Nations and other international organizations, to some or all of which the member states may and ought to continue to belong.—*Luther H. Evans*.

5235. SÉROUYA, HENRI. La paix et le projet de Kant. *Mercure de France*. 214(749) Sep. 1, 1929: 257-268.—Kant shared the optimistic outlook of Condorcet that man can abolish war by the use of reason to reorganize world society. His ideas were right and they are in large measure embodied in the Covenant of the League of Nations. As yet we do not have absolute guarantees of peace, since psychological factors and the destructiveness of science have not yet been subjected to a sufficient degree of control.—*Luther H. Evans*.

5236. SOKOŁOWSKI, WL. Sprawy mniejszościowe Ligi Narodów. [The problems of minorities and the League of Nations.] *Przegląd Polityczny*. 10(3) Mar. 1929: 108-111.—The author discusses the proposals of Germany and of Canada, the one aiming to enforce the guarantee of the League with regard to the minorities treaties, the other, to change the present procedure of submitting petitions of minorities to the League. The debates of the March, 1929, session of the Council revealed the possible abuses that the plea of the protection of minorities involves and emphasized the dependence existing between the rights and duties of the national minorities.—*O. Eisenberg*.

5237. UNSIGNED. Le conseil de la S.D.N. et les minorités. [The council of the League of Nations and minorities.] *Minorités Nationales*. 12(1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1929: 17-40.

5238. UNSIGNED. The twelfth session of the International Labour Conference: I. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 20(3) Sep. 1929: 321-355.—This session (May 30 to June 21) was important from several points of view. Matters of unusual social importance were on the agenda; matters of procedure were to be settled; and ten years of sessions indicate a degree of permanence. Fifty states, 161 delegates—88 government, 37 employers', and 36 workers'—with 241 advisers, constituted one of the largest of the conventions. The official agenda included four topics: prevention of industrial accidents; protection against accidents of workers engaged in loading and unloading ships; forced labor; and hours of work for salaried employees. The last two appeared for the first time and the first two had passed the first stage of the double-discussion procedure. An appendix gives a copy of the draft conventions and the recommendations adopted by the conference.—*G. G. Groat*.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS SINCE 1920

(See also Entries 4206, 4386, 4660, 4687, 4774, 5076)

NATIONAL FOREIGN POLICIES

(See also Entries 4281, 4391, 4593, 4667, 4670, 4673, 4689, 4691, 4698, 4804, 4962, 4985, 4986, 5078, 5086, 5092, 5095, 5115, 5130, 5151, 5216)

5239. ABUZAM, V. АВУЗЯМ, В. Английский империализм и Ирак. [British imperialism in Iraq.] Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика. (10) 1928: 78-83.—The history of Great Britain's occupation of Iraq is a long and bloody story. She is interested in the country for the following reasons: (1) The great importance of the Persian Gulf for the defense of India; (2) Bagdad and Basra form the most im-

portant centers for the continental trade with the Near and Middle East; (3) Iraq had to hinder the spreading of the revolutionary movement of Soviet Russia; (4) it was thought to be the regulator of political equilibrium on the Arabian peninsula; (5) the rich sources of oil in Mosul. As a result of British strategy during the War, Iraq grew into a kingdom. Despite the efforts of the government, Iraq's income is diminishing. Two outstanding features mark the economic future of Iraq: The development of the oil exploitation in Mosul and the large cotton plantations projected by Great Britain in Iraq. England after having spent $\frac{1}{2}$ billion for the conquest of Arabian provinces, desires

to get rid of the financial burden involved in the maintenance of Iraq's army and to transfer this burden to the native population. To this end she concluded a treaty with Iraq, on Oct. 10, 1927, the fourth since the War, by which she secured her domination over Iraq under the mask of an independent national state.—*E. Bezpalczyk.*

5240. AGAOGLOU AHMET. The Turkish republic. *Century Mag.* 119(4) Aug. 1929: 479-488.—Agaoglu Ahmet Bey, a member of the Grand National Assembly of the Turkish Republic and professor of law at the University of Angora, describes the recent historical background of the Turkish republic. With the abolition of the theocratic regime, Kemal Pasha proceeded to secularize the state by vigorous methods, making Turkey an example of westernization for the peoples of the mid-Orient. The consciousness of independence in the people of the Orient will check western imperialism. Turkey is on good terms with all nations due to her magnanimous policy. Official circles in Angora believe that the continued refusal of the United States Senate to confirm the Treaty of Lausanne is due to propaganda directed against Turkey in America. The article shows the efforts exerted by Angora to win the good will of the American people.—*Charilaos Lagoudakis.*

5241. АЯКС. Японский империализм и Китай. [Japanese imperialism and China.] Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика. (8-9) 1928: 43-65.—Due to her Chinese policy, Japan is isolated, and Chinese public opinion is against her. Before her intervention in China, Japan might have been able to count on American collaboration in Manchuria, but these prospects have now entirely vanished.—*O. Eisenberg.*

5242. ANDERSON, HOLGER. Danemark—la sécurité de la Baltique. [Denmark—the security of the Baltic.] *Bibliot. Universelle et Rev. de Genève.* Apr. 1929: 463-468.

5243. BABIN, GUSTAVE. Miettes d'histoire.—Le général Mangin et la république Rhénane. [Atoms of history.—General Mangin and the Rhenish republic.] *Correspondant.* 101(1601) Jun. 10, 1929: 664-686.—An interesting picture of an interesting episode in the historic struggle of France for her "natural boundaries," this depicts how "Butcher" Mangin, "the Grand Duke of Hesse," guarded in the palace at Mainz by black sentries, and armed with funds for propaganda, upheld the glory of France and the Catholic faith. However, he failed in his larger aims, for he was thwarted by the hostility of the British, the "dogmatic obstinacy of the Yanks," and the opposition of General Liggett who was "the first to denounce the preparations which came to his notice through the German authorities."—*Erik Achorn.*

5244. BURTT, JOSEPH. The settlement of the Armenians. *Contemp. Rev.* 136(765) Sep. 1929: 338-345.—The massacres of the Armenians in 1896-7 in which 100,000 lost their lives were as nothing compared to the extermination commenced by the Young Turks in 1915, which wiped out one quarter of the nation. The Armenians fought on the side of the Allies; they lost 200,000 men, and were promised a national home. This promise has not been kept. Although one and a quarter million are in the Republic of Erivan, the rest are scattered. Thousands are in refugee camps at Beirut, Damascus, and Aleppo. No official government aid nor assistance from the League has been secured despite Dr. Nansen's pleas. Private aid has made possible a few settlements, one in 1924 on a branch of the Euphrates and two in 1926 in French Syria, financed at the very moderate cost of £30-40 per family. The British republic is appealed to as morally obliged to aid. There are two schemes, development of Erivan, or land settlement in French

Syria. The refugees cannot be left to die in camps any longer.—*H. McD. Clokier.*

5245. CAPPER, ARTHUR, ROGERS, EDITH N., CHAMBERLAIN, JOSEPH P., and MYERS, WILLIAM S. Making the Kellogg pact effective. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 144(233) Jul. 1929: 40-62.—Capper: The Capper resolution would give teeth to the pact by providing that when any signatory government breaks the treaty an embargo upon exports to that country will be imposed by the United States. The old doctrine of equal treatment of belligerents is obsolete. The United States is now vitally interested in the wars of others and should take steps to discourage aggressions. Chamberlain: Under present neutral procedure the United States assists the power controlling the seas, which is the only one able to obtain American supplies. A practical embargo exists against the enemies of such power. A more just policy would be to place the embargo against the belligerent which has broken the Kellogg pact. Myers: The Capper resolution would cause the storing of arms and munitions in times of peace and is therefore not wise. The best method of promoting peace is to secure friendship between peoples, largely through personal acquaintance.—*B. H. Williams.*

5246. "CARIBBEAN." Anglo-American relations: a reply. *Fortnightly Rev.* 126(752) Aug. 1929: 145-148.—"Augur's" proposal to have the British government offer to neutralize the British islands in the Caribbean in order to afford the United States greater security for the Panama Canal, ignores the provisions of the Treaty of Nov. 18, 1901, which guarantees the Canal against blockade and attack. Americans are not exasperated by the presence of the British in the Caribbean, and have neither fear nor distrust of them.—*Luther H. Evans.*

5247. CARO, LEOP. Polityka zagraniczna sowieć. [The foreign policy of the Soviets.] *Przegląd Polityczny.* 10(2) Feb. 1929: 57-74.—Interference of the Soviets in the affairs of other countries, an historical outline of which is given, together with lack of security within the country prevented the Soviets from obtaining loans in foreign financial markets. A government of peasants would greatly improve Russia's credit abroad. A selected bibliography on political questions of Soviet Russia is added.—*O. Eisenberg.*

5248. CRABITÉS, PIERRE. Toward a foreign policy. *Virginia Quart. Rev.* 5(4) Oct. 1929: 517-528.—The belligerents in the World War acted upon the principle of self preservation. Austria feared strangulation. The Serbs thought they were fighting for the emancipation of the Slavs. The Germans were convinced that England, France, and Russia were determined to crush them. Russia intervened to prevent the destruction of Serbia, a Slav nation. This brought in Germany because of her treaty with Austria; and France entered because of her treaty with Russia. Italy refused assistance to Germany and Austria in what she thought was an aggressive war. She then aided the Allies because otherwise she would have been punished by Germany and Austria. All of this eliminates the villain from the drama and suggests the inevitability of war in the European system. The United States should therefore shun Europe. The author favors a spontaneous understanding with England arising from the enlightened public opinion of the two great democracies. This country must, however, have nothing to do with issues that do not immediately affect us, and our freedom of action must always remain unimpaired.—*B. H. Williams.*

5249. DE ANDREIS, EGISTO. La Polonia sul Baltico-Danzica e Gdynia. [Poland on the Baltic—Gdynia and Danzig.] *Europa Orientale.* 9(5-6) May-Jun. 1929: 165-169.—The change in the nationalist German policy of Danzig, marked hitherto by a stub-

born intransigency towards Poland, is the outcome of Danzig's economic crisis. Another reason for this modified attitude is the construction by the Polish government of a new port, Gdynia, 25 km. from Danzig. Fear of competition has induced the Free City of Danzig to keep on friendly terms with Poland. Danzig is also aware of the fact that it is more advantageous for it to be backed by the Polish hinterland than by Germany, which would reduce Danzig to an average German town through competition with the two other Baltic ports, Königsberg and Stettin. Danzig and Poland have recently concluded new conventions of a commercial nature. Poland is most interested in Danzig, not only for her economic development but also in view of the fact that Danzig is situated at the mouth of her greatest river, the Vistula, which links the important cities of Poland. The new port Gdynia will not be harmful to Danzig. There is no waterway between this port and Poland, the advantage Danzig enjoys. Both cities, however, are necessary to Poland, for Gdynia has military as well as commercial importance.—*O. Eisenberg.*

5250. FREYTAG, HANS. Über deutsche Kulturpolitik im Ausland. [Germany's foreign Kulturpolitik.] *Deutsche Rundsch.* Aug. 1929: 97-109.—A bureau has been established in the German department of state whose duty it is to secure for Germany a more effective place in the cultural councils of the nations. In all countries except Belgium and Egypt, German schools have been permitted to reopen, and in many new localities German schools have been established. German advice has been sought in the reorganization of foreign school systems. The German Archeological Institute has been permitted to resume its pre-War activities, and German scholars are again taking part in the deliberations of international learned societies. The bars against German musicians and actors have been lifted and German moving picture films are receiving foreign approval. In the fields of fine arts and of athletics, Germans have gained greater recognition than before the World War.—*Carl Mauelshagen, Jr.*

5251. GORDON-CANNING, ROBERT. The Arab mandates. *Contemp. Rev.* 136(764) Aug. 1929: 199-204.—The miserable errors of France and England in the Near Eastern mandates have created many difficulties for them. The breach of faith with the Arabs, the mistaken policy of annexing one territory to protect another, and the cardinal error of violating Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations in not consulting the wishes of the people in selecting mandatories, have all contributed to the present difficulties. The program for the Arabs to follow to show their ability to govern themselves in the modern manner, is suggested: (1) the calling of an immediate conference in Cairo of representatives of all Arab states; (2) the election by this conference of a permanent council to sit in Cairo, or perhaps Jeddah, or Damascus; (3) this council should keep in touch with all Arab countries and arrange a biennial conference; (4) this biennial conference should have the power to take the necessary steps for creating an Arab federation and to agree upon the supreme head, etc.; (5) the unification of the Arabs by intelligent propaganda; and (6) the establishment of an educational system to furnish trained men to assist in government, science, the arts, and hygiene. The British could sign a treaty with the Arab federated states, could keep control of Aden, and together with France, could furnish much assistance to the Arabs along various lines and at their own request.—*Luther H. Evans.*

5252. HARLEY, J. H. Peace and the Polish Corridor. *English Rev.* 49(3) Sep. 1929: 304-312.—Locarno has given scarcely any perceptible impetus to European disarmament because its guarantees do not extend to German eastern frontiers. Influential circles

regard the Polish corridor as the most insuperable obstacle to a lasting European peace. Sir Robert Donald's *The Polish Corridor and the Consequences* seeks to show that Germany was greatly wronged, but admits that the Corridor contained a Polish majority before the War and is now much more Polish than in 1910 or even 1920. Poland will fight any aggression on the Corridor. If this area continues to disturb European peace, the responsibility will rest with those who are reiterating unwarranted demands for handing the Corridor back to Germany. Friction between Danzig and Poland is now largely reduced.—*Howard White.*

5253. HOETZSCH, OTTO. Der Konflikt zwischen Russland und China. [The conflict between Russia and China.] *Ost-Europa.* 4(11) Aug. 1929: 727-741.—China is trying systematically to drive the Russians out of Manchuria by rapid colonization of the country, by pre-empting agricultural properties, and by attempts, despite the provisions of her treaties of 1924 with Soviet Russia, to acquire control of the communications system. Seizure of the Chinese Eastern Railway, together with the telegraph system, on the pretext of their use for communist propaganda, marks the latest stage of aggressive Chinese nationalism. This high handed act produced far-reaching diplomatic repercussions, including American, French, and Japanese offers of mediation, and a German tender of good offices, which was accepted. Secretary Stimson's action in July was the first concrete test of the Kellogg pact, in an effort to avert war. Prolonged hostilities over the railway are unlikely, as both sides lack the requisite capital. Russia cannot afford to be driven out of Manchuria, as her coastal possessions would be isolated, but, having abandoned Czarist practices, she cannot take territory which is actually Chinese. She can only hold fast to her rights as defined in post-Czarist treaties. Texts of important documents and pertinent railway statistics are included.—*M. W. Graham.*

5254. HASSELBLATT, WERNER. Ostseepolitik. [Policy in the Baltic.] *Baltische Monatsschr.* 60(10) 1929: 565-573.—Ten powers now border the Baltic. There is continuous tension between Germany and Poland and cooperation between Estonia and Latvia. England and France have shown a growing interest in this area, and the disarmament of Denmark has increased the possibility of interference. The program of France to link up the Baltic states, Finland included, with Poland and Czechoslovakia, her allies, and thus construct a zone of border states under her control, could not be carried out. Later Poland developed a scheme for a confederacy between herself and Lithuania. There is a strong common interest between Finland and Estonia, to which we have to add Latvia. Sweden and Germany are also concerned. It is likely that a new Russian conquest of the Baltic states might bring about the Russification of the Baltic border lands. Therefore a nordic-protestant union must be envisaged. Russia would not feel jeopardized by such a political combination without France and England both of which, on the other hand, would not object to such a safeguard against Russian imperialism.—*Werner Neuse.*

5255. HOOVER, GLENN E. Our Mexican immigrants. *Foreign Affairs (N. Y.).* 8(1) Oct. 1929: 99-107.—American opinion concerning Mexican immigration is confused because of the confusion of races in Mexico. It is estimated that as many Mexicans enter the United States illegally as legally. This makes the restriction problem twofold—one that of determining who shall enter, the other of making the restrictions effective—a difficult matter along the Mexican border. Registration or identity cards would help. Mexicans are being admitted even by immigration authorities in violation of the act of 1924, since most of them are not of predominately white blood and hence should not be eligible for United States citizenship.—*K. D. K. Wood.*

5256. JÈZE, GASTON. La ratification de l'accord franco-américain Mellon-Bérenger sur le remboursement des prêts. [The ratification of the Mellon-Bérenger debt agreement.] *Esprit Internat.* 3(12) Oct. 1929: 542-557.—The ratification of the Mellon-Bérenger agreement by the French government in July, 1929, has not decided the question of debts between France and the United States. In France public opinion is still firmly convinced that France has been unjustly treated. In the United States public opinion believes that France has been generously treated. The conflict of opinion arises from the fact that the public on both sides of the Atlantic has not examined all the aspects of the question. Juridically the French debt is incontestable, as the French jurists in general agree; some of them, however, believe that the United States is also debtor to France for some of the French loss and expenditure before the United States entered the War, a proposition impossible of proof in the absence of a contractual clause. From the moral point of view decision is more difficult. The War has greatly increased American wealth. America in refusing to recognize any connection between reparations and debts is demanding payment without being willing to run any risk in the case of the insolvency of the common debtor—Germany. If the question is reopened it should be settled diplomatically in order that these aspects which would have no weight before a court of law might receive consideration. From the economic and financial point of view it will not be possible for France to make her payments, especially in view of the protectionist policy of the United States which is fundamentally opposed to her debt policy.—*Ellen Deborah Ellis.*

5257. LECHARTIER, GEORGES. Les États-Unis dans le monde d'aujourd'hui. [The United States in the present-day world.] *Esprit Internat.* 3(12) Oct. 1929: 570-588.—The writer finds among the people of the United States a public spirit which manifests itself in a great willingness to render service, exemplified in the many public institutions founded and maintained by the generosity of individuals; in the activities of organizations such as chambers of commerce; in the American inclination for organization; and in American generosity toward those in distress. This idealism of America has been overlooked in Europe especially because it is linked with a practical sense which often leads Americans to act against the inspiration of their idealism, as in the matter of the debts. The feeling of the United States for Europe varies with the section of the country. The writer believes that in general the United States is drawing closer to Europe, that the official adhesion of the United States to the Permanent Court of International Justice under the Root formula will be the first step toward the official and final entry of the United States into the League of Nations.—*Ellen Deborah Ellis.*

5258. LEVESON, W. E. China and the Powers. *Fortnightly Rev.* 126(753) Sep. 1, 1929: 298-303.—The relations of the Powers to China have shifted their basis, because of the change within China which has brought her from her position of inferiority to that of a dynamic nation demanding all the rights that go with full nationhood and sovereignty. Extra-territoriality should be abolished in all but three places: Shanghai, Tientsin, and Hankow. A convention for the better government of Shanghai should be drawn up by China and the Powers, providing for the co-operation of the Powers with China in the government of this international city and for the settlement of difficult cases by an international judiciary created for the purpose with its base at either The Hague or Geneva.—*Luther H. Evans.*

5259. MOREIGNE, RAYMOND. Le rattachement de l'Autriche à l'Allemagne. [The union of Austria with Germany.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 140(418) Sep. 10, 1929: 346-370.—The Anschluss problem is con-

sidered from the standpoint of the foreign policies of Germany, France, and Austria and of the internal constitutional structure of Germany. Serious differences exist in Germany as to whether a federal form should be given to the larger Germany if Austria is ever allowed to join her. Seipel's stand for the union is not only motivated by his patriotism but also by his desire to see the power of the Catholic church extended. Along many lines of activity economic, political, and judicial, the two countries are being brought into such an equality of organization that their future union could be consummated with little readjustment. The author shares the French view that the strengthening of Germany by such a development as the addition of a territory and population comparable to that which she lost as a result of the War is simply not permissible and that the treaty prohibitions must stand. France missed a wonderful opportunity to put an end to the Anschluss agitation by not seizing the opportunity to get the seat of the League of Nations changed to Vienna some time ago.—*Luther H. Evans.*

5260. PAPROCKI, ST. I. Cele niemieckiej polityki mniejszościowej. [Purposes of German policy regarding minorities.] *Przegląd Polityczny.* 10(3) Mar. 1929: 112-119.—The main reason for Germany's zealous activity with regard to minorities is the fact that there exist in Europe outside of Germany 13 German national groups totalling over 8 million individuals. Germany aims, therefore, at protecting these minorities against any national pressure or tentative assimilation in the respective countries where they live. This enables her, also, to penetrate into the different countries and increase her influence, which is easily done, as the German element is generally culturally and economically strong. The conception of a German nation, independent of state boundaries and based on cultural and national ties, is to unite all the German minorities of Europe. In Denmark, there were in 1925, 26 German primary public schools, 9 private, 15 migratory schools, and 4 colleges. In Poland—in 1926-1927, there were 753 German primary schools with 68,249 pupils and 1,595 teachers, and 39 colleges with 9,490 pupils. In Czechoslovakia in 1924, out of the total number of 15,713 schools, the Germans controlled 3,771 schools, 1 university, 2 technical schools for engineering, 104 colleges, and a large number of professional schools. In Rumania, there are 425 German primary schools and 13 colleges. In Latvia, there are 103 German schools. The question of German minorities is regularly considered in detail before such international organizations as the Union of League of Nations Associations, the Interparliamentary Union, peace associations, and the Congress of National Minorities in Geneva.—*O. Eisenberg.*

5261. RATCLIFFE, S. K. President Hoover and Europe. *Contemp. Rev.* 126(764) Aug. 1929: 137-145. —*H. McD. Cloke.*

5262. REMNANT, ERNEST. The British industrial mission to Russia. *English Rev.* 49(1) Jul. 1929: 27-41.—Russia probably forms the best potential market for British products within the next few years. Provision for credits must be made in order to take advantage of this market. Russian progress in recent years has been great. The country has various requirements, estimated to amount to £200,000,000, which might be met by British industry. Negotiation of the whole question of economic relations between Russia and Great Britain, including pre-War debts, has been proposed by a representative of the Russian government. An examination of the economic position and possibilities of the country would accompany such negotiation. A favorable result from this and the resumption of diplomatic relations would open the way to the extension of the necessary long term credits by financial institutions.—*Whitney Coombs.*

5263. ROLLIN, LÉON. *Le Mexique après un siècle de révolution: (III) La crise économique et financière.* —La politique extérieure. [Mexico after a century of revolution: III. Economic and financial crisis.—Foreign policy.] *Europe Nouvelle.* 12(605) Sep. 14, 1929: 1229-1234.—The process of restoring the financial and economic balance of Mexico, has made considerable progress since the assumption of power by Calles in 1924. The creation of the *Banco de México* and the *Banco Nacional de Credito Agricolo*, the partial reorganization of the system of financial administration, and the improvement of the credit of Mexico in the foreign financial market, have all contributed to this progress. The history of the petroleum controversy with the United States shows that Mexico lacks a definite policy of petroleum exploitation and marketing. In foreign policy the influence of the United States has supplanted the influence of Spain, and Mexico, partly because of the hostile European attitude towards her at the end of the War (she was not invited to accede to the League of Nations Covenant), has had her connection with Europe greatly weakened. Under the Morrow policy of peaceful penetration, Mexico is coming under the dominance of the United States; she should revive her connections with Europe by entering the League of Nations and in other ways; and France should be the principal agent of her liaison with Europe.—*Luther H. Evans.*

5264. ROOT, ELIHU. *L'Amérique et l'Europe.* [America and Europe.] *Rev. Mondiale.* 192 Aug. 15, 1929: 367-370.

5265. SAROLEA, CHARLES. The Egyptian treaty and after. *English Rev.* 49(3) Sep. 1929: 280-291.—Public indifference to the Egyptian treaty indicates that the British mind no longer thinks imperially. There have been some forty declarations of responsible British statesmen that the occupation of Egypt would be temporary. Evacuation accords with the prevailing political philosophy of Wilsonian self-determination and is the almost inevitable result of the Declaration of 1922, ending the British protectorate. The Labour party knew that it was running no risk of defeat on this policy. Yet evacuation is a pitiful anticlimax to a heroic chapter of British history characterized by efficiency and integrity, by restraint and moderation.—*Howard White.*

5266. SAVADJIAN, LÉON. The campaign against the Treaty of Trianon. *Rev. des Balkans.* 11(5) May 1929: 161-184.

5267. SEIPEL, MONSEIGNEUR. L'idée Autrichienne. [The Austrian idea.] *Rev. Pol. et Litt. Rev. Bleue.* 67(18) Sep. 21, 1929: 545-550.—Austria has a divinely-ordained mission of educating and spiritually uplifting neighboring peoples. For this task she is well fitted because (1) her population is racially mixed like that of adjoining states; (2) her position has made her the traditional agent of civilization among invading peoples; (3) her political history reveals her devotion to this task.—*A. J. May.*

5268. SIEGFRIED, ANDRÉ. European reactions to American tariff proposals. *Foreign Affairs (N. Y.).* 8(1) Oct. 1929: 13-19.—The pending tariff measure indicates that the United States would like to continue the accustomed "economic autonomy" which it has always enjoyed. But conditions have changed. The United States need foreign markets, and, while unwilling to cooperate in the establishment of international solidarity, they insist upon concessions from foreign countries. They formerly exported mostly foodstuffs and raw products and therefore were able to obtain the benefits of a minimum tariff. This is no longer the case for the closer union of Europe, which has developed since the War, will make retaliation easier. Economic pressure is more certain to follow in the wake of an unfavorable tariff because old world unity has

its origin in business, not in political circles.—*R. L. Jones.*

5269. SPALAIKOVITCH, MIROSLAV. L'activité diplomatique du royaume des Serbes, Croates et Slovènes en 1928. [The diplomatic activity of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes in 1928.] *Rev. d. Balkans.* 11(1) Jan. 1929: 4-8.

5270. TAUSSIG, F. W. The tariff bill and our friends abroad. *Foreign Affairs (N. Y.).* 8(1) Oct. 1929: 1-12.—Tariff legislation is a recurring source of irritation in our international relations. The fact is often lost sight of that imports are ultimately paid for by exports. In legislative discussions the terminology of war is always used. Another disturbing factor is the inevitable exaggeration of the importance of international trade; a great fear of loss is continually stressed. As a matter of fact the "substantive importance" of tariff bills is generally overrated. If the pending measure is enacted into law conditions will change but little. The futility of the old technique under present conditions is objected to by a section of the public. Something very different is proposed. Ad valorem duties have been most abused and have been the greatest offenders against international good will. They are usually levied upon specialties which do not lend themselves to mass production and therefore give the foreigner a chance in the American market. There is a temptation to evade high duties and this leads to officiousness on the part of the enforcement agents. At present in international affairs it is the spirit that is of the greatest importance and we should treat justly those from whom we buy.—*R. L. Jones.*

5271. TIMOV, S. ТИМОВ, С. Обострение противоречий на Балканах. [The acute conflicts in the Balkan states.] *Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика.* (10) 1928: 46-59.—Conflicts in the Balkans arise from the contending interests of the national bourgeois groups with those of the foreign, imperialistic states, from the distribution of the territory after the War, and from the class struggle of proletarians and peasants. The Balkans were and remain a revolutionary danger point and a constant menace to the peace of the world.—*E. Bezpalczyk.*

5272. TWEEDY, OWEN. Suspense in Egypt. *Fortnightly Rev.* 126(753) Sep. 1, 1929: 368-376.—The four negotiations, two draft treaties, and the Declaration of 1922 by five successive governments show a British national appreciation of Egyptian national aspirations. Some danger of throwing the problem into the arena of petty party animosities was threatened in July 1929, by the dismissal of Lord Lloyd, but when it became clear that the English representative had not been in sympathy even with his previous superiors in London the danger was dissipated. British troops should be withdrawn to Port Said or Ismailia, and Egypt should undertake to guarantee the maintenance of the water supply to these places through the Sweet Water Canal from the Nile at Cairo, as indeed she did in the 1866 Convention with de Lesseps. The problem of the capitulations can be solved perhaps by an all around surrender and the transfer of more jurisdiction to the Mixed Tribunals. The Egyptian garrison's return to the Sudan under the condominium arrangement will probably be part of any new settlement.—*Luther H. Evans.*

5273. WALLING, WILLIAM ENGLISH. Amerikas friedlicher Imperialismus. [America's pacific imperialism.] *Gesellschaft.* Oct. 1929: 305-315.—The American government has become a tool in the hands of capital to destroy and undermine the economic independence of other nations. In comparing the future economic evolution of the Latin American states with the evolution of the United States, from debtor to economically independent states, President Hoover has failed to take into account the fundamental difference

in Anglo-American financial relations more than a half century ago and the present relations between the United States and Latin America. Chile, Peru, Mexico, and Cuba are unable to strike as hard a bargain with American capitalists. The intimate relationship between the capitalist, the federal government, the treasury department, and the Federal Reserve Board has enabled the American capitalist to effectively resist the encroachment of European capital upon American spheres of investment. While states like Great Britain, France, and Germany have been able to protect themselves against complete economic absorption, the Latin American states are practically helpless. American capital has opposed the normal political development of Chile, Peru, Mexico, and Cuba, and has prevented them from adopting an economic program intended to make for ultimate economic independence. President Hoover has gone farther than any other president in favoring capitalistic control over American government.—*Carl Maelshagen, Jr.*

5274. WOODS, H. CHARLES. The Baltic states today. *Contemp. Rev.* 136(746) Aug. 1929: 182-189.—Efforts to unite the Baltic states, Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia, with Finland and Poland in a series of Baltic congresses have been unsuccessful, chiefly because the Vilna situation colors all of Lithuania's foreign policy. Latvia and Estonia have entered into a customs union. Riga decides the foreign policy of Latvia. Riga has been cut from its Russian hinterland and has declined in population and prosperity since Latvian independence. To prevent further decline, Latvia has entered into a trade treaty with Russia, which gives Latvia special facilities to Russian export and import trade, and in return, Russia guarantees the annual purchase of Latvian goods. Estonia faces the west and has a large export and import trade with Germany and England. Tallin (Reval) is an open port and receives much commerce from its Russian hinterland. Last May Estonia concluded a treaty with Russia that facilitates the transit of her textiles to Manchuria. On paper all three countries are democratic republics, with adult suffrage, proportional representation, and unicameral parliaments. In December 1926, a military coup d'état made Valdemaras the dictator of Lithuania. Latvia with 27 parties and Estonia with 10 have a constant re-shuffling of their coalition cabinets. In the Latvian government it is necessary to have a popular referendum on the dissolution of the chamber. The President of Estonia, called the state elder, is dependent like a prime minister upon the support of the chamber, while the president of the chamber has a three year tenure. Budgets, however, are balanced and the currency is stable. Their ability to govern themselves in the last ten years has given these countries the right of independent existence.—*Florence E. Janson.*

5275. XXX. Les Bolcheviks préparent la guerre. [The Bolsheviks prepare a war.] *Rev. de Paris.* 35(20) Oct. 15, 1928: 770-791; (21) Nov. 1, 1928: 70-93.—The impossibility of controlling indefinitely the rivalry between peasants and workers in Russia will force the heads of the U.S.S.R., in the author's opinion, to risk a war to consolidate their position. The reports delivered before the Third International in July 1928, support this view, and indicate Rumania as a possible victim.—*Geoffrey Bruun.*

5276. YOUNG, GEORGE. The Near East goes West. *Yale Rev.* 18 Summer 1929: 718-731.—The author has served in the English diplomatic service in the Near East. His observations are first-hand. Theoretically this article is a study of the conflict between imperialism and nationalism. The reason for sweeping away old institutions and ideas in the Near East is the "outpouring of an overdue nationalism into Asia." This wave of nationalism, retarded for a long time by imperialism, has now become revolutionary. Turkey

is the first example of this process. The states of North Africa have a similar history of conflict with the West, and if Syrian nationalism were consolidated the French could have been expelled by now.—*Charilaos Lagoudakis.*

5277. ZIMMERN, A. Imperium brytyjskie po wielkiej wojnie. [The British Empire after the War.] *Przeglad Polityczny.* 10(3) Mar. 1929: 104-107.—The old form of the British Empire is disappearing as a result of a long evolution of ideas. The British Commonwealth of Nations is founded on the desire of its members to maintain peace and not alone on loyalty to the Crown or on common material interests. The aims of the British Commonwealth are in accord with those of the League of Nations and there is profound truth in the statement that their interests are intimately linked together.—*O. Eisenberg.*

DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS AND CONTROVERSIES

5278. ANCYRANUS. La Turchia Kemalista ed il patto Italo-Turco. [The Turkey of Mustapha Kemal and the Italian-Turkish pact.] *Gerarchia.* 9(1) Jan. 1929: 1-6.—Despite intrigue and even hostility, particularly with Yugoslavia and France, which were tending to prevent Turkey and Italy from coming to an understanding, the two governments have entered into an agreement. Turkey, being bound in the north by Russia, in the south by mandatory territories of France and Great Britain, logically addressed herself to Italy. Several friendly treaties had already been signed by Italy with Greece, Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, etc. The Italian-Turkish pact concluded on May 30, 1928, pledges the friendship and neutrality of both countries and establishes the obligation to conciliate differences. The treaty will also facilitate economic intercourse between the two countries.—*O. Eisenberg.*

5279. CECIL, ALGERNON. The pact of the Lateran. *Contemp. Rev.* 136(764) Aug. 1929: 152-166.—Negotiations for the regularization of relations between church and state were instituted in 1919 and were brought to completion under Mussolini and Pius XI. The state suppressed Masonic societies, restored the crucifix to schools, and issued a seventh Franciscan centenary postage stamp. Definite negotiations commenced in August 1926, having been held up by the Catholic Boy Scout controversy. The political provisions of the treaty concluded on Feb. 7, 1929, create an independent state under sovereignty of the Pope, which extends over 110 acres about the Vatican and St. Peter's, with ownership of certain other estates. The residents are citizens of the state. An Italian criminal court will operate in the state, while papal courts are acknowledged in ecclesiastical matters in Italy. The papacy is pledged to keep the art treasures open to the public. As a financial compensation for the confiscation of church property in 1870, the pope receives 750 million lire in cash and a millard lire in Italian consols. Not only is Catholicism declared to be the state religion of Italy, but its special relation is defined. The sacramental side of marriage is recognized and the canon law validated. Religious education acceptable to the church is affirmed, though the situation is not yet clear. Bishops' appointments shall be ratified by the state. Members of the clergy are specially privileged, apostate priests are excluded from public employment, the right of asylum is ended, and criminous clergy are to be punished separately from laymen.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

5280. CRABITÈS, PIERRE. The Nile waters agreement. *Foreign Affairs (N.Y.).* 8(1) Oct. 1929: 145-149.—On May 7, 1929, the British high commissioner in Egypt exchanged letters with the Egyptian prime minister regarding the water rights of the Nile, the

solution of this matter being sought by the British doubtlessly as a preliminary to the settlement of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. The letters acknowledge "the natural and historic right of Egypt to the waters of the Nile" and permit the Sudan to withdraw a certain amount of water. This agreement is a concession to Egypt as it acknowledges that the Nile is primarily a river of Egypt.—*B. H. Williams.*

5281. GÉRAUD, ANDRÉ. *The Lateran treaties: a step in Vatican policy.* *Foreign Affairs* (N. Y.) 7(4) Jul. 1929: 571-584.—The church has not given up more than it has gained by the Lateran treaties. On the contrary, the power of the church is seen as advancing through the 19th century toward the formulae which the church is using today. These formulae were not improvised for the Italian occasion. The practice in minor countries of only a limited veto over the nomination of bishops by the political powers has now been extended to Italy, where the state may only refuse approval for political reasons. In connection with ecclesiastical liberties, church properties, religious orders, and education, the church enjoys terms as favorable as those of the concordats of the Holy Alliance period. The development of a wide freedom of action for the church is seen as part of the movement to allow a greater freedom to groups and corporations. Its basic theory is the belief "that certain useful forms of life become impossible if the law envisages only a dust-cloud of separate individuals." The recent treaties rest upon solid foundations and the ecclesiastical liberties guaranteed therein are likely to endure.—*Luther H. Evans.*

5282. GROTEWOLD, CHRISTIAN. *Die Vorgeschichte des Konfliktes zwischen Bolivien und Paraguay.* [The historical background of the conflict between Bolivia and Paraguay.] *Europäische Gespräche*. 7(8) Aug. 1929: 417-429.—The dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay goes back to the question of the borders of the Spanish administrative districts. Paraguay never claimed the territory in dispute until after 1870, when Argentina evacuated it in favor of Paraguay. In 1878, President Hayes gave an arbitral decision in favor of Paraguay, but reserved the rights of Bolivia. Bolivia, because of the loss of her sea-coast on the Pacific in 1879, now turned to the navigable Paraguay river. From 1887 to 1914 Paraguay built blockhouses to control the natives, and also set up economic enterprises in the disputed region (the Chaco, a triangle lying between the Pilcomayo and Paraguay rivers). After numerous attempts at a peaceful solution had failed, there were armed clashes over the blockhouses in Dec. 1928. Bolivia should be given Arica, its natural outlet, which Chile does not need, and Paraguay should receive the Chaco region because it contains oil and other fuels that Paraguay lacks and Bolivia possesses.—*M. H. Cochran.*

5283. HOETZSCH, OTTO. *Les relations germano-russes.* [German-Russian relations.] *Esprit Internat.* 3(12) Oct. 1929: 589-600.—German-Russian relations are conditioned by the central European position of Germany, without natural frontiers and with a resulting equal interest in all European questions. Germany must try to realize a state of equilibrium. The treaties of Locarno therefore needed as correlatives the treaties of Rapallo and of Berlin with Russia. Prussia and Russia had long been closely bound to each other. Then the two states went to war. However, the economical interdependence of the two countries and the difficulties that Germany had with her western neighbors led to the Treaty of Rapallo in 1922 and the Treaty of Berlin in 1926. Neither is a military alliance in the old sense. They proved, however, that Germany was free to regulate her external relations and that European and world diplomacy must eventually include Russia, the greatest center of wealth

and the greatest source of economic demand in the world. The exchange of notes dealing with the relation between the Treaty of Berlin and Germany's membership in the League of Nations contains the central idea of the Kellogg pact, the renunciation of war as a political measure. The treaty of Berlin familiarized Russia with the idea of arbitration and with treaties of arbitration. One may say that the Treaty of Berlin was Russia's first step toward the League of Nations, which has been followed by her participation in the League Economic Conference and in League discussions of disarmament. This German policy has contributed to European pacification.—*Ellen Deborah Ellis.*

5284. JALABERT, LOUIS. *Au terme d'une longue négociation: Le statut de Tanger.* [At the close of a long negotiation: the Convention of Tangier.] *Études: Rev. Catholique.* 197(21) Nov. 5, 1928: 299-313.—The writer discusses the origin and development of the Tangier question to 1923, the convention of 1923 between France, Spain, and Great Britain, the revision of this agreement at the instance chiefly of Spain, and the new (1928) agreement. To the signatories of the accord of 1923, Italy has been added. The advantages looked for by the various Powers are indicated.—*J. T. McNeill.*

5285. JOSEPHS, N. HENRY. *The end of a legal dispute between Hungary and Roumania.* *Roumania*. 5(1) Jan. 1929: 67-77.

5286. KAWAKAMI, K. K. *The Russo-Chinese conflict in Manchuria.* *Foreign Affairs* (N. Y.) 8(1) Oct. 1929: 52-68.—As a result of her victory over China, Japan acquired control of the southern tip of Manchuria, by the treaty of 1895. The new arrangement did not suit Russia, Germany, and France. These Powers separately advised Japan to withdraw from her new possession on the ground that the new arrangement endangered the peace of the Far East. Japan promptly accepted the "advice" as it was backed by the warships of the "advising" Powers. Russia was particularly solicitous for the peace of the Far East in her advice to Japan, but within one year after Tokio relinquished its hold on the Liaotung Peninsula, the Czar's government found the Chinese willing listeners to Russian schemes in the territory from which Japan had been recently ejected. The first step was the organization of the Russian-Chinese bank. Next the new bank began to gather in railway concessions which finally grew into the Chinese Eastern Railway and that is the railway around which centers the Russo-Chinese conflict in Manchuria. By agreement in 1924, China and Russia undertook to operate the railroad jointly, with both nations having equal representation in the management. In the summer of 1928 China dismissed the Russian managers and assumed complete control of the road. The fact that China waited until 1928 to assert her control does not mean she did not have similar desires before. However, she never dared take any such step in the time of the Czarist government. The Soviet attitude of compromise stimulated Chang Tso-lin to try his whip on the Bolsheviks. The Soviet government was not in a position to offer resistance. This encouraged Chang's successors to go the whole length and take over the railroad entirely.—*Samuel Cahan.*

5287. MIRKOVITCH, BORIVOIÉ B. *Le traité de commerce franco-yougoslave.* [The Franco-Yugoslav commercial treaty.] *Rev. d. Balkans.* 11(3) Mar. 1929: 94-96.

5288. SHKLOVSKIÍ, G. ШКЛОВСКИЙ, Г. Польско-Германская таможенная война и проблема восточной Пруссии. [The German-Polish customs controversy and the problem of Eastern Prussia.] *Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика* (11) 1928: 51-53.—*O. Eisenberg.*

5289. UNSIGNED. The Roman question and the Lateran agreements. *Round Table.* (76) Sep. 1929: 740-764.—This article summarizes the history and terms of the agreements, and emphasizes the conflict between the Pope and Mussolini as to the meaning of the recognition in the concordat of Roman Catholicism as the state religion in Italy.—*A. Gordon Dewey.*

5290. WOODWARD, E. L. The Roman question. *Contemp. Rev.* 135 (760) Apr. 1929: 409-419.—The practical necessity for the papacy to hold land in the medieval days of brute force lost its urgency with the revival of arts and learning. Its temporal power confronting the growing idea of Italian national unity, became a danger to both church and state. The papal defense of its lands was due to the bonds of tradition and to ignorance of European affairs. The break with France dulled the hope that any European power would help regain the losses of 1871, but the resumption of French relationships in 1921 forced Italy to realize that her place at the Vatican was "double empty." Rumors, tests of opinion, and the removal of obstacles came from both the papacy and Fascism. Mussolini's definite suggestion of settlement resulted, after two years of negotiation, in the threefold agreement of Feb. 11, 1929. Both parties have gained, but "there is no more danger than before that the church will become the political servant of Italian imperialism."—*Frederic Heimberger.*

WORLD POLITICS

(See also Entry 5009)

5291. BARTHÉLEMY, JOSEPH. États-Unis d'Europe. [United States of Europe.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 140 (418) Sep. 10, 1929: 329-345.—The dream of a thinker has become the program of a statesman through Briand's advocacy of Coudenhove-Kalergi's idea of pan-Europe. Briand would assure the possibility of permanent contacts between the interested members of the European community, by giving them the immediate means of deliberating on any difficulty arising. In defining the Europe to be united in such a permanent diplomatic organization, Barthélemy finds it difficult to solve the problem of England's position. The absence of Russia would leave the federation mutilated. And what should be done about including extra-European colonies of European Powers. Briand avows the federation would be aimed against no country. That Europe can be united as the American colonies were in 1787 is emphatically denied; distinct cultural groups are present in Europe, and they must be protected rather than destroyed. The economic solidarity of Europe is already great, but it must be increased by the lessening of tariff barriers and other means, or Europe will come even more under the economic domination of America. Many revolutionary changes would no doubt be brought about by such a federation of Europe, and the advance must be slow and the many difficult problems worked out carefully. However, the idea tends towards peace and many benefits will flow from even partial realization.—*Luther H. Evans.*

5292. BERNSTORFF, JOHANN-HEINRICH von. Der Stand der Abrüstungsfrage. [The disarmament question as it is at present.] *Europäische Gespräche.* 7 (8) Aug. 1929: 401-416.—The peoples of the world are opposed to the imperialism that leads to armaments. But the governments interfere with the efforts of the League, which is composed of representatives of the governments, to meet the wishes of the people, especially since 1925. The security question, which must be settled before disarmament, has been eliminated by the appointment of a League Committee on the matter. The present status of security is sufficient basis for the first step in disarmament, in the view of the League.

The governments, however, demand precedence for their negotiations over the general disarmament idea. An agreement on naval disarmament between the sea powers must go along with the agreement on land disarmament. French policy had interfered with the progress of disarmament because of the insistence on the exclusion of reserves in men and materials. Great Britain and the United States have deserted Germany in the fight against the French view.—*M. H. Cochran.*

5293. BROWN, PHILIP MARSHALL. Main factors of disarmament. *Current Hist.* 31 (1) Oct. 1929: 49-52.—There are two main factors which affect the problem of disarmament: (1) the question of national security, as determined by geography, resources, and political relations; and (2) the determination of "the exact value, the efficacy and reliability of peaceful substitutes for litigation by force of arms." It is concluded that security must still be sought in armament.—*Brynjolf J. Hovde.*

5294. HOWLAND, CHARLES P. Navies and peace: An American view. *Foreign Affairs (N. Y.).* 8 (1) Oct. 1929: 30-40.—A great modern war is a stranglehold of all that nourishes the enemy. The American tradition of neutrality is ceasing to have validity since the United States became an imperial Power. When it is a belligerent its action recognizes no higher rights of neutrals than does Great Britain's action. Codification of wartime sea law requires an agreement on policy and that is impossible because neither side can foresee in what direction its interest will lie in any of the multiple contingencies that may arise. The solution lies in taking the prevention of hostilities anywhere as the essence of the problem of maintaining peace and of uniting the naval Powers in action or attitude to prevent hostilities. The United States need not oppose reduction of its fleet indefinitely vis-à-vis Great Britain from fear of the Japanese fleet. As between the United States and Japan, the latter has no resources with which to conduct a modern war. Let American and British navies work together in the policy of keeping the peace. Such a course will dissolve the problem of "parity" and the muddle over belligerent and "neutral" rights.—*Howard White.*

5295. KERR, PHILIP. Navies and peace: A British view. *Foreign Affairs (N. Y.).* 8 (1) Oct. 1929: 20-29.—The whole difficulty in Anglo-American relations arises from the possibility of war elsewhere. Until the institution of war has been dethroned in effect and not only in theory there will be no security for Anglo-American peace, no probability of all-round reduction of armaments to the police level, no prospect of lasting peace. There is no satisfactory way to short-circuit this inexorable fact by creating a new "freedom of the seas" or recodifying maritime law. Neither British nor American opinion will be disposed to accept rules preventing the effective use of naval force in times of crisis. So long as war is tolerated as a method of settling international disputes, armaments are inevitable. Armaments may give security but only at the price of war, making other nations insecure. Nor can satisfactory means be devised for distinguishing between "public" and "private" wars. A verdict would be unobtainable in a serious dispute. Finally, investigating machinery cannot act quickly enough to determine an "aggressor." The signatories of the Pact of Paris, particularly the United States and Great Britain, should publicly recognize that they are all vitally interested in any threat to the peace of the world, and that, on such threat arising, they will instantly take counsel together as to how hostilities can be prevented. Force must be mobilized behind law and justice, or it will be used for wars.—*Howard White.*

5296. PERNOT, MAURICE. La conférence de la Haye et l'esprit international. [The Hague Conference and international spirit.] *Esprit Internat.* 3 (12)

Oct. 1929: 558-569.—While the experts at Paris worked in a serene atmosphere removed from politics, statesmen at The Hague were led by considerations of internal, even electoral, policy. The Young Plan had been elaborated in closest consultation with the home governments, and before going to The Hague the delegates should have resolved differences of opinion which had subsequently arisen. The Conference at The Hague was called to put into effect an existing plan. Instead, Snowden criticized and opposed the Young Plan without offering a substitute, beyond demanding an extra forty-eight million gold marks a year. After long and humiliating bargaining England received from 75 to 80% of her demands. The most indulgent observers can only say that any accord was better than a rupture. However, The Hague Conference shows a great advance in international spirit and a comprehension of general interests, a regard for equity, justice, and peace never before seen in a conference of its kind. This was to be seen in the attitude of large and small countries alike. The methods of international conference are not yet sufficiently perfected, and the proceedings at The Hague suffered also from that fact. They should be conducted as independently as possible of domestic politics and of the exigencies of supplying news to the press.—*Ellen Deborah Ellis.*

5297. POLITIS, NICOLAS. *Le Pacte de Paris et le problème du désarmement.* [The Pact of Paris and the disarmament problem.] *Esprit Internat.* 3(12) Oct. 1929: 530-541.—The Geneva Protocol dealt in a definitive manner with the three factors in the problem of disarmament—arbitration, security, and disarmament in their reciprocal relationship. Its failure proved that further progress along all three lines must still be made. Subsequent developments have not been at the same rate in each field. There has been rapid progress in the matter of arbitration, little in that of security, and none in disarmament until at the session of the Preparatory Commission in April, 1929, came the declaration of Gibson that henceforth the question of disarmament must be considered in relation to the Pact of Paris, which showed that by the security brought about by that pact the solution of the problem of disarmament had been advanced by many degrees. This security, however, would be much greater if the Pact of Paris contained some guarantees—which might come from the United States or from the League of Nations. It seems unlikely, however, that the United States as a co-signatory would remain neutral in a war undertaken in violation of the Pact of Paris. The League of Nations might on its part contribute to the effectiveness of the Pact of Paris by closing up its loopholes for war through the coordinating of the text of the League Covenant with that of the Pact of Paris, a matter which has already been taken under consideration by the League of Nations.—*Ellen Deborah Ellis.*

5298. SHOTWELL, JAMES T. *The sea powers and the League.* *New Republic.* 60(771) Sep. 11, 1929: 89-92.—Examination of Richard Washburn Child's scheme for maintaining world peace through agreement of the three powers controlling the seas—Great Britain, Japan, and the United States—reveals its inadequacy. It runs counter to American understanding of "world peace" for whose maintenance every nation has a share of the responsibility. Neither Japan nor Great Britain would surrender its position in the League of Nations for any defensive alliance against war which the United States could offer. However, membership in the League does not bar regional groupings of the nations when the purpose is to further peace. The agreement to communicate fully and frankly with one another,

contained in the four-power Pacific pact, might be extended to cases of violation of the Paris peace pact.—*Howard White.*

5299. UNSIGNED. *A fresh start in international affairs.* *Round Table.* (76) Sep. 1929: 677-691.—The veering of Britain from attachment to French policies and the lessening of Anglo-American tension have opened the way for a fresh start. As regards Europe the alternative to peace by a preponderance or balance of power is the renunciation of war and the creation of machinery for appeals to reason and justice. As regards Anglo-American relations, a naval yardstick should not be difficult to arrange; the real danger is the ability of any other Powers to embroil these two nations by provoking a war, which would raise the issue of belligerent as against neutral rights. Thus the problem of war itself must be dealt with. Armaments are the sole protection against war, but they preclude the just settlement of international disputes. Hence the only alternative to competitive armaments and the basis of disarmament is the total outlawry of war as a means of international settlement.—*A. Gordon Dewey.*

5300. VARGA, E. *Новая фаза империализма и опасность войны.* [A new phase of imperialism and the danger of war.] *Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика.* (10) 1928: 3-12.—The present day is characterized by the following features: the middle-classes have consolidated the results of stabilization, improved considerably the technical means of production, and created strong, national and international, monopolistic organizations. Technical progress and the enormous increase of production have not amended the situation for the worker. Unemployment is now becoming a chronic condition in all the leading capitalistic countries. The growing struggle for a foreign market is very significant and the constitution of international cartels is but a temporary truce. The principal cause of future war is the disproportion between the actual force of different countries and their colonial possessions. England, France, Holland, Belgium, and Portugal rule over extensive colonies of large native populations. Other countries with a small number of colonies tend to expansion. Two political groups face each other; on the one hand, the United States, Germany and China, on the other, England France, the Little Entente and Japan. The remaining European Powers are hesitating between the two groups. The number of neutral states in case of war will be fewer than in the last war. The disarmament conferences, the Kellogg pact, and the League of Nations are believed to conceal the truth. Alongside this conflict there exists the opposition between two different social systems, between Soviet Russia and the imperialistic powers.—*E. Bezpalczyk.*

5301. VICKERY, H. L. *A naval yardstick.* *Foreign Affairs* (N. Y.) 8(1) Oct. 1929: 132-144.—To evaluate equitably the qualities of various types, ages, and sizes of cruisers, assign to an ideal type of cruiser the value of 500 points. Allow 100 points for perfect speed (40 knots); 100 points for perfect age; 100 points for perfect cruising radius (15,000 miles); and 200 points for perfect fighting value, considered as striking energy of the ship's main battery and the defensive strength of its armor plates. This seems to offer a solution to the deadlock existing between the United States and Great Britain, allowing the cruiser fleet of each to be based on the requirements of that nation, yet maintaining parity between the battle strength of the two navies.—*Howard White.*

SOCIOLOGY

SOCIAL THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 3468, 3469, 3497, 3535, 3705, 4402, 4408, 4410, 4412, 4413, 4500, 4849, 5005, 5011, 5315, 5328, 5349, 5374, 5377, 5427, 5433, 5434, 5438, 5454, 5456)

5302. BERNARD, L. L. The limits of the social sciences and their determinants. *J. Philos.* 26(16) Aug. 1, 1929: 430-438.—There are no logical limits to the fields of any science. Boundaries are strictly conventional and are the product of the historical situation which produced the characteristic developments as to subject matter and scope in the several sciences. Sciences are verbalized symbolical norms, or principles, which function as abstract base patterns serving to indicate directly or indirectly the types of behavior which are necessary to preserve or achieve desired adjustments in type situations. Vico approached this realization in his attempt to utilize the data of history in formulating social laws and principles. Comte charted the process of historical development through which man had passed in developing these abstract normative verbalizations. The apparent initial separateness of the sciences in modern times is the result of the verbalization of widely separated fields of general adjustment problems. As the range of the verbalization of problems in each field has expanded the initial separateness has diminished and we approach a system of verbalizations which we call science and which tends to destroy the early illusion that there were degrees of quality among the sciences rather than degrees to which the quantitative method had been applied to the verbalizing process of stating the basic problems and behavior values. The fact of this development will also dispose of the question as to whether the social disciplines are really sciences or are a separate phase of abstract verbalization.—*L. L. Bernard.*

5303. BOSSARD, JAMES H. S. Robert Ellis Thompson—Pioneer professor in social science. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 35(2) Sep. 1929: 239-249.—Instruction in social science was offered at the University of Pennsylvania as early as 1869. In 1874, a professorship of social science was created. The instructor involved in both developments was Robert Ellis Thompson. Consideration of Thompson as a pioneer professor of social science is offered by way of postscript to the history of social science, or sociology, as thus far written. As a person—Thompson was a man of numerous intellectual attainments and contacts, of broad cultural background. As a teacher—he had a remarkable influence over his classes, stimulating more men to the scholar's life than any other teacher at Pennsylvania in a generation. As a social scientist—Thompson conceived of sociology as the science of social relations, insisted that such a science is possible, and urged the use of the inductive method. Society was conceived of as an organism, and there is a hint of the principle of emergence. Thompson, like Carey, whose disciple he was, is usually thought of as an economist. He was essentially a sociologist, however, even if interested in the economic salvation of society. He is significant in that he sensed the importance of social science as a legitimate field for academic instruction for the American undergraduate.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

5304. BRANFORD, VICTOR. Man and nature. *Sociol. Rev.* 21(4) Oct. 1929: 281-292.—The contrast of man and nature, philosophically conceived goes back to Greek thought, but its greatest vogue was during the decay of scholasticism and the rise of the modern evolutionary doctrine. The idea was infused greatly into

the colleges and universities by the sophists of the late Renaissance, and under the influence of Romanticism it was crystallized into our current antithesis of literature and science. The doctrine of evolution, it was assumed a generation ago, had brought the sciences of nature and man closer together. The facts, as we now look at them, are disappointing in the larger sense. The concept of "the survival of the fittest" describes biological phenomena in terms of Watt's assertion that his steam engine was fitted to survive all of its competitors. Thus, the anthropomorphism of the 18th century gave way to that of the 19th. Malthus, the philosopher of competitive industrialism, was the inspiration of the natural selection of Darwin and Wallace. Natural scientists continue to rate psychology, ethics and sociology as aliens to science. The sociologist is already claiming kinship and fraternity with students of physical and natural sciences. The possibility of far reaching projects rests upon the discovery of a method of research capable of holding together the naturalist and the sociologist in both simple observations and wide interpretation.—*O. D. Duncan.*

5305. BURNS, C. DELISLE. The philosophy of social life. *J. Philos. Studies.* 4(15) Jul. 1929: 367-378.—"We would know more about the nature of social life if we did not unconsciously assume that we know more than we do." The assumptions of the philosophy of social life, the concepts of society, thought and mind which are uncritically taken for granted in contemporary economics and political science, must be scrutinized. The individual is not an atomistic entity; thought and mind are not a "sort of geni in a bottle, called body." The individual and society cannot be separated. The most appropriate realm of study of the assumptions of social life are language, the fine arts and other communicative and associative products.—*John H. Mueller.*

5306. ENGLIŠ, KAREL. Weddigen's soziologische Wirtschaftstheorie. [Weddigen's sociological economic theory.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökonomie u. Stat.* 131(2) Aug. 1929: 161-190.—The alleged teleology of Weddigen's theory is examined at length. Weddigen "is not at all acquainted with the nature of teleology." He is not aware that teleology, just as causality, signifies an arrangement of knowledge. "His economic theory is not a teleological one." The logical implications of Weddigen's theory are disclosed and criticized.—*J. J. Spengler.*

5307. FRAUENGLAS, EDWARD. Odrodzenie metafizyki a podstawy humanistyki (Rzeczn o Sprangerze). [The revival of metaphysics and the foundations of humanism (concerning Spranger).] *Kwartalnik Filozoficzny.* 7(1) 1929: 93-116.—A characteristic symptom of German philosophy of our time is a strong reaction against positivism and naturalism. The traditions of German romantic philosophy were revived with a resultant increase of interest in metaphysics. Many factors contributed to this change in point of view: the social-political conditions of the post-bellum period in Germany, the breaking down of earlier traditions in Germany, the writings of Oswald Spengler and the activities of Hermann Kaysserling, the development of a mechanistic methodology in natural studies and the attempt to transfer it to the realm of spiritual life in the form of psychology, sociology, history, and culture. Three schools of humanistic philosophy may be distinguished in Germany—the followers of Dilthey, the Baden school, and the phenomenological school. Despite their differences on fundamental questions of theory, the three schools are united by their common metaphysical, axiological, normative emphasis. The school of Dilthey has as its

chief representative, Edward Spranger. Dilthey sought to overcome the one-sided natural-mathematical point of view of Kant and to create another methodological foundation for a study of humanistics. He strongly opposed the German historical school and the metaphysical historical philosophy of Hegel. Opposed to rationalism, Dilthey took a decided position in defense of irrationalism. He understood philosophy not as knowledge universally important but as a view of the world closely bound up with the individual expressing it. His system was based on the psychological approach which, however, had little in common with experimental psychology since he was deeply interested in the hermeneutic of Schleiermacher. Following the latter, Dilthey created a separate humanistic psychology or as he called it a descriptive psychology as opposed to naturalistic-analytical psychology. Only a psychology which includes the psychic life as an organic whole and whose point of departure is unity of consciousness and self can, in Dilthey's opinion, serve as a basis for humanistic studies. In place of the positivism and relativism of his master, Spranger sets up a new method of dialectic and emphasizes in his concept of the philosophy of culture metaphysical-religious and axiological-normative factors. On this foundation he seeks to support the whole body of humanistic studies, particularly structural psychology, ethics, and pedagogy. Spranger also shows the influence of the autonomic ethics of Kant, the humanistic ideas of Herder and Humboldt, the romantic idealism of Fichte and Hegel, the phenomenology of Husserl, and the theory of value of the neo-Kantian school of Baden. Spranger's philosophy is *par excellence* metaphysical. This is also true of his structural psychology and his humanistic theory. He tends to identify religion with ethics and metaphysics.—Frank Novak.

5308. GÖNNARD, RENÉ. Considerations sur le progrès d'après un livre récent. [Thoughts on progress: Comments on a recent book.] *Mercure de France*, 40 (748) Aug. 15, 1929: 5-22.—Modern theories of progress date from the renaissance, beginning with Bodin and Francis Bacon and maturing rapidly in the eighteenth century under the impulse given by the growth of the exact sciences and the consequent speculations regarding the future of mankind. Under the leadership of Comte, Darwin, and Spencer the theory developed into a metaphysics of inevitability which was adopted by the democrats, socialists, anarchists, and even by the social sciences interested in social reform. Thus it became a popular religion and was used to bolster up faith in the growing industrialism and consequent imperialism. Mill struck a discordant note by warning that contemporaneous progress would be followed by a static rhythm. LePlay maintained that western civilization had already in it the germs of decline. Dupont-White pointed out that progress is not an inevitable metaphysical trend and that the people in themselves are incapable of making progress. Henri Poincaré, Sorel, Ferrero, Rénouvier, and many others have latterly further combated the idea of spontaneous progress. Although progress may occur in particular fields or aspects of life, especially in technique, the adjustments of mankind as a whole may not be progressive as a result, as is well shown by three laws limiting the theory of progress: (1) Ends vary, each technological advance bringing new ends into view that may be more difficult to satisfy or even may be contradictory to former ends and their realization; (2) new advances in technology may render old achievements obsolete and the ratio of change may be so speeded up that no standards can be perfected; (3) the growth of technology has been used increasingly for the antisocial ends of exploitation and war, material progress thus militating against moral progress.—L. L. Bernard.

5309. PASCHER, JOSEF. Der Seelenbegriff im Animismus Edward Burnett Tylors. Ein Beitrag zur Religionswissenschaft. [The doctrine of soul in the animism of Edward Burnett Tylor. A contribution to the science of religion.] *Abhandl. z. Philos. u. Psychol. d. Relig.* (23) 1929: pp. 111.

5310. STOCKS, J. L. Moral values. *J. Philos. Studies*, 4 (15) Jul. 1929: 299-313.—An act may be considered as having a reference outside the actor, i.e. to an end, or as being expressive of the actor's personality. Contrary to usual assumptions, the moral value does not concern itself with either of these references but consists in the manner in which the act is performed. It is thus a limiting factor, descriptive of the means and must not be sought in the ends.—John H. Mueller.

5311. SUCHODOLSKI, BOHDAN. Charakterystyka kultury współczesnej. [The nature of collective culture.] *Oświata i Wychowanie*, 1 (4) 1929: 381-396.—Analysis of the modern forces in society which tend to affect the external, intellectual and moral organization of human life. The form versus the inner values *individuum* versus *collectivum*, communism, fascism, liberty, law, equality and democracy are discussed in a rather novel way, and from a sociological point of view.—Jacob Horak.

5312. TUEBBEN, HERBERT. Die Freiheitsproblematik Baaders und Deutingers und der deutsche Idealismus. [The proposition of freedom according to Baader and Deutinger and German idealism.] *Abhandl. z. Philos. u. Psychol. d. Relig.* (20-21) 1929: pp. 152.

5313. WIESE, LEOPOLD von. Systematische Soziologie in Deutschland. Bemerkungen zu Theodor Abels Buch. [Systematic sociology in Germany. Comments on Theodor Abel's Book.] *Kölner Vierteljahrsschr. f. Soziol.* 8 (2) 1929: 141-164.—F. N. House.

5314. WILLEY, MALCOLM M. The validity of the culture concept. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 35 (2) Sep. 1929: 204-219.—Within the last decade the cultural group of sociologists has grown to occupy an important position in the field of sociology. The concept of culture, and the procedure outlined for its analysis, have, however, been vigorously attacked, especially by certain psychologists of whom Floyd Allport may be taken as typical. Allport's objection to cultural sociology is based on two points: what he terms the group fallacy in social explanation, and his insistence that cultural phenomena may be described in cultural terms but explained only on the next lower level of phenomena, the psychological. Each of these objections upon examination may be seen to involve a fundamental error, as the attempt to analyze certain cultural problems from a purely psychological approach makes evident.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

HUMAN NATURE AND PERSONALITY

ORIGINAL NATURE AND INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES

(See also Entries 4869, 5353, 5444)

5315. BILLS, ARTHUR G. Mental work. *Psychol. Bull.* 26 (8) Aug. 1929: 499-526.—Review of the psychological literature on this topic for the last two years. The material is discussed under such sub-topics as: theoretical aspects of work and fatigue, the curve of work, subjective and objective fatigue, physiological effects of work, facilitation and inhibition, individual differences, and rest and recovery from work. (Bibliography of 97 titles.)—Samuel W. Fernberger.

5316. CAVAN, JORDAN TRUE. Have adults lost the power to learn? A summary of the findings in Thorndike's study. *Relig. Educ.* 24(8) Oct. 1929: 729-732.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

5317. McGEOCH, JOHN A. The acquisition of skill. *Psychol. Bull.* 26(8) Aug. 1929: 457-498.—Review of the literature for the last two years on this topic in the psychological journals. The material is divided into experimental and theoretical sections. The nature and principles of learning are discussed in the second section. A third section deals with the problems of retention. (Bibliography of 107 references.)—*Samuel W. Fernberger.*

ATTITUDES, SENTIMENTS, AND MOTIVES

(See also Entries 5324, 5339, 5459)

5318. FLÜGEL, J. C. On the mental attitude to present-day clothes. *Brit. J. Medic. Psychol.* 9(2) Aug. 1929: 97-149.—This investigation consisted in a questionnaire of twenty-four questions on the subjects' attitude toward clothing. Replies were received from 132, of which 55 were men and 77 women. Although the replies are too few to justify confident generalizations, nevertheless the data do suggest general types, the most frequent of which is the "rebel" who derives little pleasure, support, protection or adornment from clothing, but who has a tendency toward their diminution and simplification. Other types display varying gradations of the first type mentioned. Further types are the "prude," the "protected type" which is motivated by consideration of physical comfort, the "supported" type which desires psychological, figurative, or ideational satisfaction from clothing. Very few are entirely "complacent" in regard to clothing.—*John H. Mueller.*

5319. McDougall, WILLIAM. The bearing of Professor Pavlov's work on the problem of inhibition. *J. Genl. Psychol.* 2(2-3) Apr.-Jul. 1929: 231-272.

SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS AND REFLECTIVE BEHAVIOR

(See Entries 908, 3509)

CHILD STUDY AND ADOLESCENCE

(See also Entries 5163, 5328, 5336, 5410, 5415, 5484, 5485, 5492, 5493)

5320. FURFEY, PAUL HANLY. A selected bibliography on child development. *Catholic Univ. Amer., Educ. Research Bull.* 4(4) Apr. 1929: pp. 51.

5321. KORNISZEWSKI, F. Umysłowość dziecka w ujęciu Piaget'a. [The mind of child in Piaget's conception.] *Oświata i Wychowanie.* 1(4) 1929: 396-409.—The article contains an analysis and a discussion of the works and researches of Jean Piaget of the Geneva Institute of J. J. Rousseau in the field of child psychology. It deals with the four outstanding books of Piaget which originally were written in French and translated into the Polish language, *Le langage et la pensée chez l'enfant*, *Le jugement et le raisonnement chez l'enfant*, *La représentation du monde chez l'enfant*, *La causalité physique chez l'enfant*. Korniszewski brings out the differences in the logical processes of the adults and prelogical organization of the child's mind. References to other works are numerous.—*Jacob Horak.*

5322. KRAUSKY, W. S. Erfahrungen durch das Vergleichsstudium der Konstitutionseigenschaften bei normalen Kindern, jugendlichen Rechtsübertretern und psychische kranken Kindern. [Results of a comparative study of the constitutional traits of normal children, juvenile delinquents and psychopathic

children.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 20(2) Feb. 1929: 76-85.—A comparison of the constitutional traits, i.e., permanent characteristics, inherited or acquired, of normal, delinquent and psychopathic children shows that delinquents are more retarded in height and weight than are normals, and that psychopaths are more retarded than either of the other groups. Even the normal children are considerably retarded, probably because of the famine of wartime. In the application of Kretschmer's classification normal children showed greater agreement of physical and psychic type than did the other two groups, which were about the same in this respect.—*Carl M. Rosenquist.*

5323. KUTSCHER, G. W., Jr. School strain and the underweight child. *Arch. Pediatrics.* 45 Sep. 1928: 531-537.

5324. MACAULAY, EVE. Some notes on the attitude of children to dress. *Brit. J. Medic. Psychol.* 9(2) Aug. 1929: 150-158.—The subjects of this investigation consisted in 122 girls and 184 boys aged six to fifteen. The questions were designed merely to elicit their preferences as to the type of clothing. Children from six to nine seem to be most impressed by color. Design and decoration enter their consciousness only at the age of ten to twelve. Modesty enters into the consideration of the lower social classes, but not so much in the higher social strata.—*John H. Mueller.*

5325. McGINNIS, ESTHER. The acquisition and interference of motor habits in young children. *Genetic Psychol. Monog.* 6(3) Sep. 1929: 203-311.

5326. ORTON, SAMUEL T. The relation of the special educational disabilities to feeble-mindedness. *J. Psycho-Asthenics.* 34 Jun. 1929: 23-32.—Formerly difficulty in the acquisition of reading in children obviously competent in other ways was attributed to a failure of development of a part of the brain essential for reading. But an analysis of the children who show marked retardation in reading leads to a physiological concept of the disability, which the author calls "stereosymbolia," "the cases of retardation in the acquisition of reading skill in which there can be demonstrated a confusion between dextral and sinistral orientation of letters, a tendency toward sinistral reading of all or parts of words, and an unusual skill in mirror reading." As a clinical entity, it varies in degree of expression from extreme cases to very mild degrees of retardation. These disabilities challenge two assumptions of the concept of the intelligence quotient as a forecast of ultimate capacities; first, that of the unitary character of intelligence, and second, that of a uniform rate of its unfolding. Pick and others found that delays in speech and reading may occur in otherwise normal children, that complete development may occur in such cases, and that the delay does not imply a general mental defect. Except for gross structural brain defects, we do not know at present the anatomical background of mental defects. Hence many cases with "normal-looking" brains but a history of intellectual enfeeblement may have been in reality physiological variants in whom methods of training adapted to their specific ways of learning might have produced adequate minds.—*Irene Barnes.*

5327. ZOEPFFEL, HELMUT. Ein Versuch zur experimentellen Feststellung der Persönlichkeit im Säuglingsalter. [An attempt at experimental determination of personality of infants.] *Z. f. Psychol.* 111(5-6) Aug. 1929: 273-306.—Zoepffel is interested in finding out whether Marbe's law of the repetition of behavior, which seems to have been established in regard to accidents, conduct at school, and delinquency, applies also to the reactions of babies. His experimental arrangement, therefore, involved the presentation of simple stimuli and the recording of reactions in order

to see whether or not these are constant. He experimented with 20 babies who at intervals of from 4-5 days were subjected in 10 successive experiments to 8 different stimuli (optical 1, acoustical 3, tactile 2 and taste 2). After having worked out a rank-order for constancy of behavior he graded the same reactions according to their intensity and quality. On the basis of these data he constructed psychographs which show at a glance the different personalities of the babies: whether their reactions were constant, quick or slow, intense or superficial, whether they showed a greater tendency to laugh or to cry, etc. His limited data seem to indicate that Marbe's law applies to the behavior of babies and that it justifies expert opinion as to their personalities, a fact which is of practical importance in adoption.—Paul J. W. Pigors.

PERSONALITY AND LIFE-ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 3637, 5327, 5449)

5328. BASOV, M. Structural analysis in psychology from the standpoint of behaviorism. *J. Genetic Psychol.* 36(2) Jun. 1929: 267-290.—Behaviorism studies man in his reciprocal relationships with the environment—behavior is the science of adjustment. Environment is the initial source of stimulation of man's behavior, but stored past experience forms a background which serves to condition behavior responses internally. Thus the act responds both directly and indirectly to the environmental stimulus, particularly indirectly in the later stages of development and directly in the case of the child. The behaviorist therefore finds the child the best object of study, since in him the adjustment between the organism and its environment is made on the simplest and most direct basis. The old time introspection psychologist prefers the adult as an object of analysis. The behaviorist advances from the study of simple child mechanisms of behavior to the more complex ones of the adult. Stimuli are of five classes, when considered as to control value over the behavior process: primary and fundamental, favorably neuter, deviating, complicating, and destructive or terminating. The structure of behavior has three primary forms: (1) consecutive, but not organically related, acts; these are most characteristic of children. (2) Consecutive and organically related acts, or organized behavior in which each stage of the behavior process depends upon the functioning of the preceding stage. This sort of behavior is the most common type for both children and adults. (3) Consecutive organically related behavior depending on a central or apperceptive control, in which all parts of the process are related not only to each other but also to the situation as a whole. This is apperceptive behavior. There are also combinations of these three primary structural types of behavior. (Illustrative charts and diagrams.) —L. L. Bernard.

5329. BAUER-MENGELBERG, KÄTHE. Der Bürger. [The burgher.] *Kölner Vierteljahrsh. f. Soziol.* 8(2) 1929: 190-200.—The concept burgher (*Bürger*) has been treated by most writers from an historical point of view; Max Weber and others have regarded the burgher as a product of modern capitalism. It seems more illuminating to define the concept from a socio-psychological standpoint, and to regard economic-historical and cultural factors simply as those which make possible or favor the existence of the burgher as a type of personality. Following Max Weber, we may define the burgher as a man of possessions and culture, or of possessions or culture, which set him off from the noble on the one side, and from the proletariat on the other side. The burgher is characterized by a persistent struggle for social status, a form of self-consciousness which is kept alive by the opposition, in former times of the nobility, more recently of the pro-

letariat, and by the consciousness of contrast with the pauper. The struggle for status gives rise in turn to a sense of belonging to the elect, and of standing at the apex of a process of historical development, hence to a glorification of the achievements of civilization. The occupational destiny of the burgher is also characterized by a species of restriction (*Beschränkung*); the burgher is preoccupied with the effort of meeting the daily needs of himself and family; he is not an heroic person who strives to improve upon the present reality. Hence the burgher is an adherent of established conventions. The type is best represented by the skilled workman, the petty tradesman, and the ordinary civil servant.—F. N. House.

5330. FRANK, LAWRENCE K. Personality and rank order. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 35(2) Sep. 1929: 177-186.—In the study of personality, various methods of examination are used for essentially the same purpose: to determine the subject's position relative to actual or theoretical norms for each different characteristic examined. This paper urges the use of actual measurements in place of ratings and clinical judgments, and it stresses need for ascertaining the subject's rank order in empirically derived frequency distributions as contrasted with assigning him positions in conceptual rating scales. It is also suggested that the current interest in non-measurable characteristics, such as attitudes, opinions, and beliefs, be subordinated, since these non-measurable factors may be approached as concomitants of the characteristics capable of measurement. An individual's rank orders will yield clues to the way he faces situations and therefore to his mental and emotional set toward those situations. Furthermore, study of the interrelations among the various rank orders of an individual will give insights into his personality, viewed as the outcome of his efforts at adjustment to the problems which arise from the discrepancies and incongruities among his rank orders. His ideas, beliefs, theories, and opinions are rationalizations of his positions (rank orders) in the world and attempts to reconcile their disproportion. Study of personality along these lines will promote better team play among medical, psychological, case history, and psychiatric workers, each of whom now emphasizes unduly the importance of his own methods and data, neglecting the essential unity of the organism from which all these data are derived. Cooperation of students of personality with social scientists is also forecast, to the advantage of both groups and the advancement of their work.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

5331. ICHHEISER, GUSTAV. Die Überschätzung der Einheit der Persönlichkeit als Täuschungsquelle bei der psychologischen Beurteilung der Menschen. [The overrating of the unity of personality as a source of error in psychological evaluation.] *Z. f. Angewandte Psychol.* 33(4-5) Jun. 1929: 273-287.

5332. McDougall, WILLIAM. The chemical theory of temperament applied to introversion and extroversion. *J. Abnormal & Soc. Psychol.* 24(3) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 293-309.

5333. SOLANGE-PELLAT. Les lois de l'écriture. [The laws of handwriting.] *Séances et Trav. Acad. Sci. Morales et Pol.* 89 Jul.-Aug. 1929: 101-115.—While scouting the idea that handwriting portrays character, the author states that handwriting is governed by laws because it is controlled by certain spontaneous movements. To discover these laws, he has a new method of proceeding, that is, to consider the individual and to select only that about his writing which is not individual. After many cases are thus observed, five natural laws are reached, for which the author has invented a new term, graphonomy.—J. A. Rickard.

THE FAMILY

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE FAMILY AND THE PSYCHOLOGY OF SEX

(See Entries 3637, 3640, 3646, 3649, 3663, 3709)

THE HISTORIC FAMILY AND THE FAMILY AS AN INSTITUTION

(See also Entries 324, 772, 3645, 3726, 3896, 3962, 5367)

5334. CASTAGNÉ, J. Le mouvement d'émancipation de la femme musulmane en Orient. [The movement for the emancipation of Musselman women in the Orient.] *Rev. d'Etudes Islamiques.* (2) 1929: 161-226.—In Turkey women began to organize after the revolution of 1908, but the movement did not come to a head until during the Great War, when the war services of women did much to overcome old prejudices against them. Gradually they secured access to the schools as students, then as teachers, also to the occupations and professions. Recently they have begun to enter law practice. They have also achieved legal property rights and the privilege of suffrage and other political rights, especially in Anatolia. They have also made connection with the international woman's movement. They aim at complete sex equality, but have not yet achieved it. In Persia and Afghanistan progress toward emancipation has been much slower and more difficult. Here the chief success has been in the direction of freeing them from the veil and in adopting European clothes, although there has been considerable opposition to this outside of the larger Persian towns. The rapid apparent progress in clothing reform achieved under the leadership of former King Amanullah was turned into a reactionary trend by his enforced abdication and flight in January, 1929. The five new schools for girls were also then closed in Afghanistan, although education for women continues to develop slowly in Persia, where also women openly seek the ballot. In the several Asiatic soviet republics the condition of women is even more backward, except in the Southeast, where there is an approximation to conditions in Turkey and in Persia. In these southeastern republics women are often presidents of local soviets and everywhere in oriental Russia women have had the legal rights of men since the revolution of 1917. But in the Northeast they dare exercise them but little. Here the greatest opposition appears to be to unveiling and freedom of movement of the women. Repeatedly the men in these sections have killed their wives for unveiling, in spite of the fact that the men are then condemned to death by the soviet authorities. Chief among the social reforms the Mohammedan women of central Asia are struggling for are political rights and the abolition of polygamy, of child marriages, and of wife purchase. Some progress is being made, but it is perhaps more often legal than actual. (Numerous cases, concrete details, and pictures.)—L. L. Bernard.

THE MODERN FAMILY AND ITS PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 4933, 5360, 5376, 5472, 5504)

5335. JOHNSON, EVERETT. A study of the Negro families in the Pinewood Avenue district of Toledo, Ohio. *Opportunity.* 7 (8) Aug. 1929: 243-245.—E. L. Clarke.

5336. KÜHN, HANNA. Psychologische Untersuchungen über das Stiefmutterproblem. [Psychological investigations into the stepmother problem.] *Z. f. Angewandte Psychol., Beiheft.* #45. pp. 162.

5337. LENZ, F. and BORRIES, KARA LENZ-v. Zur Bereinigung der Eheschließungsziffern. [Refinement of marriage statistics.] *Arch. f. Rassen- u. Gesellsch.-Biol.* 22 (2) Oct. 1929: 195-205.—The crude marriage statistics of Germany give the impression that marriage is just as frequent if not more frequent than before the war. When the changing age-group are taken into account, however, a decrease in marriage rates is noted. If the figures are further corrected by considering the number of unmarried persons of marriageable age, the recent decrease in the proportion of the population marrying becomes still more conspicuous.—Carl M. Rosengquist.

5338. PASCHE-OSERKI, NICOLAJ. Eheschließung und Ehescheidung in Sowjet-Russland. [Marriage and divorce in Soviet Russia.] *Neue Generation.* (8-9) Aug.-Sep. 1929: 225-231.—Since the October 1917 Revolution the superstructure of family relationships in Russia has been radically changed and a new system of marriage law created. The religious form of marriage has been resolutely set aside; and while still permissible, the overwhelming majority of marriages (71% in Moscow) are now solemnized without religious ceremonies. Moreover, only 10-25% of all Russian marriages are, according to figures of the Moscow Communist Academy, registered marriages. All children have the same rights whether born of registered or unregistered married couples; or whether born of those not considered married at all. Persons actually living in a married relationship not registered may register their status at a registration office as from the point of time when the relationship began. One living in unregistered marriage cannot enter into a registered relationship with another. This is tantamount to the acceptance of monogamy. There are no legal conditions for entering upon marriage, but only conditions for the registration of marriage. Hence there is no such thing as an invalid marriage in Soviet Russia. The conditions for registration may be briefly summarized as follows: (1) Mutual understanding (presence of both parties before officials not required at time of registration); (2) attainment of 18 years (both sexes, but upon individual petition, registration of a marriage will be allowed if the woman has reached the age of 17); (3) good health of both parties. (Marriages of insane and feeble-minded may not be registered. In the case of persons infected with tuberculosis or with sex diseases the party or parties must depose in writing that they are mutually informed as to the condition.); (4) no other registered or unregistered marriage; (5) no near blood relationship between applicants. Marriages of foreigners are permitted at their respective embassies and consulates. Foreign marriages are valid in Russia. The author describes the procedure of registration of marriage and of divorce which is free save when an abstract of the entry is desired (stamp tax, 2 R.). But recipients of charity, the unemployed, and those who receive support from social insurance are exempt from the stamp tax. The divorce law is an "example of extraordinary simplicity and clarity." "Grounds for divorce" are unknown. It may be granted upon mutual or individual request. The guilt theory is completely foreign to Soviet law. There is no obstacle in the way of separated individuals entering upon a new marriage. There is no waiting period. The author describes the procedure followed. At the time the divorce is granted the problems of support of children or of dependents are adjudicated. The law on this point is complex. In the case of an application for divorce by one party only, an announcement of divorce is sent to the other party if the address is known; otherwise an advertisement is published in the Moscow *Izvestia*. This costs 17 R. except for certain classes (workers, Red army soldiers, poor farmers) for whom it is 9 R. 60 Kop. In Moscow in 1924 there were 14.3 divorces per 1,000 "of population." In 1926

there were in the European part of Soviet Russia 10.2 divorces per 1,000 of population. Of this percentage 12.3% were by mutual consent.—*Norman E. Himes.*

5339. RICE, STUART A. Undergraduate attitudes toward marriage and children. *Mental Hygiene*. 13 (4) Oct. 1929: 787-793.—Of 130 women undergraduates in the University of Pennsylvania (1928-1929), 99 reported day dreams of marriage and children. They desired on the average 2.7 children, an average of 2.0 for the entire group. Of 83 men undergraduates 61 desired children, an average of 2.4, or 1.7 for the entire group. More than three-fourths of the women and more than four-fifths of the men who wanted children desired a number less than sufficient to preserve their respective groups at a constant number. There was evidence of widespread interest in the standard of living as affected by family, and in eugenics and birth control. Evidences of "modernistic" attitudes were rare.—*E. L. Clarke.*

PEOPLES AND CULTURAL GROUPS

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

(See also Entries 3596, 3598, 3674, 4092, 4285, 4331, 4340, 4356, 4371, 4821, 4922, 5255, 5360)

5340. FERENCZI, IMRE. A historical study of migration statistics. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 20 (3) Sep. 1929: 356-384.—A short account of intercontinental migration and the development of migration statistics is given by the author of *International Migrations*, a collection and summary of all available statistics undertaken by the International Labour Office and published by the National Bureau of Economic Research. The statistics have been by-products of measures of control. For the period between 1800 and 1850, when overseas mass migration assumed importance, there exist some early records of emigration permits, "port statistics" kept in accordance with provisions of "passenger acts" protecting overseas migrants, "transit" statistics compiled by inland countries from foreign registers, direct figures and municipal registers, statistics of transport agencies and shipping companies, and passport statistics. The driving force of the population movements of the first half of the century came from European conditions: abolition of serfdom and "relative overpopulation" in certain agricultural countries and periodic unemployment in industrial countries. After 1850, the most important stimulant to migration was the strong attraction of conditions in overseas countries: high wages, the lure of gold, free land, increased by the lessening of hazards in ocean transport. During this period immigration countries began to keep port statistics based on real immigration and emigrant countries began to record emigrants and repatriated persons. Before the World War, attempts to compile figures on continental migration had been made by the United States, Canada, Germany, Austria and China. Since the War, the influence of the International Labour Office has been manifest in a tendency toward standardization of classifications used by different national governments. The sources enumerated yield a fairly accurate figure for world migration, the estimate of 49.8 millions for emigration between 1846 and 1924 varying by little more than three millions from the estimate of 53 millions for immigration during the same period. Of the 60 million estimated to have migrated overseas between 1800 and 1924, 33 million went to the United States. "Intensity of immigration" has been exceptionally high in Argentina, Canada and the United States. Repatriation, which depends on age and sex of migrants has been relatively important in South

Africa, Australia and in the United States in the case of Southeast European immigrants before the World War. There has been considerable decrease in the proportion of agricultural workers and domestic servants as compared with industrial workers. Interpretive studies for 20 important countries are in course of preparation.—*Edna Cers.*

5341. GSELL, EMIL. Die eidgenössische Wanderungsstatistik und ihre Berufsgliederung. [Migration statistics of the Swiss Confederation and their occupational classification.] *Z. f. Schweizerische Stat. u. Volkswirtsch.* 65 (2) 1929: 262-270.—Transatlantic emigration from Switzerland is now small. There were 10,219 in the years 1926 and 1927. The figures are worked out by the Emigration Office of the Confederation on the basis of reports required by law from the Swiss emigration agencies. The statistics of emigration and return include only those in the age groups 19-48 years. If a citizen desires to leave the country for more than three years permission must be obtained from a military office (*Kreiskommando*). Re-registration is required upon return. These constitute good sources. Much yet remains to be done by way of publication of the occupational classification of these migrants.—*Norman E. Himes.*

5342. HITTI, PHILIP K. *Ta'rikh al-tijārah as-sūriyah fi-al-mahājir al-amīrikiyah.* [History of Syrian emigration into the United States.] *Al-Kashshāf.* 3 (6) Aug. 1929: 459-472.—The Syrians did not discover America until the latter part of the 80's of the last century. Down to 1899 they were included in the immigration reports—with the Armenians, Ottoman Greeks and others—under immigrants from "Turkey in Asia," and in the Census Reports they were so classified until 1920. A study of their colonies in the different cities of the United States justifies the conclusion that they and their descendants number today about 250,000. Their records in their adopted home reveal them as a law-abiding, temperate, and industrious people. Most of these emigrants are engaged in business: selling laces, Turkish rugs, and white goods. In lace they control most of the production and sale of Madeira work, Philippine work, and China work, and have their own factories in those lands of supply as well as in such European cities as Venice, Florence and Lyons. Among the "new immigrants" no people has perhaps made comparatively as much economic progress as these descendants of the ancient Phoenicians. The Syrian emigration is mainly from the Lebanon district and therefore Christian. While its fundamental cause is undoubtedly economic yet it partakes of the Jewish movement in its being to a certain extent religious and political. The social disabilities under which the Christians lived in Syria under the Turkish regime are partly responsible for it. From the start it was a family movement in which women took part, and therefore destined to strike permanent roots in the new soil. Under the new regulations the Syrian quota is 112 persons a year.—*Philip K. Hitti.*

5343. SIMON, G. Le problème des migrations de travailleurs. Point de vue d'un pays d'émigration. [The problem of the migrations of workers. Point of view of a country of emigration.] *Avenir du Travail.* 6 (1-2-3) Aug. 1929: 73-91.—In order to formulate an international code on the migration of workers susceptible of satisfying to the greatest degree the interests of the country of emigration as well as the country of immigration, certain considerations are presented to the International Association for Social Progress (Basle, Switzerland) which would be constructive in a program of universal need. (1) Migratory movements ought to be regulated to correspond as exactly as possible in accordance with principles which are obligatory in other domains of social life. (2) An international migratory code should take account of the justifiable interests of

all the members who enter into a compact and should follow the line of universal social welfare. (3) It ought to contain universally compulsory standards on all the principal problems of migration. (4) A clear and precise formulation of this code is possible only by a conscientious and systematic effort of all civilized peoples. (5) In order to establish a basis and a content for future standards there must be an unbiased international organization in which all members participate. (6) The International Association for Social Progress would seem to be the organization most appropriate to take the necessary initiative. (7) It would also be desirable to have the Association unite with the League of Nations and especially with the International Bureau of Labor supplementing the work of these organizations. (8) The code should not contain rigid and detailed prohibitions but standards of a common accord more or less analogous to those applied in different domains of social life by Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles.—*Agnes M. H. Byrnes.*

5344. UNSIGNED. Die Siedlungstätigkeit in Preussen im Jahre 1926. [Agricultural colonization in Prussia in 1926.] *Z. d. Preuss. Stat. Landesamts.* 68 (1-2) 1929: 246-249.

5345. WESSEL, BESSIE BLOOM. Ethnic factors in the population of New London, Connecticut. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 35 (2) Sep. 1929: 263-270.—This paper follows from the previous one entitled "An Inquiry into National Origins." It seeks to indicate more fully the possibilities inherent in the ethnic survey as a basis for the study of Americanization. Parallel studies in the field of biology and psychology would throw light on physical and mental adaptation of children from immigrant families. In essence, however, Americanization is a process in acculturation. Social anthropology offers tools for the study of cultural adaptation. The community area represents the area which encompasses a school population. It offers a regional base and social unit for scientific investigation in various fields. The concept of a "cultural area" is obviously borrowed from anthropology. Such a tool offers the opportunity for concentrating scientific investigation upon a given unit. It has pragmatic significance in education and social work, more particularly in community planning.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

COLONIAL PROBLEMS AND MISSIONS

(See also Entries 4130, 4420, 4489, 4498, 5065-5066, 5068, 5071-5072, 5360, 5407, 5423)

5346. FAUST, JOHN B. The Mennonite colony in Paraguay. *Mennonite Quart. Rev.* 3 (3) Jul. 1929: 183-189.—A report by the American vice consul at Asuncion of an economic and social study of the colony founded in Paraguay in 1927 by a group of Sommerfeld Russian Mennonites from Manitoba. Initial pioneering errors are being overcome. The project is meeting with success. Prosperity seems to be only a question of time.—*Guy F. Hershberger.*

COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF CULTURAL GROUPS

(See also Entries 3656, 5003, 5240, 5385, 5423)

5347. CAMINOS, CARLOS M. El principio de libertad y las razas retardadas. [The principle of liberty and the backward races.] *Nosotros.* 23 (241) Jun. 1929: 293-301.—The English-speaking peoples developed the spirit of individual liberty in their members as the result of a long struggle of individuals against hard conditions of nature and man. The Latin peoples have not so evolved and as a consequence remain eminently gregarious, traditional, and unasser-

tive; they are a race retarded in their evolution. Their religion is sensuous, materialistic, and formal rather than spiritual. In politics they lack initiative in the cause of public welfare. Unambitious for self-sufficiency and efficiency, with a tradition of ignorance among the masses, and with all classes accustomed to depend parasitically upon the state for the furtherance of their personal ends, it is difficult for the typical Latin or Latin-American to achieve political idealism or carry it into effect. In this respect the modern Latin is like his ancestors in Rome. The political incapacity of the Latin is illustrated by the dictatorships in Italy and Spain and by the monuments to Rosas and Gómez in South America, as well as by the political anarchy and the low material plane of justice in these countries. The judge, dependent upon the actual political organization reduces justice to a ritual, just as the priest performs his religious functions. In such a social order and under such conditions, such principles as the right of assemblage and of *Habeas corpus*, which work so well in England and the United States, cannot be more than empty or misleading shibboleths.—*L. L. Bernard.*

5348. CRESSEY, PAUL F. The influence of the literary examination system on the development of Chinese civilization. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 35 (2) Sep. 1929: 250-262.—This historic stability of Chinese civilization is due to many contributing factors: geographical isolation, the family clan organization, the conservative aspects of Confucianism. The civil service examination system was also an important factor. For twenty centuries it held a central place in Chinese life: constituting the gateway to political appointment, social prestige, educational honor, and economic success. The institution was characterized by its democratic character, its highly competitive operation, its preservation of the traditions of Confucianism and of the literati, and its absolute prohibition of any change. The influence of the system was twofold. (1) It aided in preserving the cultural unity and political stability of China. (2) Its chief defect lay in its rigid prohibition of all originality and experimentation. Thus cultural progress was rendered impossible and cultural stagnation has resulted.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

CONFLICT AND ACCOMMODATION GROUPS

CLASSES AND CLASS STRUGGLE

(See also Entries 3471, 4095, 4357, 4362, 4420, 5016, 5020, 5088, 5300, 5329, 5354, 5373)

5349. TUNYOGHI SZÜCS, KOLOMAN. Rendiségünk és a felszabadító nemesség. [Our system of classes and the nobility.] *Magyar Gazdák Szemléje.* 34 (9) Sep. 1929: 363-369.—After a historical résumé of the position of the Hungarian nobility in the nation the author discusses certain of their privileges which still persist and reaches the conclusion that these are no longer of any particular significance. This state of affairs will be recognized formally in the new code of civil law. The author then seeks to formulate a more universal, dynamic concept of the system of classes (*Ständesystem*). The system of classes in this sense signifies conversion of existing social position and power into continuing legal relations. In this sense there always have been classes (*Stände*) and always will be.—*Wilhelm Nötel.*

5350. WAGNER, HERMANN. Kirche und Klassenkampf. [Church and class struggle.] *Zeitwende.* 5 (8) Aug. 1929: 110-123.

NATIONALITIES AND RACES

(See also Entries 4285, 4354, 5043, 5066, 5068, 5071-5072, 5098, 5105, 5230, 5240, 5244, 5250, 5255, 5276, 5335, 5345, 5419)

5351. BAGNALL, ROBERT W. Two decades of Negro life. *New Republic*. 59(766) Aug. 7, 1929. 304-306.—This is an evaluation of the progress made by the American Negro within the last twenty years. The greatest gains have been in economic status, in education, growth of self-confidence, and the development of class consciousness among the industrial workers.—Charles S. Johnson.

5352. GUTKIND, ERICH. Beyond assimilation. *Menorah J.* 17(1) Oct. 1929: 60-66.—Assimilation in Germany has become impotent; it is no longer an issue. A renaissance has swept Jewry. There is a vital interest among Jews in the literature, art, traditions and origins of the Jewish people. This Jewish renaissance is not due to increased anti-Semitism, though anti-Semitism is well-nigh a religion in Germany now. Essentially, it is the re-emergence of Jewish consciousness that is the cause of anti-Semitism and not vice versa. Nor can this renaissance be attributed to Zionism, this movement itself being an expression of and not a cause of the Jewish renaissance. Basically, this post-war outlook of the German Jew is explicable in terms of (1) the disintegration of the old German values and cultures, in which the Jew felt at home, and (2) the consequent realization of the need for a stable and satisfying culture on the part of Jews. This renaissance of things Jewish represents an attempt to create a milieu adequate for the needs of the Jew.—W. O. Brown.

5353. HANKINS, FRANK H. Racial relationships and international harmony. III. The question of racial equality. *World Unity*. 4(2) May 1929: 104-113.—Emotional biases make an objective view of race differences difficult. Due to overlapping of the distribution of racial variations, judgments of inferiority or superiority of races do not apply to races as wholes nor to particular individuals but to their statistical averages. There seem grounds for holding that some groups are in this sense mentally superior to others. Mental test results are not entirely satisfactory from the scientific viewpoint but their accumulating results support this view. Mental superiority of a group would have some influence on the rate of cultural advance, because it would affect the number of superior minds born within the group. It is very difficult, if not impossible, to make any convincing argument for racial superiority by the use of European historical data. The most one can confidently say is that Nordic, Alpine and Mediterranean types are well endowed and that their various combinations have proved excellent materials out of which to create strong nations.—F. H. Hankins.

5354. UNSIGNED. Esquema del problema indígena. [The problem of the native.] *Amaruta*. (25) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 69-80.—The condition of the Indians in Peru is worse today than it was before the conquest. The white settlers have made no advance economically, but have remained in the feudalistic stage, operating their vast estates and mines with the native labor little, if at all, removed from the condition of slavery. The bourgeois proprietors and landlords justify themselves on the theory of the natural inferiority of the natives. These cannot be replaced or their status raised by cross-breeding through the introduction of immigrants, because immigrants will not enter the country in competition with peonage. But as a matter of fact the native Indians have shown themselves capable of mastering all of the arts and crafts and industries of the country. In the mountains (inland) the Indians are in virtual slavery, being required to give free service part time on the great landed estates. In the mines they are paid

a low wage, but work long hours, under dangerous conditions, and the laws made for their protection are practically a dead letter. The landlords foment the vices of drink and drugs as a means to the easy domination of the natives. On the coast the forms of freedom are somewhat more in evidence, but the reality is scarcely less lacking. Feudalism reigns there also. Language is the chief barrier to emancipation. The city Indian learns and begins to make an adjustment, largely through the cooperation afforded him by socialists. But it is difficult for propaganda to penetrate the language barrier and the militant feudalism of the large rural estates. Small industries are beginning to penetrate the mountain regions and this fact makes it easier to enlighten the Indian politically, economically and socially. The Indians of the mountains find contacts with the coast of sufficient length to "educate" them difficult because of the ravages of malaria. The Indians have not been passive in their servitude, but have revolted repeatedly, in unconnected and ineffective ways. In 1921 a native Indian Congress was held, but the government broke it up. The same fate overtook the Native Regional Workers Federation, organized in 1923, and other latter movements toward cooperative self-improvement economically and socially. The present system will ultimately destroy itself, because it is training the Indians in effective cooperation and loyalty. The best solution finally would be to return the lands appropriated by the great inland landholders to the cooperative Indian communities, but this will be impossible on the coast where individualization of property has already gone farther. The problem is not racial, but economic and social.—L. L. Bernard.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND POLITICAL DOCTRINES

(See Entries 5085, 5128)

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS AND SECTS

(See Entries 5043, 5049, 5085, 5104)

POPULATION AND TERRITORIAL GROUPS**DEMOGRAPHY AND POPULATION**

(See also Entries 3477, 3480, 3484, 3486, 3496, 3550, 3553, 3562, 3884, 4237, 4446, 5337, 5342, 5345, 5462, 5465, 5471, 5475, 5476, 5482)

5355. BACON, JAMES. An experience of Indian assured lives in the State of Mysore. *J. Inst. Actuaries*. 60-2 (299) Jul. 1929: 161-179.—The new data presented are the experience of the State Insurance Fund of Mysore, India, from 1923 to 1928, covering 1,191 deaths. The mortality developed is much lighter than that shown by earlier investigations of the same fund. From the combined data, covering 1912 to 1928, a graduated mortality table is presented covering male officials insured under endowment at 55 plan only. The first year of insurance is excluded. The graduation was performed with reference to the British Offices (*OM*) Table, and the actual deaths were 119% of the expected by that table. The death rates at ages 20, 30, 40, and 50 are, respectively, 603, 728, 988, and 1,902 per hundred thousand, an entirely different curve from the *OM*. These rates are much lower than those of Hunter or the Oriental Life, and it must be remembered that they deal with a very select group. Plague

caused 10% of the male deaths in the period 1923-1928, 33% in the period 1891-1912. The author concluded that there has been improvement in Indian assured mortality, which will probably continue, subject to recurrence of epidemics.—*J. A. Christman.*

5356. BURKHARDT, FELIX. Über Mortalitätsunterschiede zwischen den beiden Geschlechtern. [Differences of mortality between the two sexes.] *Arch. f. Soz. Hygiene u. Demog.* 4 (2) 1929: 119-123.—*G. L. Duprat.*

5357. DePORTE, J. V. Causes of death among Jews in New York State (exclusive of New York City), 1925. *New York State J. Medic.* 28 (19) Oct. 1, 1928: 1155-1159.—The average annual death rate for Jews is 7.11 per 1,000 and is a little more than one-half the annual death rate among other persons of the same social class and conditions living in the country. There is a greater expectation of life among Jews especially for males (63.5 years for males and 59.6 for females as compared with the general expectancy of 41.9 and 45.2 respectively.) The death incidence from diphtheria, diarrheal diseases, diseases of the nervous system, diseases of the circulatory system, urinary system, bones, joints, and skin is greater among the Jews than among the general population. It is almost 3-1/2 times greater in diabetes. It is much less, from tubercular diseases, scrofula, tabes and hydrocephalus.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

5358. HERMAN, CHARLES. Some factors in the infant mortality problem. *New York State J. Medic.* 28 (18) Sep. 1, 1928: 1087-1091.—On analyzing the infant mortality rate for the year 1927 in New York City, the author comes to the following conclusions: There has been little or no reduction in deaths of early infancy in spite of advanced measures of prenatal care and improvement of environmental conditions. The chief factor in prevention depends upon the character of stock as neonatal deaths are due to some defect in the germ cells.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

5359. HOLLAND, DOROTHY F. and PALMER, GEORGE T. Improving the value of the infant mortality rate as an index of public health effort. *Amer. J. Diseases Children.* 36 (6) Dec. 1928: 1237-1249.—The investigation was undertaken to determine the nature of the local and sectional characteristics which influence infant mortality, and to apply the observations of this preliminary study in the prediction of infant mortality rates. The preliminary correlation of a series of factors with the infant mortality rates of 93 American cities for the period from 1921 to 1925 has shown: (1) That climatic factors such as temperature, rainfall and sunlight are relatively unimportant in their effect on urban infant mortality; (2) that race is an important factor, nativity, except of one foreign-born group, the Scandinavians, being of comparatively slight relation to infant mortality in the 93 cities studied, taken as a group, and; (3) that economic and educational status are of great importance. A number of tables are included, one showing the "predicted" and the "actual" infant mortality rates for the 93 cities considered from 1921 to 1925. Specific examples of agreement and disagreement between the predicted and actual rates are selected for presentation and analysis. In cities which show much disagreement between the two rates, other factors must be sought to explain the deviation.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

5360. JOHNSON, ROSWELL H. Marriage and birth rates at Bryn Mawr. *Eugenics.* 2 (9) Sep. 1929: 30.—*R. E. Baber.*

5361. JOSE, ARTHUR. Peopling the Empire. *Edinburgh Rev.* 250 (510) Oct. 1929: 242-256.—At present the British Isles hold over 60% of the total population of the Empire. The colonies offer an attractive outlet. But they do not always welcome immigrants. In Australia, large parts of which are not

rich in resources, it appears, according to one authority, that many regions already support a maximum population. There are half a million square miles of agricultural land fit for closer settlement, and this gives room for several million immigrants. But lack of accessibility is a serious obstacle. It is also often difficult to bring lands into the market, although New South Wales followed a tax policy directed to this end in the Robertson Land Acts. The solution of the dilemma lies in developing Australia economically to create a demand for immigrants. At present, according to the British Economic Mission to Australia (1929) the only need is, not for settlers of new land, but for immigrants to aid in the development of settled areas.—*Chester Kirby.*

5362. MCKINLAY, PETER L. Infant mortality and economic status. *Lancet.* 215 (5488) Nov. 3, 1928: 938-940.—The object of the article is to (1) describe a simple method by which a correcting factor for differences in social position may be obtained (*in re* infant mortality rates), (2) to ascertain (a) how far, when such corrections are made, the variation observed in the rates of infant mortality in a sample of districts will be reduced, and (b) whether the position of the several districts in respect of mortality is altered by such a correction. In development of the above objective, the author presents a number of tables which list relative mortalities in different social classes, an example of the method of correction for social status (Metropolitan Borough of Hampstead), an example of the effect of eliminating social differences, and coefficients of variation and correlation. When correcting factors have been made, those boroughs which originally occupied favorable positions have still the more desirable rank. Noteworthy differences, in no instances very great, are summarized.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

5363. MAROI, LANFRANCO. Statistiche mondiali ed aspetti del problema della natalità. [World statistics and the problem of the birth rate.] *Ann. d. R. Univ. di Macerata.* 3 1928: pp. 50.—A study of statistical data showing the trend of births in the most important countries. The most plausible theories of the causes of the general decrease of births are examined, together with the relation between the growth of population and social life.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

5364. MELVIN, BRUCE L. Population types. *Sociol. & Soc. Research.* 14 (1) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 39-45.—The Swedish statistician Sundbärg distinguishes three types of age distribution: progressive, stationary and regressive. When a population has more than 50% of its total in the age groups 15 to 49 it is generally caessive, but when below 50%, secessive. The purposes of this paper are two: (a) to examine units of population in the United States on the premises of the theory, and (b) to scrutinize the theory in view of the age distribution of various units of our population. The theory seems to rest on one basis, the movement of population, but the age distribution apparently designates additional characteristics which are offered as suggestions in this analysis. The population of the United States was in 1920 nearer the stationary type than either in 1910 or 1900. The percentage in the 15 to 49 years age group in 1910 was more of the caessive nature than either 1900 or 1920. No geographic division in the United States conforms to any type. The percentage distribution of the population in six selected cities has been made. The per cent of the total in the 15 to 49 year age grouping shows all to have an caessive type of population. San Francisco is the most marked, with 63.1% of its population in this category. Taking the total of the rural population, the percentage 45.4, of the total population is in the age group 15 to 49, showing a regressive type. At the same time the proportion of the total in the ages below 15 and over 50 indicate a population type midway between the

stationary and the recessive. The percentage of the total population in the age group 15 to 49 is more indicative of the type of population than are the percentages below 15 and above 50. The percentage from 15 to 49 inclusive indicates the occupational character of a city, town or village.—*E. B. Reuter.*

5365. PELLER, F. Das pränatale Wachstum und die Neugeborenen-Sterblichkeit bei Juden und Nicht-Juden, in ihrer Bedingtheit von Anlage und Umwelt. [Prenatal growth and neonatal infant mortality among Jews and non-Jews, with reference to heredity and environment.] *Arch. f. Soz. Hygiene u. Demog.* 4(4) 1929: 298-305.—In Vienna the Jewish infants are shorter and heavier than the average. Measurement of 2,513 new-born Jews in Palestine shows the same data for all children of oriental extraction: the average weight of the European new-born (Jews) is greater by 200 gr. The prenatal growth is conditioned by *milieu* and nutrition of mother: unfavorable conditions (lack of repose and of hygiene during pregnancy) might be improved.—*G. L. Duprat.*

5366. PEREZ, M. A. Porto Rico mortality statistics. *Porto Rico J. Pub. Health & Tropical Medic.* 5(1) Sep. 1929: 54-62.—A considerable rise in mortality has been recorded in Porto Rico during the fiscal year 1928-29, particularly during the months immediately following the hurricane of Sep. 13, 1928. The number of deaths in 1928-29 was 40,890 as compared with 30,560, the average for the previous 5 years, representing an increase of 33.7% as a result of the effects of the hurricane. The causes principally responsible for the increase were: malaria, dysentery, diseases of the respiratory system (including tuberculosis), diarrhea, enteritis, uncinariasis, nephritis, congenital debility and senility.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

5367. SCHENKER, O. Zur Korrelation zwischen den Heirataltern der Ehegatten in der Schweiz. [On the correlation between the ages of marriage in Switzerland.] *Z. f. Schweizerische Stat. u. Volkswirtsch.* 65(2) 1929: 220-233.—Main conclusion: The ages of marriage in Switzerland in the period 1881-1925 have remained practically constant. Therefore delayed marriage cannot be considered a cause of the declining birth rate in this place and period. Two methods of arriving at the mean ages of husband and wife are discussed. (Many tables.)—*Norman E. Himes.*

5368. UNSIGNED. A report on infant mortality. *Pub. Health Reports.* 44(38) Sep. 20, 1929: 2268-2277.—(Report of the conference of health experts on the protection of early infancy, held at Rome, Italy, March 25-28, 1929, on the results of an international inquiry carried out under the auspices of the health organization of the League of Nations.)—*E. B. Reuter.*

5369. UNSIGNED. The human life span unchanged. *Stat. Bull., Metropolitan Life Insur. Co.* 10(10) Oct. 1929: 1-11.—The mean length of life is much greater than formerly, though the upper limit of life is unchanged. Twenty years have been added to the average length of life since public health work began to be actively practiced. This gain can be traced to the reduced mortality of infants and to the cutting down of the unnecessary and preventable deaths of young people. The situation is very different in the case of certain diseases typical of midlife, such as heart disease and cancer. The death rates from these diseases have been definitely on the increase. This is especially true of males past midlife. Diabetes has shown the same upward trend for persons past midlife. For white males, between the ages of thirty-five and forty-four, the trend has been distinctly downward. The upward trend for diabetes is curiously accentuated among colored females. There has also been an upward trend in the death rate from accidents and also from suicide in the upper registers of life. Incidentally, it

is to be noted that not all degenerative diseases show observable increase in mortality. Heart disease is the leading cause of death. The diphtheria death rate is the lowest on record, while the tuberculosis death rate is at a new minimum. The maternity death rate has decreased again. Alcoholism mortality has decreased slightly. Automobile fatalities were 10% higher in 1929 than in 1928.—*E. B. Reuter.*

5370. VAIDYANATHAN, L. S. Mortality of Indian assured lives. *J. Inst. Actuaries.* 60-2 (299) Jul. 1929: 180-223.—The experience covers lives insured by the Oriental Life from 1905 to 1925 (including years of plague and influenza). There were 13,399 deaths. The experience on male Hindus was worked up into a graduated mortality table with a one-year select period. The ultimate death-rates at ages 20, 40, and 60 are, respectively, 725, 1,263, and 5,097 per hundred thousand. Comparison with earlier investigations indicates a slow, irregular improvement. The actual deaths among other races were the following proportions of the expected by the Hindu table: Mohammedans, 92%; Eurasians 79%; Paris 66%; Europeans 75%. The ratio of plague deaths to total deaths has improved from 30% in the period 1879-1906 to 12% in the period 1922-1926. Cancer caused 1% of the deaths among Hindus, $3\frac{1}{2}$ among Europeans; the difference may be due to vegetarianism. The actual deaths among all races were 88% of the expected by Hunter's Indian Table.—*J. A. Christman.*

5371. VUYST, PAUL de. El mejoramiento de las condiciones de vida en la campana. El éxodo rural y los medios de remediarlo. [The improvement of living conditions in the country. The rural exodus and its prevention.] *Bol. d. Museo Soc. Argentino.* 17(83) May 1929: 195-197.—(Summary of the causes of the movement of rural population to the cities in various countries and of the steps being taken by specified countries to forestall this movement by the improvement of economic, social, educational, working, etc. conditions.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

5372. WHELPTON, P. K. Differentials in true natural increase. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 24(167) Sep. 1929: 233-249.—Estimates and comparisons of rates of population are made on the basis of crude birth and death rates, of standardized rates (adjusted to the age and sex distribution of an arbitrarily selected standard population), and what might be termed true rates (adjusted to a stable sex and age composition based on the assumption that present rates will continue indefinitely). The true rates, computed for the most part in accordance with methods set forth by Dublin and Lotka in 1925, give the most accurate picture of the power of natural increase inherent in the population. The crude birth rates are in general too high, and the crude death rates too low, by reason of a higher percentage of persons in the younger and middle age groups than can be maintained as the population becomes stabilized. The data given are based on 1920 rates. In 16 out of 17 cases (race or nativity groups in selected areas) for which figures are presented, the true rate of natural increase (birth rate minus death rate) is below the crude rate, usually much below and frequently a minus quantity. The extreme case is the native white population of Washington, D. C., which shows a crude rate of 6.7 per 1,000 of the population, but a true rate of minus 14.2, which means that after 100 years, this condition continuing, the population affected would be only about one-fourth its present size. The true rate of natural increase is much higher in rural areas than in urban, in agricultural than in industrial states, and is lowest of all in large cities. Foreign whites stand ahead of native whites in the same area, though below native whites in certain more rural areas. The stable age composition, on which true rates are computed, varies

markedly between groups, because of differences in specific birth rates and death rates. Expectation of life at birth, which is the best single item to represent the specific death rates, varies from 39.5 for Negroes in 12 cities to 60.6 for native whites in rural United States. The number of births per 1,000 women aged 15-44 (adjusted), which is the best index of the birth rate, ranges from 54.4 for native whites in Washington, D. C., to 139.8 for foreign whites in Kansas, and 148.9 for native whites in Kentucky.—Leon E. Truesell.

5373. WOLFF, GEORG. Die berufliche und soziale Umschichtung der deutschen Bevölkerung. [Occupational and social changes in German population.] *Arch. f. Soz. Hygiene u. Demog.* 4(1) 1929: 17.—The distribution of German population in 1925 was quite different from that in 1907. Due to rural-urban migration, the percentage of peasants was 30.5% in 1925 as against 34% in 1907. Industrial labor of women, the increase of bureaucracy, raised standards of living, better hygiene, and public health measures, and increased mobility of population are other factors which have served to change the distribution of population during this period.—G. L. Duprat.

HEREDITY AND SELECTION

(See also Entries 3652, 4855, 5339, 5449, 5451, 5486)

5374. BERTALANFFY, L. von. Der heutige Stand des Entwicklungsproblems. [The present situation in the evolution theory. II. Newer viewpoints and the future of the developmental theory.] *Scientia.* 46 (209-9) 1929: 171-182.—The former half of the article deals with the effect of modern theories of heredity upon the classical Darwinian and Lamarckian notions of the origin of species. The mutation theory largely captures the attention as being the most real of all theories on the problems of origins. Evaluation of its presentations as made by de Vries, T. H. Morgan, Baur, and others, reaches the conclusion that genetics has nothing to offer by way of solution of "macro-evolution." Of late, a new form has been devised for an old developmental theorem, namely, that new species come into being by crossfertilization. De Vries had something of this notion in his "intracellular pan-genesis." The theory bristles with difficulties but gives an indication of the direction in which the solution of the problem lies. Alverdes concisely expresses this when he says, in part, "In the future investigators must endeavor to establish the nature of mutations, in order that their growth may be controlled and the 'genotype' shifted at will.... It is imperative not only to observe isolated steps in mutations, but to bring a series of such to clear observation, in order to establish whether there are definitive, 'purposeful' series of mutations...." Lastly the world of organisms tends to evolve in ever-increasing complexity (which may or may not be an advantage in adaptation) and into harmonious unity of function. Evolution is by function only and not capriciously. The author concludes that his articles might seem to point to a *débâcle* in evolutionary theory, especially as they end with considerations of a speculative nature rather than with facts, and without dogmatism. However, the present state is a challenge to more pathfinding studies, even if the road seems longer.—E. D. Harvey.

5375. DAHLBERG, GUNNAR. Theoretische Berechnungen über Inzucht beim Menschen. [Theoretical calculations on inbreeding among men.] *Arch. f. Rassen- u. Gesellsch.-Biol.* 22(2) Oct. 1929: 129-169.—The effects of inbreeding in the human race are presumably the same as among plants and animals. These effects and their extent can be shown by mathematical calculations. A certain amount of inbreeding takes

place by chance; the smaller the population, the greater the amount. For a given individual the number of persons available for marriage is greatly limited by physical, economic and social barriers; hence, the probability of inbreeding is much greater than might be supposed. It is, however, too small in amount and too slight in its effects to occasion any alarm. The calculated amount of inbreeding agrees remarkably well with actual observations. The offspring of "close-in" marriages tend to be homozygous in more traits than the average persons. Although there is no danger to the race from inbreeding, there may be danger to the individual.—Carl M. Rosenquist.

5376. DAYTON, NEIL A. Intelligence and size of family. *J. Heredity.* 20(8) Aug. 1929: 365-374.—The data for this study were furnished by two traveling psychiatric school clinics in Massachusetts which had examined 10,455 retarded children. A comparison of the size of the families from which these children came showed them to be slightly larger than families in the general population and about twice as large as families from which gifted children or college students come.—Asael T. Hansen.

5377. DUDYCHA, GEORGE J. What is evolution? *Sci. Monthly.* 29(4) Oct. 1929: 317-332.—The views of Heraclitus, Empedocles, Aristotle, Lucretius, St. Augustine, Thomas Aquinas, Darwin, Spencer, Le Conte, Bergson, Morgan and Patten are passed in review, leading to the conclusion that the concept of evolution has been more and more widely accepted but that neither the manner nor meaning of evolution has been clarified. The cause of the process remains obscure. The newer trends of thought emphasize the view that evolution is not a mere unfolding or unrolling; it is an emergence, a creation, a fresh organization. The new view is better expressed by the French *transformationisme* than by the English word.—F. H. Hankins.

EUGENICS

5378. BISHOP, EDWIN W. Eugenics and the church. *Eugenics.* 2(8) Aug. 1929: 14-19.—R. E. Baber.

5379. CAMPBELL, C. G. Eugenics and euthenics. *Eugenics.* 2(9) Sep. 1929: 20-25.—R. E. Baber.

5380. DAVENPORT, CHARLES B.; HUNT, HARRISON R.; and SHULL, GEORGE H. Laws against cousin marriages: would eugenicists alter them? *Eugenics.* 2(8) Aug. 1929: 22-23.—R. E. Baber.

5381. DICKINSON, ROBERT L. The situation [regarding birth control] in Germany. *Eugenics.* 2(9) Sep. 1929: 36-37.—R. E. Baber.

5382. HRDLIČKA, ALEŠ; POPENOE, PAUL; SHERBON, FLORENCE BROWN. Eugenics and democracy: are the two compatible? *Eugenics.* 2(9) Sep. 1929: 28-29.—R. E. Baber.

5383. POPENOE, PAUL. Eugenic sterilization in California. 18. Effects of vasectomy on the sexual life. *J. Abnormal & Soc. Psychol.* 24(3) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 251-268.—As a control to patients sterilized in the California institutions for mental disease and mental deficiency, detailed histories were secured from 65 normal men who had undergone vasectomy voluntarily, usually for reasons of convenience. Two or three were dissatisfied for various reasons; the others were much pleased with the results. A minute analysis of their sexual life led to the conclusion that the operation had produced no physiological change. Comparison with the sexual histories of other normal marriages indicated that the group here studied was a normal group, although perhaps a little more highly sexed than the average. The wives of the patients were as well satisfied with the results of vasectomy as were the husbands themselves.—Paul Popenoe.

5384. SCHREIBER, GEORGES. *La sterilisation humaine aux États-Unis. [Human sterilization in the United States.]* *Rev. Anthropol.* 39 (7-9) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 260-281.—This is a detailed discussion of sterilization in the U. S. in its legal, historical, social and medical-case aspects. The author traces the manner in which the indications for sterilization have been broadened from the purely therapeutic to the eugenic, even penal, and finally economic and social. Cases showing the need for sterilization are detailed throughout. Nineteen states have sterilization statutes, 6 having adopted eugenical sterilization, 11 eugenic and therapeutic sterilization, and 2 states eugenic, therapeutic and penal sterilization. Five states permit only voluntary sterilization, 7 compulsory, and 7 states, according to the case, either voluntary or compulsory sterilization. There are at least 10,000 known cases of sterilization in the U. S. besides those which have been executed on the responsibility of the directors of particular institutions, or in the course of private practice. Nine out of ten of the California sterilized mental defectives were sexual delinquents, while only one in twelve of sterilized insane patients were sexual delinquents. (Several tables.)—*Norman E. Himes.*

HUMAN ECOLOGY AND HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 1:10053, 1626)

5385. SÁNCHEZ, LUIS ALBERTO. *Peru en 3 tiempos. [Tripartite sectionalism in Peru.]* *Amauta.* (25) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 11-26.—Cieza de León first noted the three sociographical sections of Peru. A similar regionalism has been distinguished with reference to the coast and the mountainous interior. The coast has always been democratic and liberal, perhaps because of its proximity to the ocean highway, while the interior has been conservative, clerical and reactionary. On the basis of the tripartite divisions, the south (region of Cuzco) has been the region of deeds, of war and revolution. Here Bolívar was most ardently supported. Here problems of race and nationality have solved themselves more easily than elsewhere, and liberalism has had its strongest foothold. It has been more the land of poetry than of historical and scientific treatises. In the center (region of Lima), the attitude has been prevailingly conservative and skeptical, but practical and factual. Here was the seat of administrative and university culture and here the ruling class lived a cultivated, self-satisfied life, with social position, money, periodicals, official favor, commonplace theories, gaseous idealism and great solidarity. In the north (region of Quito), the people have been highly cultivated, but with a metaphysical rather than a practical culture. They fell in with the revolution after its success was assured. While there has been much erudition in the north, it has been prevailingly scholastic, but their writings have been clear and interesting, although general. On the other hand, the most scientific, factual and critical writing in history and the social sciences has been in the central region, particularly in Lima. Geography and climate explain these regional traits in part, but also distinct types of cultural contacts have played their part. Especially have there been marked transformations in the last generation in the center, a class without social position, governmental favor, traditions, periodicals and universities, but largely of native origin, coming increasingly into power and bringing with them a more radical and revolutionary spirit in everything.—*L. L. Bernard.*

THE URBAN COMMUNITY AND THE CITY

(See also Entries 3471, 3535, 3582, 5051, 5056, 5371, 5466)

5386. JOHNSON, H. M. *Noise: a social problem.* *Harpers Mag.* 159 (953) Oct. 1929: 561-571.—American city dwellers spend all their time in the midst of noise and there is much agitation to do away with as much of it as possible. But we lack proof that it is disastrous. Experiments show that it does not necessarily disturb sleep nor reduce efficiency.—*Raymond Bellamy.*

THE RURAL COMMUNITY

(See Entries 4467, 4565, 4930, 4932, 4947, 5051, 5154, 5202, 5371, 5411, 5479)

COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOR AND SOCIAL CONTROL

CROWDS, MOBS, AND AUDIENCES

(See Entries 951, 1422, 3972)

DISCUSSION, LEGISLATION, THE PRESS

(See also Entries 4351, 4371, 4385, 4820, 5131, 5133, 5430, 5452)

5387. BROWN, HAROLD CHAPMAN. *Advertising and propaganda: a study in the ethics of social control.* *Internat. J. Ethics.* 40 (1) Oct. 1929: 39-55.—The ethics of advertising and other propaganda depends upon the methods used. If the propagandist merely calls attention truthfully to the nature and use of the article he has to sell or the plan of action which he advocates, there is no ethical objection. The objection arises when he employs the artist to arouse the emotions so as to secure immediate action in line with the propaganda, without opportunity for the intervention of thought and reflection. The practicability of this standard, however, depends upon the truth or falsity of the proposition that the majority of men are capable of making their own decisions and handling their lives in the light of reason. The increasing use of experts is from one point of view an admission of the falsity of this proposition. But the "vicarious use of other people's minds" is quite different from following the lead of propagandists and professional men do not advertise in the competitive sense. We patronize them because of the results they produce and not because of their skill in publicity. We must extend this practice into political and social matters. It may be possible to educate people to take this attitude toward propaganda of all kinds.—*G. A. Lundberg.*

5388. CHATTERJEE, RAMANADA. *Origin and growth of journalism among Indians.* *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 145 (Part II) Sep. 1929: 161-168.—The growth of newspapers and journals in native tongues is briefly traced from the appearance of the first in 1818 to the year 1924-25 when 3,449 were being published, and a brief history of press laws down to the press act of 1922 is included. Some of the difficulties encountered by publishers of papers in the vernaculars are discussed: general illiteracy of native peoples, lack of political freedom, strict sedition laws, native poverty, the multiplicity of languages, British control of trade and commerce and advertising, high postal rates, lack of mechanical devices that are adapted to native lan-

guages (typewriters, linotypes, etc.), the necessity of translating most material from English to vernacular, and inadequate press service.—*Malcolm M. Willey*.

5389. DUPLESSY, LUCIEN. *Le journal et la crise du français.* [The press and the crisis in the French language.] *Mercure de France.* 214(748) Aug. 15, 1929: 23-44.—The state and the press share the responsibility for the decline in the correct use of French. While the first should be its guardian, the function of the press should be to express it. Both have failed. The newspaper has chosen to follow the practice of the street and the slang of the *gens biens*, of the business and leisure classes. Precision in the use of words has been sacrificed. Flattering but inaccurate terms are used to describe the social or professional position of individuals and groups. The *ouvriers* have become the *travailleurs*, the *domestiques* have been transformed into the *employés de maison*. Every *acteur* becomes an *artiste*. Lack of simplicity, of culture, the example of the sensational American press, and especially the lack of respect for the classical French are responsible for the prevailing tendency towards exaggeration. The prefix *super* is used indiscriminately. Every crime and every theatrical piece becomes a *drame*. An accident occurs, it is described as a *catastrophe*. These faults appear most frequently in the section of the press devoted to the latest dispatches, *Dernières Heures*. The French language has always changed with the times and historically it has been receptive to foreign influences. Formerly, foreign words were given French forms. Now they are adopted without change: *leitmotiv*, *dancing*, *grape-fruit*. The declining influence of traditions, weakened respect for culture through work threatens the ruin of good French. The one solution is in an intellectual renaissance of the ruling classes, the *classes dirigeantes*. Otherwise, the French language will become an instrument of commerce.—*E. Malcolm Carroll*.

5390. HOLMES, JOSEPH L. Crime and the press. *J. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 20(2) Aug. 1929: 246-293.—This is the second and concluding installment of the study made for the New York State Crime Commission and based on examination of the news contents of 12 New York City dailies. There is criticism of newspaper practice in presenting crime material with detailed analysis of the handling of specific news stories. One section deals with scandal news, and another with the moving pictures. While tabloid papers may have led in introducing the practices that are objectionable, other papers have been forced, to a degree, to follow. An analysis of circulation figures shows high correlation between amounts of crime and scandal news and circulations.—*Malcolm M. Willey*.

5391. LORSON, PIERRE. *Les Allemands sur l'Oronte: une crise de la littérature catholique.* [The Germans on the Orontes: a crisis in Catholic literature.] *Études: Rev. Catholique.* 197(22) Nov. 20, 1928: 459-473.—A survey of the present status of Catholic literature in Germany. The author reviews an essay by Pierre Wust, a brilliant young philosopher of Cologne, the key-note of which is that German Catholicism has emerged from its exile: "German Catholics, your hour has struck!" Wust's optimism has many critics, chief among whom is a young poet, Jakob Kneip, who at the poets' congress in 1927 delivered a trenchant rebuke to Catholic artistic and literary taste and achievement. Eberle of Vienna complained about the Americanization of German reading-matter. Pierre Lorson, however, agrees mainly with the optimists for three reasons: (1) Though German literature was at low ebb immediately following the *Kulturmampf*, it has now actually come forth a young giant (great

names are given); (2) quantitatively the Catholics have issued a flood of literature that is truly amazing (again substantiated at length); and (3) the spirit of Catholic literature has been generous to Protestantism, e.g., as in the great days of *Hochland*.—*Q. Breen*.

5392. PEW, MARLEN E. Propaganda. *Teachers' College Rec.* 31(1) Oct. 1929: 37-43.—In this country many thousands of persons are now engaged in a partisan, one-sided, self-serving communication to the public, from an irresponsible, concealed source, calculated to influence public thought, either for or against a public policy or cause. They have demonstrated that public opinion can be swayed and made to serve almost any object, if expertly manipulated by persons who understand popular psychology and are resourceful in getting control of the established means of communication. The new propagandist deal with the Congressman by handing out a bunch of clippings from newspapers published in the home district as evidence of what "public opinion" is dictating his course to be. First they create the clippings and then they use them as a club. Great pressure falls upon the editorial desk. For newspapers to yield is poisonous to the stream of public information and a grave public menace. The American press usually penetrates the facts of life as deeply and rapidly as the public will bear.—*E. L. Clarke*.

5393. SUDRE, RENÉ. *La psychologie de la radio.* [Psychology of the radio.] *Bull. de l'Inst. Général Psychol.* 29(1-3) 1929: 20-35.—No other discovery except printing has had such profound psychological effects as the radio. The transmission of ideas, where it is not necessary to grasp the environing situation through vision, especially the transmission of abstract verbal facts, is also highly successful. The chief defect psychologically of the radio is the lack of reflective elements in the content and of a complete picture of the setting, movement, and circumstances. Thus the rendition of grand opera is unsuccessful because the acting and attitudes cannot be perceived. However the radio is giving rise to a new type of psychology—the separation of ideation from visual perception.—*L. L. Bernard*.

5394. SWINNERTON, FRANK. Why books are published. *Fortnightly Rev.* 126(754) Oct. 1929: 475-482.—In 1928 in Great Britain 14,000 new books or new editions were published. The average person reads fifty to a hundred books a year. Publishers produce books for many reasons: the new publisher must establish himself and prints what he can get; publishing houses which began as the interest of a literary-minded man become in time commercialized; books are published because they may become best sellers, because the author pays for their publication, because previous books by the author have sold well, because the authors are friends of the publisher, and so forth. Most books are published because the publisher believes they are good books. About one hundred books yearly are good and about 1,000 are worth reading.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan*.

5395. WATSON, A. H. Origin and growth of journalism among Europeans. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 145(Part II) Sep. 1929: 169-174.—The first paper in English in India appeared shortly after the regulating act of 1773. Many difficulties confronted early editors: news was uncertain, contacts with England were irregular, press regulations were strict, and the powerful East India Company was hostile to any criticism. Some freedom was achieved in 1818 under the Marquis of Hastings. From the 1870's on the press has developed until today, while of limited circulation, it is powerful. Mechanically the English press in India is as modern as any.—*Malcolm M. Willey*.

EDUCATIONAL SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 3531, 3537, 3712, 4909, 4928, 4945, 5184, 5197, 5316, 5323, 5326, 5394, 5439, 5440, 5467, 5497, 5522, 5530, 5537, 5538, 5543, 5545)

5396. BOSSARD, JAMES H. S. Educational guidance and the orientation course. *School & Soc.* 30(764) Aug. 17, 1929: 216-223.

5397. CAVAN, RUTH SHONLE. Education for business girls. *Survey*. 62(12) Sep. 15, 1929: 601-602.

5398. CHALASIŃSKI, JÓZEF. Nauka obywatelstwa na poziomie szkoły powszechnnej i niższego gimnazjum. [Community civics in common schools and lower gymnasia.] *Oświata i Wychowanie*. 1(1) 1929: 47-67.—The author takes up the needs, the factors to be considered, the subject matter, programs and methods of teaching of community civics in these schools. There are many references to American authors and practice.—*Jacob Horak*.

5399. COLWELL, N. P. Medical education, 1926-1928. *U. S. Bur. Educ., Bull.* #10. 1929: pp. 14.

5400. CROW, LESTER D. Orientation of college students. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 3(2) Oct. 1929: 115-120.

5401. CZERWIŃSKI, SŁAWOMIR. O ideal wykowawczy szkoły polskiej. [Educational ideal of the Polish school.] *Oświata i Wychowanie*. 1(4) 1929: 341-358.—An address of the minister of education and religion of Poland at the teachers' congress of 1929.—*Jacob Horak*.

5402. DZIERZBICKA, MARJA. Zagadnienia nauczycielskie w naszym szkolnictwie powszechnem. [The teacher-problem in our public schools.] *Oświata i Wychowanie*. 1(1) 1929: 23-38.—The author discusses the needs of teacher training in Poland, and gives a map of the country showing the particular situation in the different parts of the country in the school year of 1925-26. In the German part of Poland, before the World War, the teachers were mostly Germans, and as a rule they were "Germanizers." While in Austrian Poland the situation was better as far as the adequate number of Polish teachers and good training was concerned, the situation in Russian Poland was worst of all. The need for new teachers is pressing. In 1927-28 there were 3,362,822 children in public schools. In 1935-36 there will be 5,63,716. According to Faliski's estimate there will be 61 children for every teacher. There is a minimum need for at least 7,000 new teachers every year. The present output is far below this need. The teachers are trained in seminaries for 5 years, the last two years being devoted to professional studies, such as child psychology and history of education. Practice teaching is done in connection with seminaries. There are courses for teachers who are graduates of the middle schools which are chiefly professional, and four experimental pedagogical institutes in Cracow, Lublin and Warsaw which are to raise the standard of teacher training to higher levels.—*Jacob Horak*.

5403. ELVIN, HERBERT H. La prolongation de la scolarité obligatoire et ses rapports avec le travail et le chômage. [The prolongation of compulsory education and its relation to labor and unemployment.] *Avenir du Travail*. 6(1-2-3) Aug. 1929: 61-72.—The technical committee of the International Association for Social Progress met in Geneva in 1928 to draft a questionnaire on the requirements of compulsory education, which was sent to various national sections. Upon the basis of their replies the committee drafted a series of resolutions to be presented at the annual assembly of the association at Zurich in 1929. They are summarized as follows: (1) Entry into primary school should be at least at the age of 6 years and not later than 7 years. (2) The minimum age of leaving school should be 15 years of age. (3) The curriculum should be of a general character with a practical bias in the

last year. (4) In order to meet the economic needs of those parents who may be receiving a low salary, some grants should be given to the child when he attains his fourteenth year. (5) There ought to be compulsory day-time continuation schools, primarily for vocational guidance, but a certain time should be reserved for physical development and teaching in citizenship. (6) The attendance at these classes should be compulsory for a minimum period to be determined upon, account being taken of seasonal work. (7) The continuation school ought to last 3 years or in the case of backward or negligent students until they have attained a minimum standard of education. (8) The attendance upon classes ought to be compulsory with legal coercion in case of necessity upon the employer and the employed. (9) The International Association for Social Progress should send these resolutions to the International Labour Bureau with the request that the director place them on the agenda of future conferences, and appoint a permanent committee to follow the progress of international developments of education.—*Agnes M. H. Byrnes*.

5404. FUSS, RICHARD. Die Bildung des Kaufmanns. Eine Ausserung Ludwig Bambergers. [The education of the merchant. A statement of Ludwig Bamberger.] *Antike*. 5(4) 1929: 287-290.—In 1872 Bamberger commented on the German *Realschulen*, for which he found no parallel in France or England, as a cause of the increasing materialism which he felt in Germany. The changes since made in the curriculum of these schools in the introduction of modern language study and the natural sciences have not altered the fundamental problem of the obstacles to a clear universal point of view on the part of those educated on practical rather than humanistic lines.—*Eva M. Sanford*.

5405. GREENLEAF, WALTER J. Land-grant colleges and universities, year ended June 30, 1928. *U. S. Bur. Educ., Bull.* #13. 1929: pp. 81.

5406. HILL, DAVIS SPENCE. Control of psychology in state universities. *Psychol. Bull.* 26(10) Oct. 1929: 600-606.—The author shows that there is definite control of psychology and especially control of the material which may be used in teaching in many tax supported state universities. "The present-day control of psychological departments and courses in tax-supported universities in the United States is becoming a question of peculiar significance because ethical, academic, and financial issues are involved in the administration of such a central discipline as psychology. It will be a problem, sooner or later, with which the representative of taxpayers' associations and legislative budget makers are likely to concern themselves, if the present confusion of objective, wastage of men, and the allegedly inequitable distribution of salaries and of appropriations continue under the prevailing methods of direction and organization." A number of comments from men in different parts of the country indicate a dislike and a distrust of psychology as it is being taught at present.—*S. W. Fernberger*.

5407. LAWS, ROBERT. Native education in Nyasaland. *African Soc.* 28(112) Jul. 1929: 347-367.—Contact with the Europeans in the routine of daily life and work is a potent educational force. In the past formal education has been almost entirely in the hands of the missions, but the government is now to a large extent accepting the responsibility. At the present education is in a transition stage from full mission control to full state control. The mission schools have aimed at the spiritual, literary, manual, and technical training of the natives. (1) The primary or village school, in which the phonetic vernacular is used exclusively until the highest grade, is the basis of the system. Instruction in manual work or in various crafts is given as finances permit. (2) Next comes the second-

ary school, either in conjunction with the village school or in the center of a group of villages. (3) A training institution is maintained by most of the missions engaged in educational work. Selected pupils from other schools are brought for training as literary or vocational teachers, evangelists, native pastors, or medical helpers. Vocational training is given either by training in one trade for a year or two, or through five year apprenticeships at the missions. The lower schools and the literary instruction in the Institution are coeducational. Adult education is largely industrial in character and is carried on in the mass, by team work, with evening schools for formal instruction.—Irene Barnes.

5408. LINEHAN, WILLIAM F. Training the emotions in the Boston public schools. *Relig. Educ.* 24(7) Sep. 1929: 643-645.—A program for training the emotions has been developed to supplement the character education program. A school document has been issued on a discussion approach to the subject and one on controlling fear. A third one will be issued on controlling self-assertion.—Ruth Shonle Cavan.

5409. MONROE, PAUL. Problem of educating Soviet masses. *Current Hist.* 31(1) Oct. 1929: 117-122.—In the Russian cultural program one may distinguish four great principles: (1) Education should be directed toward every element in the population, not merely toward children of school age. (2) All social institutions should contribute to education; thus, for instance, museums and factories are organized on an instructional basis. (3) Every school child should do some form of "socially useful work," varying from instruction in Communist doctrine to gardening. (4) The close relationship between school work and all cultural activities, on the one hand, and on the other the general political and economic program of the Soviets.—Brynjolf J. Hovde.

5410. PARKER, BERYL. Austria's schools for gifted children. *Independent Educ.* 3(1) Sep. 1929: 14-17.—Boarding schools for about 2,000 children have been established by the national department of education to provide free secondary education for the gifted children of the poor. The children are chosen by examinations and tests. This is a deliberate attempt to train national leaders.—Ruth Shonle Cavan.

5411. RAMSAY, H. H., et al. Certain phases of rural school supervision. *U. S. Bur. Educ., Bull.* #28. 1929: pp. 48.

5412. SMITH, OTTO M. and TRIMBLE, H. M. The prediction of the future performance of students from their past records. *J. Chem. Educ.* 6(1) Jan. 1929: 93-97.

5413. O'BRIEN, ROBERT E. Relations between the public and Catholic schools of Chicago. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 3(2) Oct. 1929: 121-129.

5414. POLLAK, M. Organizacja wladz szkolnych II instancji w ciagu dziesieciolecia istnienia Polski odrodzonej. [The organization of the administration of the schools of the second order in the ten years of Polish independence.] *Oswiata i Wychowanie.* 1(2) 1929: 109-119.—The article describes the organization problems of school administration which the ministry of religion and public instruction is facing, since the establishment of the independent Polish republic. It was a problem of consolidation of widely different school systems existing on the Polish speaking territories under the old regimes of Germany, Austria and Russia, and a very difficult task of bringing these systems into a single centralized unit. The unity of this school organization is based upon the constitution of 1920.—Jacob Horak.

5415. SALUSCHNY, A. S. Die Organisiertheit der Schulgruppen. [Organization in school-groups.] *Z. f. Angewandte Psychol.* 33(6) 1929: 443-455.—Saluschny investigates the capacity of 212 groups of

school-children (selected by grades) to carry out activities which demand collective effort. His test battery involves 8 problems electing (1) a class representative, and (2) a class leader; (3) and (4) require the efficient distribution of material needed in a class activity and supervising this activity; (5) requires the class to split into groups of 3 on the basis of compatibility; the next two problems set the task of finding individual group members who can be entrusted with the preliminary necessary for (6) giving a school-party and (7) making an excursion for the purpose of scientific study; the last problem (8) involves locating the "trouble-makers" in each group. The test reliability on the basis of the Spearman-Brown formula is 0.981 plus or minus 0.006. City children exhibited greater capacity for organization than rural children. Of special interest is the fact that most groups knew their trouble-makers as well as their qualified leaders and that very often the trouble-makers as well as their qualified leaders and that very often the trouble-makers reported themselves in this role.—Paul J. W. Pigors.

5416. SCUDDER, KENYON J. The schools and industrial adjustment. *School & Soc.* 30(765) Aug. 24, 1929: 252-257.—Work with the disabled veterans through the U. S. Veterans' Bureau revealed they had had a pitiful lack of vocational guidance, dropping out of school on the average at about the sixth grade, and entering whatever line of work was available, regardless of true ability or vocational interest. Representative of their generation, they received a training for the most part aimless and inefficient. A study (Boston Juvenile Court) of children of ages 14 and 15 reported proportionately six times as many working children as school children were convicted of offenses. This is closely related to truancy, which could be largely overcome by scientific classification. While the school leaving age has been raised frequently, the problem is not met by mere presence in school under compulsion. The needs found are for general shop try-out courses, psychological and psychiatric study and guidance, visiting teachers, trade training opportunities for all students, individual guidance in leisure time activities, and placement and training in industry under school supervision.—Jordan T. Cavan.

5417. STOGDILL, EMILY LEATHERMAN. The maladjusted college student—a further study with results. *J. Applied Psychol.* 13(5) Oct. 1929: 440-450.—The Ohio State University has attempted to study emotional maladjustments of students since 1923, with a Student Consultation Service since 1925. Service is combined with research. The techniques used include personal interview, case method, standard tests and inventories, and analytic procedures. Plans to extend the service include centralized personal records for all students, more adequate facilities for medical research, better contacts with the homes of students. Checking upon the results of the work reveals that the severity of classwork and of examinations does not enlist the cooperation of the students; that other types of motivation are being tried; and that in addition to educational and vocational guidance, emotional adjustment is needed.—Ruth Shonle Cavan.

5418. UNSIGNED. El Instituto social de la Universidad nacional del Litoral. [The Social Institute of the National University of the Litoral.] *Bol. d. Museo Soc. Argentino.* 17(87) Sep. 1929: 435-446.—Plan approved by this Argentine university for the establishment of a social institute similar to that of the University of Buenos Aires, for the purpose of carrying on (1) a people's (labor) university, (2) university extension, (3) a social museum, for the benefit of the cities of the Paraná.—L. L. Bernard.

SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, CULTURE, AND SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

SOCIAL ORIGINS

(See Entries 3636, 3637, 3640, 3642, 3643, 3646, 3647, 3649, 3662, 3663, 3665, 3668, 3669, 3670, 3671, 3672, 3673, 3674, 3675, 3676, 3680, 3684, 3685, 3690, 3696, 3698, 3700, 3702, 3705, 3709, 3710, 3711, 3713, 3714, 3716, 3722, 3723, 3725, 5415, 5434)

CULTURE TRAITS, PATTERNS, COMPLEXES, AND AREAS

(See also Entries 3502, 3507, 3508, 3637, 3653, 3661, 3663, 3670, 3683, 3685, 3688, 3695, 3696, 3699, 3700, 3701, 3702, 3704, 3722, 3723, 3731, 5311, 5314, 5345, 5352, 5404, 5432)

5419. AUFHAUSER, JOHANNES BAPTIST. *Vom Grenz und Auslanddeutschum. Das Deutschum in Australien.* [Border and foreign Germanism. The German element in Australia.] *Deutsche Rundsch.* Aug. 1929: 168-173.—*Carl Mauelshagen, Jr.*

5420. TIERSOT, JULIEN. *Mediterranean folksong. Musical Quart.* 15(4) Oct. 1929: 522-546.—Folksongs are an integral part of primitive civilization of all people, just as languages and, as we find them existing today, cross national boundaries. By an investigation, illustrated in this article, it was shown that all the folksongs of the Mediterranean basin (Italy, Spain, Greece) manifest fundamental traits in subject matter, rhythm, etc., testifying to the unity of tradition and temperament.—*John H. Mueller.*

SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION

(See also Entries 3647, 3650, 3666, 3704, 5309, 5350, 5378, 5391, 5515, 5518, 5519)

5421. BHATTACHARYYA, H. D. *The psychology of heaven and salvation. Philos. Quart. (India).* 5(1) Apr. 1929: 1-32.—An examination of the relation between various beliefs and the desires and needs which, presumably, prompted or sustained them.—*M. T. Price.*

5422. HAGOPIAN, IRENE. *The Armenian Apostolic Church through the eyes of a Protestant. Amer. Church Monthly.* 26(3) Sep. 1929: 217-222.—This is an account of the impressions received during a visit to the Armenian Church in Jerusalem, and a number of suggestions for the Protestant churches drawn from this experience.—*Matthew Spinka.*

5423. MAIMANE, H. MASHITE. *The Christian church in relation to the social and religious life of the Bantu. Church Overseas.* 1(3) Jul. 1928: 212-219.—Bantu social life was based on communism and the clan system. Now the new African is forced by circumstances to adopt European manners and customs; and frequently he misunderstands the fundamental moral sanctions of the West as completely as the settler and missionary failed to comprehend the religious and social values in Bantu life. Great reforms in teaching Christianity are needed, differentiating between white civilization and Christianity, and as Bantu psychology is essentially conservative, the philosophy inherent in the old clan system, so similar to the teaching and organization of the Anglican church, might well be used as the point of contact.—*H. W. Hering.*

5424. WOODS, FRANK THEODORE. *The social function of the church. Federal Council Bull.* 12(12) Dec. 1929: 5-6.

THE SCHOOL AND THE SOCIAL CENTRE

(See Entries 1: 8492; 3102, 4166, 4282)

THE COURTS AND LEGISLATION

(See also Entries 5171, 5173, 5185, 5406, 5441, 5447, 5460, 5463)

5425. KALBENBEYER, ERWIN GUIDO. *Zur Zensurfrage. [The question of censorship.] Deutsches Volkstum.* 11(10) Oct. 1929: 761-766.

5426. TÖRNELL, GOTTFRID. *Betänkande med förslag till steriliseringsslag. [With reference to a sterilization law.] Svenska Läkartidningen.* (34) Aug. 23, 1929: 977-981.—On December 30, 1927, a committee of experts was appointed by the Swedish Cabinet and the Ministry of Medicine to consider the matter of the sterilization of certain classes of feeble-minded, insane, epileptic, and habitual criminals. On April 30, 1929 the committee reported to the Swedish Riksdag. In general it was its opinion that the sterilization of the feeble-minded was of greatest moment, of less importance in the case of the other classes. Only in the case where the defect or disease could reasonably be believed to be of hereditary origin did the committee recommend sterilization. The committee disapproved of castration as a punishment for crime but raised the question as to its desirability in cases of certain types of sexual crimes, as much for the protection of the offender as for the community. The proposal of the committee further provides for placing the matter of administration of such a law in the hands of the Ministry of Medicine. The operation is to be performed by licensed physicians. Physicians or others who may have knowledge of such operations are required to maintain the strictest secrecy under penalty of heavy fine. Finally, the report suggests that the whole matter of sterilization be optional and not compulsory.—*C. T. Pihlblad.*

SOCIOLOGY OF ART

(See also Entries 3658, 3660, 3714, 4385, 5420, 5452)

5427. BECK, MAXIMILIAN. *Die neue Problemlage der Ästhetik. [The new problems of esthetics.] Z. f. Ästhetik u. Allg. Kunsthissensch.* 23(4) 1929: 305-325.—Esthetics is not an autonomous science, for it is neither autonomous nor a science. It does not study phenomenological reality as does science. In fact, analysis destroys the experience of beauty, which is, as it were, superimposed upon objective reality. Esthetics is, therefore, a phase of metaphysics. The new problems of esthetics arise from the shifting emphasis in philosophy from the Idealism-Realism antithesis to the study of the relation of subject and object.—*John H. Mueller.*

5428. BURROUGHS, CLYDE H. *Early American portraits at the Detroit Institute of Arts. Art in Amer.* 17(6) Oct. 1929: 258-274.

5429. COEUROY, ANDRÉ. *Further aspects of contemporary music. Musical Quart.* 15(4) Oct. 1929: 547-573.—Musical themes have lost the contemplative nature and have been replaced by "restlessness" and a "sporting aspect." Instead of a pastoreale, we find Elliott's *Bicycle Sonata* and Honegger's *Pacific 231*. In the opera, music has emancipated itself from its slave status. Modern opera is no longer "a drama accompanied by a symphony," but might just as well be called "a symphony in tableaux." In recreative music, the subtle French operetta has degenerated through the Viennese operetta to the artless *revue* and music hall presentation. However, it must be remarked that "dance tunes" are just as necessary in musical life as characters in novels who impersonate jovial

immorality. But in so far as music has lost its heart, it will regain it, and again find its proper sphere.—*John H. Mueller.*

5430. GROOS, KARL. Die Verwertung der Eideutik als Kunstmittel in Jack Londons Roman Martin Eden. [The application of the eidetic image as an artistic device in Jack London's novel "Martin Eden."] *Z. f. Angewandte Psychol.* 33 (6) 1929: 417-438.—Jack London, like Goethe and other authors, possessed eidetic powers, as is evidenced in his novel *Martin Eden*. Such "images" which may take kinesthetic as well as visual form inevitably enliven the reader's interest and increase the illusion of reality.—*John H. Mueller.*

5431. HAMILTON, CLAYTON. On the stage, a diagnosis of our times. *Century.* 119 (1) Autumn, 1929: 21-28.—In comparing the stage of today with that of thirty years ago one is struck not only by the mechanical improvements in stage technique, but also by the deterioration of acting and authorship. The war acted as an obstacle to the apprenticeship of young authors to the masters of the close of the past century, and the trends of democratization have lowered the standards of artistry. "Journey's End" and "Street Scene" are exceptions. They were successful because "each play is so meticulously true that at many moments it grows tingling with that thrilling kind of beauty which calls great tears of recognition to the eyes. And this experience—although the theater-going public does not know it—is really what the public wants." The rest of the plays are for the most part economic and artistic failures.—*John H. Mueller.*

5432. LAUBENSTEIN, PAUL FRITZ. Jazz—debit and credit. *Musical Quart.* 15 (4) Oct. 1929: 606-624.—It has sometimes been suggested that the type of music destined to arise out of American culture may be the type now passing under the name of "jazz." It is difficult, if not impossible, to evaluate this new art form by the existing canons of musical criticism. Jazz is a distinctly American product and shares the contemporary characteristics of buoyant and unreflective youth, impatient of conventions. Furthermore, the democratization of an art, as of everything else, demands a certain obviousness. Hence the immediacy of its appeal is a concomitant of American culture trends. Popular and functional as it may be, it is nevertheless not "folkoid." For folk-music is simple while jazz is complex; the former is original, the latter borrows or steals its tunes. Folk-music is universal in its range of themes, jazz is limited to love, sex and kindred motifs. Born during the frenetic period of the war, it appeals to the baser nature and releases wholesome inhibitions so necessary to associative life, and thereby tends to disrupt social control. "To say that the test of art is its appeal to the great masses of humanity is not at all equivalent to saying that all that has popular appeal is the best art—the standard by which jazz hopes to justify itself."—*John H. Mueller.*

5433. PHILLIPS, GEORGE B. What does art express? *J. Philos.* 26 (17) Aug. 15, 1929: 459-466.—Art has been traditionally considered as being the expression of the emotions. This, however, contains only the partial truth. Emotion is only the occasion of an artist's creation, and is not the essence or value of the work of art. "Objects may be beautiful even when they arouse no feeling in us."—*John H. Mueller.*

5434. SCHMARROW, AUGUST. Vom Organismus unserer Kunstwelt. [The world of art as an organism.] *Z. f. Ästhetik u. Allg. Kunsthissensch.* 23 (3) 1929: 209-230.—The fine arts are not an imitation of nature but are symbols of a world of phenomena organic in itself. This world is the creation of the human mind and will. To illustrate: the beginnings of architecture cannot be explained in the utilitarian manner of the ethnologist as arising from the suggestions of

natural shelters, but are expressions of the human will and of the bodily movements expressed in the arrangement of the building materials. Drama, music and poetry may be similarly explained. These arts are all mutually complementary and form a unity analogous to the unity of the colors of the spectrum.—*John H. Mueller.*

5435. SCHNEIDER, FERDINAND JOSEF. Max Dauthendey und der moderne Panpsychismus. [Max Dauthendey and modern panpsychism.] *Z. f. Ästhetik u. Allg. Kunsthissensch.* 23 (4) 1929: 326-347.—Modern panpsychism, which endows each atom of the universe with a cosmic spirit, is a result of the collapse of materialistic and the mechanistic philosophy of the nineteenth century. The ethical and esthetic implications of this *Weltanschauung* are manifest in the works of Max Dauthendey. This "metaphysical communism" and "cosmic fraternity" therein described is a contribution to the explanation of the affinities as experienced in the phenomena of love and beauty.—*John H. Mueller.*

5436. STERNBERGER, DOLF. Gedanken über die zeitgenössische Baukunst. [Thoughts on contemporary architecture.] *Z. f. Ästhetik u. Allg. Kunsthissensch.* 23 (3) 1929: 268-275.—Mass production and utility, as opposed to individualism and artistry, are invading architecture just as they are modifying all other aspects of social expression, and are evolving a characteristic product: compact structure and simplicity of lines. This should, however, not be confused with the "compactness" of the slum areas which have been in existence before now and are a pathological phenomenon. The new architecture is a product of our culture epoch and may develop into a new architectural esthetic.—*John H. Mueller.*

SOCIAL CHANGE AND SOCIAL EVOLUTION

(See also Entries 5334, 5347, 5348, 5431)

5437. CHAPIN, F. STUART. Growth curves of institutions. *Sci. Monthly.* Jul. 1929: 79-82.

5438. GARRO, J. EUGENIO. El progreso como evolución social. [Progress as social evolution.] *Amauta.* (25) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 45-52.—The effort of antiquity was to cultivate philosophy and science and the beauty of form and rhythm. The middle ages were preoccupied with the infinite and the universal. Since the fifteenth century, ferment, decomposition and differentiation have been the rule, in nationality, politics, economics, everywhere. In South America obvious heterogeneity has been somewhat glossed over by French liberalism and foreign capitalism. Progress here has been mainly technological and economic. Technology has superseded science. Our cultural anarchy arising from the conquest has not been relieved by a developing ethnic, cultural, or traditional cohesion. Not even community of labor has bred unity, for our labor, dominated by foreign capitalism, lacks a spiritual cement. In Peru, only Lima has been vocal and her voice has been concerned chiefly with frivolity. The other cities are silent and largely without soul or characteristic spiritual life. Only Cuzco retains some of her ancient individuality. A sordid commercialism is strangling increasingly the culture that was, and is producing anarchy where there still remained some degree of unity from colonial times. We have a horde of anesthetized Indians who need release for their energies. There is also an animated youth with its face to the future.—*L. L. Bernard.*

5439. WOOD, MARGARET M. Latinizing the Turkish alphabet: A study in the introduction of a cultural change. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 35 (2) Sep. 1929: 194-203.—The Latinizing of the Turkish alphabet is

a remarkable example of the quick acceptance by a people of a basic cultural change instituted by their leaders. The old Turkish writing required nearly 500 separate Arabic characters. Its difficulty to learn was a factor in Turkish educational lag and isolation from European culture. President Mustapha Kemal Pasha's tact and enthusiasm are chiefly responsible for the successful introduction, along with other reforms, of the new alphabet of twenty-nine Latin characters. The fact that the Arabic alphabet also had been an adopted one enabled him to say, "The Turkish language has been a prisoner for centuries and is now casting off its chains." As soon as the language commission appointed by President Kemal was ready to recommend the new alphabet, he began to study it enthusiastically and taught classes personally at the palace with the ministers of state and other high officials as his pupils. In November, 1928, the Grand National Assembly passed a law forbidding the use of the old writing in newspapers and other periodicals after December 1, 1928; in state documents after January 1, 1929; in civil documents after June 1, 1929; and in all other documents, such as business records and letterheads, after June 1, 1930. The master-stroke in spreading knowledge of the new alphabet came with the opening of the national schools on January 1, 1929. All people between the ages of sixteen and forty eventually will be subject to fine if they cannot read or write Turkish in the new alphabet and have not attended school. The course is four months for illiterates and two months for literates. The new education already has increased the demand for reading material, and translators are busy making foreign works available to people whose previous reading, if any, was limited often to the Koran.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

GROUP IDEALS AND AIMS

(See also Entries 3038, 5257, 5339)

5440. JONES, VERNON. Disagreement among teachers as to right and wrong. *Teachers College Rec.* 31(1) Oct. 1929: 24-36.—By tests to adults, teachers and college students, it was sought to discover what they thought was right and wrong according to their own ideals and according to accepted social standards. The situations in the test related to problems met by children. These adults differed greatly regarding the rightness or wrongness of any situation according to their ideals; when they judged the situations by social standards, they differed still more. The ideals were higher than the individuals' conceptions of social standards.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND SOCIAL PATHOLOGY

POVERTY AND DEPENDENCY

(See Entries 4310, 4320, 5502, 5514)

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

(See also Entries 4187, 4900, 5025, 5159-5160, 5162-5163, 5165-5168, 5170-5171, 5214, 5220, 5310, 5322, 5390, 5426, 5488, 5494, 5505, 5506, 5510, 5525, 5552)

5441. ADDAMS, JANE. A decade of prohibition. *Survey Graphic.* 63(1) Oct. 1, 1929: 5-10, 54-55.—This is a discussion of the influence of the Eighteenth Amendment, particularly as observed by residents of Hull House.—*Lucile Eaves.*

5442. BAMFORD, EDWIN F. A new aid to research of crime. *Sociol. & Soc. Research.* 14(1) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 46-52.—One of the most significant contributions that has been made to the study of crime is the bibliography just published under the auspices of the Social Science Research Council. Its full title also indicates something of its scope: *A Guide to Material on Crime and Criminal Justice: A Classified and Annotated Union Catalog of Books, Monographs, Pamphlets, and of Periodical Articles Relating to Criminology, the Administration of Social Justice, Criminal Law, Police, Judicial Organization, Criminal Procedure, Punishment, Institutional Treatment of Offenders in Prisons, Jails and Reformatories, Pardon, Parole, Probation, the Juvenile Court, and Crime Prevention.* There are 13,276 main entries, with full analytical cross-references in terms of the serial number of each. Thirteen outstanding libraries of the United States were checked to secure this material. A table of contents of over twenty-five pages presents the complete classification of the work in seventeen general sections. It is followed by an alphabetical subject index. Authors' names and libraries where found are given in connection with each item. The work has been in direct charge of A. F. Kuhlman of the University of Missouri, who, together with Justin Miller of the University of Southern California (chairman), and Raymond Moley of Columbia University, have constituted a committee of the Research Council for this purpose. This work comprises Part I of a report which is to be followed later by Part II entitled *The Present Status of Research on Crime and Criminal Justice in the United States.*—*Earle Edward Eubank.*

5443. BLINKOV, S. Zur Frage nach dem Körperbau des Verbrechers. [The physical type of criminals.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminopsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 20(4) Apr. 1929: 212-216.—From an examination of 100 convicted Turkish murderers according to Kretschmer's method the author concludes that crime, although socially induced, is nevertheless related to the physical constitution. A relation between the physical type and the motive for the crime was observed, e.g. the robbery motive was most common among the asthenic and athletic types, and especially among mixtures of the two.—*Carl M. Rosengquist.*

5444. DARROW, CHESTER W. Psychological effects of drugs. *Psychol. Bull.* 26(8) Aug. 1929: 527-545. Review of the psychological literature on this topic for the period 1927-1929. The experimental material is summarized for the following drugs: alcohol, nicotine, caffeine, opium derivatives, cocaine, anaesthetics, carbon monoxide, oxygen and carbon dioxide. (Bibliography of 154 titles.)—*Samuel W. Fernberger.*

5445. ENRIGHT, RICHARD E. Our biggest business—Crime. *North Amer. Rev.* 228(4) Oct. 1929: 385-391.—Crime is the nation's biggest business. It is estimated that during 1928 crime cost the United States \$13,000,000,000 while our largest legitimate business, the motor industry, has an annual output of \$5,000,000,000. Measured in lives, the 12,000 homicides of 1928 are five times the number killed in battle in the Spanish-American War and one fourth of our losses in battle of the World War. We are now on a wave of prosperity, yet crime has been increasing steadily. A period of depression might bring in an era of actual slaughter. Figures show that it is not the foreigner, but the native born who is responsible for this crime.—*Raymond Bellamy.*

5446. EXNER, FRANZ. Mord und Todesstrafe in Sachsen 1855-1927. [Murder and the death penalty in Saxony, 1855-1927.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminopsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 20(1) Jan. 1929: 1-17.—In Saxony 217 persons were condemned to death from 1855 to 1927, practically all for murder. About one in six was a woman; more than one-fourth of all were be-

tween the ages of 21 and 25. More than half the murders were crimes of passion, the vast majority committed against members of the murderer's own family. Only one-fourth of those convicted were executed. The tendency to grant or withhold pardons has varied in such a way as to divide the period into four stages. These are as follows: 1855-64, death penalty freely administered; 1865-80, no executions; 1881-1918, death penalty again administered; 1919-1927, no executions. Careful comparison between these changes of policy and the prevalence of murders does not reveal any relationship whatever.—*Carl M. Rosenquist.*

5447. FUENTE, HECTOR M. de la and RAMOS, JUAN P. Registro nacional de reincidentes y de estadística criminal. [National registry of recidivists and criminal statistics.] *Rev. de Criminol., Psiquiat. y Medic. Legal.* 16 (94) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 467-476.—Proposed law, together with an analysis of the provisions necessary in a law of this type.—*L. L. Bernard.*

5448. GARDNER, ARTHUR R. L. The criminal—I. The habits of the hardened offender. *Nineteenth Century.* 106 (630) Aug. 1929: 277-286.

5449. GOSLINE, H. I. The pathologist looks at the criminal. *Eugenics.* 2 (9) Sep. 1929: 14-20.—Among pathologists there is a highly differentiated group which bases its study of criminals on three fundamental assumptions: (1) The criminal is a criminal because of his criminal nature, and not by reason of any attitude of society toward him; hence, not because of his social milieu; (2) the vast majority of this type of criminal is suffering from a disorder of temperament (temperament in this connection being far more important than grade of intelligence). The real criminal is dysfunctional, i.e., lacking in certain of his functions and overactive in certain others. (3) These dysfunctional temperaments have a physical basis in the body of the criminal. Autopsies show evidences of dysfunction of the endocrine glands, a rudimentary vegetative nervous system, undeveloped pituitary gland, low basal metabolism, abnormal differential blood count, etc. In all these findings there seems to be no correlation, but each function is running at its own pace. Instead of coordination our prisoners present a picture of incoordination, a sort of physico-chemical confusion. These findings are of vital significance; they mean that the criminal has failed to develop. Is this due chiefly to heredity or environment? The pathologist has his views, but admits that the question can be fully settled only by a vast amount of correlated work made possible by the establishment of an adequate bureau acting under state authority.—*R. E. Baber.*

5450. GUNTHER, JOHN. The high cost of hoodlums. *Harpers Mag.* 159 (953) Oct. 1929: 529-540.—The average citizen of Chicago is safe from murder and probably will never see a holdup, but everyone pays heavily for the crimes committed. The "racketeer" is any one who is in a "racket"—any scheme by which criminal conspirators live upon the industry of others maintaining their hold by intimidation, terrorism, or political favoritism. The method is to "protect" some line of business, such as the bakers, barbers, garage keepers, milk salesmen, florists, meat cutters, or others, from competition and to collect from each dealer a specified sum, perhaps a hundred dollars a month. If a dealer refuses to join, his place may be bombed, his drivers slugged, his supplies shut off by control of the wholesalers, and he may even be murdered. It is comparatively cheap to get any one bombed or killed and it is usually quite safe. The inevitable result is that prices go up and the ultimate consumer pays. This kind of activity started in the bootlegging business but quickly spread to other fields. There are now in Chicago 91 such rackets, all but 25 of which are active. The number naturally varies from time to time. There are about 600 of these racketeers and they hold 3,000,000

people in terror. (A list of sixty-five businesses under the control of racketeers is given.)—*Raymond Bellamy.*

5451. HALDANE, J. B. S. Scientific Calvinism. *Harpers Mag.* 159 (953) Oct. 1929: 551-558.—Professor Lange has made a study of the criminal records of identical twins in south Germany. He finds that when one of the pair is a criminal the other is almost sure to be also, and the nature of their crimes is the same. It is only under unusual circumstances that one twin alone is criminal. This is a strong argument for determinism or mechanism and other studies will probably strengthen this position. We can not tell what the effect of establishing this theory would be, but it would probably be beneficial especially on our attitude toward crime.—*Raymond Bellamy.*

5452. JIMÉNEZ DE ASÚA, LUIS. Cinematógrafo y delincuencia. [The movies and delinquency.] *Rev. de Criminol., Psiquiat. y Medic. Legal.* 16 (93) May-Jun. 1929: 377-384.—Earlier studies of the influence of literature and art upon delinquency, especially of the young, began to be extended to the field of the movies soon after 1910. Such studies have been undertaken in the United States and later in most leading countries of the world (bibliography in several languages). The general conclusion is that the movies are widely effective in suggesting crime. Various prophylactics have been attempted, of which public censorship has been most commonly and widely applied, especially in Sweden (1911), Spain (1912), Norway (1913), Poland (1919), Germany (1920), Denmark, Belgium and Luxemburg (1922), Italy (1923), Portugal (1925), the Netherlands (1926), and several states of the United States and provinces of Canada at various dates. Some form of censorship has also been provided for in Great Britain (1909), in Switzerland, France and Austria, although not by the central government. Special censorship of pictures designed for children has been provided for by the Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, and in the United States. More frequently children are prohibited from attending movies, as in Portugal, Belgium, Vienna, London County, Norway, Denmark, etc. Pedro Casabianca has agitated for the international censorship and control of pictures, but the plan is scarcely practicable. The Brussels Congress for the Protection of Childhood (1921) sought to stimulate the production of a more educational type of picture. The only legitimate control over pictures must be in the interests of children and here considerations of hygiene are more important than morals, since it may be doubted if such representations have any marked effect through abnormal suggestion.—*L. L. Bernard.*

5453. LANDA, JOSÉ, et al. La kleptomanía en la ciudad de Buenos Aires. [Kleptomania in the City of Buenos Aires.] *Rev. de Criminol., Psiquiat. y Medic. Legal.* 16 (94) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 410-423.—Paris is the cradle of kleptomania, where the number of cases increased greatly during the great war, obliging the press to carry on a campaign for the diminution of this type of robbery. The robberies were almost exclusively by women and they occurred most frequently on great feast days. Restitutions were made mostly in holy week and at periods of great confessions, and always at the instigations of the priests. Antheaume, who studied these phenomena, came to the conclusion that kleptomania is a fictitious malady and must be explained by reference to other more general neurotic or psychotic conditions which give rise to obsessive impulsions to take particular objects to which the offender has become strongly conditioned. The psychasthenics, those with emotive constitutions, those having sex fetishisms, and the hysterics provide the larger number of cases. Studies in the department store records of Buenos Aires (various cases described and analyzed) gave rise to the

above conclusions and supported the findings of Antheaume. Apparently there is frequently a close connection between endocrine imbalance and so-called kleptomania. The Buenos Aires data, based on many cases, do not reveal a single instance of true kleptomania, even where economic need was not the moving factor.—*L. L. Bernard.*

5454. LOUDET, OSVALDO. *Enrique Ferri y la ciencia penal.* [Enrico Ferri and penal science.] *Rev. de Criminol., Psiquiat. y Medic. Legal.* 16 (92) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 129-136.—Educated by the early positivists, Robert Ardigo, Peter Ellero and Lombroso, in science, law and criminal anthropology, Ferri became the leading representative of the positivist school of criminology in its third or sociological stage of development, as Lombroso was of its first or anthropological stage, and as Garáfalo was of its second or juridical stage. His chief advance beyond the contributions of the earlier positivist schools consisted in his emphasis upon environmental, especially social, causes of delinquency and upon a preventive program of social substitutes for delinquency, whereas Lombroso had emphasized primarily the individual and subjective causes, and, because of his bias in favor of explanations in terms of heredity, had largely neglected the preventive and curative aspects of the subject. Besides his *Criminal Sociology*, the leading representative of the literature of the positive school of criminology, Ferri produced the first inductive monographic study of a particular phase of criminology based on statistical data, a work on *Homicide* (1893, revised ed. 1925). Another work, *Studies in Criminology*, is a collection of essays written throughout his career and constitutes a record of his intellectual history in this field. His *Delinquents in Art* traces the representation of criminal motivation in literature from the Greek dramatists, through Shakespeare, to the realists of the nineteenth century. Ferri had great influence on penal legislation in Italy and the rest of the world. Besides his work as teacher, criminologist, lawyer, and statesman, he was one of the most skillful of modern orators.—*L. L. Bernard.*

5455. MARSHALL, JUSTICE. Capital punishment. *Quart. Rev.* 252 (501) Jul. 1929: 74-84.—A summary of moral, legal and social arguments against the death penalty.—*H. A. Phelps.*

5456. MEZGER, EDMUND. Anlage und Umwelt als Verbrechensursache. [Predisposition and environment as causes of crime.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminallpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 20 (3) Mar. 1929: 141-147.—The question of heredity and environment in the study of crime causation persists. Individual psychology emphasizes the former; sociology, the latter. Recent writing in Germany has been largely of the individual-psychological sort.—*Carl M. Rosenquist.*

5457. NICOTRI, GASPARÉ. Enrico Ferri and criminal sociology. *J. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 20 (2) Aug. 1929: 179-181.—Ferri became an important figure in the field of criminal sociology by his persistent advocacy of the study of the criminal. This emphasis upon the person and his group relationships is the basic contribution of the positivists in criminology.—*H. A. Phelps.*

5458. OWENS, ALBERT A. The behavior-problem boy. *J. Educ. Research.* 20 (3) Oct. 1929: 166-180.—A condensed account of a doctoral dissertation in which a study was made of 1,373 behavior problem boys at one time students in the disciplinary school in Philadelphia. Elaborate information was secured as to causes for sending the boys to the school, previous behavior, physical examination, intellectual and educational status, type of family, social environment and religious affiliations. The post-school careers of 613 boys were analyzed including all leaving the school during the years 1920-1921 and 1921-1922. Truancy was found to be the greatest single charge against the boys—51.5% of all white boys and 41.0% of the Negroes

were so charged. However, the average white boy had committed 2.86 different offenses and the average Negro boy 3.33. Offenses against persons of non-sex nature constituted 24.7% of the number—sex offenses 11.0%. In both of these categories a higher percentage was found among Negroes than among white boys. Nearly 50% of all had had a court record. Physically the boys compared favorably with the general age group. Intellectually, they were below average, the white boys having an I.Q. of 75, the Negroes 80. Most of the homes represented are of a low economic and social status with little incentive to educational achievement. The need for a more effective reorganization of the school to meet the personality problems of these boys is evident. The advisability of making the juvenile court an integral part of the school system is stressed.—*Mabel A. Elliott.*

5459. POPENOË, PAUL. Heredity and behavior. *Eugenics.* 2 (9) Sep. 1929: 3-13.—There are a good many intelligent criminals who deliberately adopt crime as the most profitable career. This type is not caught as often as the dull minded criminal, hence does not as often get into penal statistics. But the majority of criminals either lack intelligence to manage their own affairs, or more frequently are so warped in mind that it is not easy to adapt themselves to normal social life. The criminal defective may fall into crime because (a) he does not know the difference between right and wrong (this type is very rare), of (b) he has not the strength of character to resist evil suggestion or the foresight to recognize remote as compared with immediate consequences. It is not the individual with a mere low IQ who makes the acquaintance of the courts; it is the maladjusted individual with the low IQ; and it is society's business to see that this type is so placed, assisted and supervised as to avoid maladjustment.—*R. E. Baber.*

5460. RAMOS, JUAN P. La defensa social contra el delito. [Society's measures against crime.] *Rev. de Criminol., Psiquiat. y Medic. Legal.* 16 (93) May-Jun. 1929: 273-288.—Modern science finds the causes of crime deep rooted in the pathology of the individual and in abnormal environmental conditions. Despite fixed penalties as deterrents crime increases, recidivism grows, and the average age of criminals is lowered. The classical system of penology has failed. The positivist school of criminology with its emphasis upon the study of the criminal (Lombroso) and the environment (Ferri) and upon the necessity of restraining individuals potentially as well as actually dangerous to society (Garáfalo) offers us a remedy. The first two principles have already been adopted by civilized countries, but the principle of restraint of those whose likelihood of repeating their crimes because of personality defect or unfavorable environment is only beginning adequately to be realized in practice. Argentina has taken the lead in legislating for the retention of dangerous persons under the indeterminate sentence until they can be cured of their dangerousness or until the permanency of their menace is established. Such a scheme, however will not work, however good the laws or wise the judges, unless (1) there is an adequate system of curative and retentive institutions and (2) intelligent and willing cooperation on the part of the public and the state in carrying it out.—*L. L. Bernard.*

5461. TREADWAY, WALTER L. A report of the departmental committee on morphine and heroin addiction to the British Ministry of Health. *Pub. Health Reports.* 44 (33) Aug. 16, 1929: 1995-2000.—A committee composed of Sir Humphry D. Rolleston and eight other prominent British physicians reviewed facts relative to addictions to morphine and heroin. They found that such addiction is rare in England, and attribute the decrease in the use of these narcotics largely to the restrictions imposed by the dangerous drugs acts. Drug

addiction was found to be most common in the great urban centers, among those who handle narcotics for professional or business reasons, and especially among those who are liable to nervous and mental strain. Ease of access is an important factor in the production of addiction, the precipitating causes being previous use of drugs, self-treatment for relief of pain, recourse to drugs in emotional distress, the influence of other addicts, and curiosity. Inherent mental and nervous instability is the most important predisposing cause. The proportion of complete cures of addiction varies from 15 to 20% to 60 or 70%. The highest percentage of cures was reported by practitioners who adopted abrupt withdrawal and institutional care. Certain legal phases and difficulties of the problem of treatment are also reviewed.—*O. D. Duncan.*

5462. UNSIGNED. Prisoners in state and federal prisons and reformatories (1926). *U. S. Bur. Census.* 1929: pp. iii. +139.

5463. WASSERMANN, RUDOLF. 40 Jahre moderne Kriminalpolitik. [Forty years of modern criminal policy.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminopsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 20(4) Apr. 1929: 207-212.—Throughout the 18th century and the first seventy years of the 19th, retaliation was regarded as the object of punishment. Toward the end of the period the discovery of the statistical regularity of crimes led to the belief that crime is a natural phenomenon and that man is but the helpless agent. A saner view than either of these came with the scientific study of criminology begun under the leadership of the *Internationale Kriminalistische Vereinigung*, founded by Franz von Liszt. As a result we have come to regard crime as a social reality to be dealt with as such. We believe that punishment is not the only way to prevent crime, and that the punishment should fit the criminal as well as the crime. These ideas are now embodied in the recently enacted criminal laws of Germany, Norway and Italy. The activities of the *Vereinigung* were much interfered with by the war, but it is to be hoped that they may soon be resumed in normal fashion.—*Carl M. Rosenquist.*

5464. ZURKUHLEN, H. Geschichtliches und statistisches zum problem der Todesstrafe. [The problem of capital punishment viewed historically and statistically.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökonomie u. Stat.* 131(2) Aug. 1929: 255-268.—Despite an increase in population the number condemned to death in France, Germany, and England and Wales has declined somewhat if certain post-war years are excluded. In France and Germany the percentage of condemned who were executed has declined. In the Netherlands, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Austria, and certain Swiss cantons the abolition of capital punishment has exercised no influence upon the number of murders; the rate of persons sentenced has declined. The abrogation of capital punishment entails no danger and ought to be effected. Crime can best be combatted by improving the police system, ameliorating economic circumstances, carefully training youth, elevating the general cultural level, and utilizing eugenic measures to improve the race.—*J. J. Spengler.*

DISEASE AND SANITARY PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 3484, 4870, 4876, 4878, 5323, 5357, 5366, 5368, 5386, 5444, 5544, 5550)

5465. BARNES, MILFORD E. The health problems of the small town as determined by the survey method. *Ohio State Medic. J.* 24(9) Sep. 1928: 704-709.—A survey of the sanitary and health conditions of eighteen towns and one small city of Drake County, Ohio, with a total population of 14,111 (a loss of 12% when compared with the 1920 census) was made in 1927-28. In only 6 of the municipalities are there central water supplies, and in but 4 of these are the plants satisfactory. The remaining municipalities depend upon private

wells of which there are 489 drilled and 566 dug wells. There were 260 babies born during the year but the public health nursing service dealt with but 52 mothers.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

5466. BOSTON COUNCIL OF SOCIAL AGENCIES. Survey of chronic disease in Boston, Mass. 1927. *New England J. Medic.* 199(12) Sep. 20, 1928: 556-574; (13) Sep. 27, 1928: 620-622.—In a survey made by the Council of Social Agencies in Boston, 4,816 chronically ill persons were discovered, a ratio of 1 to each 185 of the population of the city proper. These statistics were collected from hospitals for chronic diseases, social service departments of general hospitals, community health nurses, and case work agencies. Of these patients, 17.7% were under 15 years of age, 7.3% 15-29, 33.6% 30-59, and 41.6% were 60 or over. Heart disease led with one-fifth of the cases, followed by cancer, arthritis, tuberculosis of the bones and joints, and fractures; 2,340 were classed as ambulatory; 1,863 were in hospitals for chronic diseases, and of these 1,103 were public dependents; 1,016 were in their own homes under the care of community health nurses. Leaving out the 325 beds at the Long Island institution, there are 628 beds in the city for chronic patients, and practically all are filled all the time.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

5467. DUFFIELD, THOMAS J. A study of rural school ventilation. *Pub. Health Reports.* 44(40) Oct. 4, 1929: 2383-2410.

5468. EWING, JAMES. Cancer as a public health problem. *Pub. Health Reports.* 44(35) Aug. 30, 1929: 2093-2101.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

5469. GLOVER, J. A. Some observations on nasopharyngeal epidemics in public schools. *Proc. Royal Soc. Medic.* 21(9) Jul. 1928: 1593-1608.—The alleged increase in sickness in public schools is partly apparent, due to increased attention to minor "febricula" and partly real, due to increased influenza prevalence, and to the increased demand for public school education, leading to pressure upon accommodation and especially to overcrowding in dormitories.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

5470. GOLDBERG, JACOB A. Occupation and venereal disease: A study of 5,110 clinic records in New York City. *Hospital Soc. Service.* 20(2) Aug. 1929: 126-136.—The largest number of patients were found in the age groups 20-24 years. A large number of the female patients were married. Certain groups contributed a large proportion of cases, hence it might be of service to attempt to reach such groups with educational propaganda. Tables give age distribution, marital condition, occupational distribution for New York City, and for the remainder of the State.—*Alice L. Berry.*

5471. GRAY, CORA E. Tuberculosis mortality in the original death-registration states: A statistical study of the death rates from 1900 to 1924 and of the influence of certain factors upon them. *Amer. Rev. Tuberculosis.* 18(5) Nov. 1928: 687-710.—This study was undertaken in the hope that a definite causal relationship could be proved between the tuberculosis death rate and some of the factors generally assumed to influence it. Degree of urbanization, the percentage of illiterates in the population, the number of women at work and the proportion of Irish stock were assumed to be fruitful lines for investigation. No definite relation could be proved between these factors and the changes in the tuberculosis death rate. The many factors involved, the nature of the data available, and the complex character of the state as a unit of study probably explain why little causal relation was proved. From this study, however, certain things are clear: (1) the peak death rate in adult life is not, for the area as a whole nor for most of the states, moving toward the older ages. During the 25 years under study, it remains in the 20-29 year group. (2) Although there is a relation in 1900-1924 between the death rate from tuber-

culosis and that from all other causes, there is none in 1900-1904, and there is no relation between the decreases in the two death rates during the years under study. Presumably the factors which now influence the tuberculosis death rate are not those which affect the death rate from other causes. (3) The states with the highest death rates at the beginning of the period have made the greatest decreases, so that the range in the tuberculosis death rate at the end of the period is much less than at the beginning. The death rates from all causes by states and specified age periods exhibit the usual peaks in infancy and old age. In the death rate from tuberculosis of the lungs there occur in 1900-1904, for the ten states as a whole, three peaks,—in infancy, at ages 30-39 and after 70. In 1905-1909 the first two peaks remain the same, but the third peak is very flat. By 1910-1914 the third peak has permanently disappeared. In 1915-1919 the second is very flat and spread over ages 20-49. In the last period the second peak is in the age group 20-29. All three peaks have been greatly lowered, but do not confirm the statement that the peak death rate is moving toward an older age.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

5472. HINSIE, L. E. The influence of general paralysis on the family. *Psychiat. Quart.* 3(1) Jan. 1929: 90-97.—*Paul Popenoe.*

5473. HOPKINS, RALPH and DENNEY, OSWALD E. Leprosy in the United States: A statistical study of seven hundred cases in the national leprosarium. *J. Amer. Medic. Assn.* 92(3) Jan. 19, 1929: 191-197.—The authors made a statistical study of 718 lepers hospitalized in the National Leprosarium, which was originally the Louisiana Leper Home. The study takes in a period of 34 years. Out of the entire number, 503 were natives of the United States and the rest are foreign born. Mexico, China, Greece and the Philippine Islands furnished one-half of the total foreign born lepers. The incidence of leprosy among the Louisiana whites is twice as great as among the Negroes. The disease is predominant in males (72.3%). Leprosy itself is causing only 20% of the deaths among the lepers. In the past 8 years, 28 lepers were discharged and only one relapse has taken place.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

5474. HYMAN, ALBERT S. Sudden heart failure as a public health menace. *Amer. J. Pub. Health.* 19(10) Oct. 1929: 1103-1110.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

5475. KORNS, JOHN H. Tuberculosis in China? A statistical study. *Amer. Rev. Tuberculosis.* 18(3) Sep. 1928: 323-335.—Of 15,431 Chinese in-patients at the Peking Union Medical College Hospital clinical tuberculosis was present in 8%, while of 3,548 non-Chinese only 1.6% were so diagnosed. Of the latter 76% were of the pulmonary type, while only 51% of the Chinese cases were pulmonary. The large number of non-pulmonary cases among the native Chinese is surprising, and suggests less resistance than would be expected in so highly tubercularized a people. Yet the chronicity of the disease argues for definite resistance. A high incidence of tuberculosis among students, who formed 28% of one tuberculosis group (2,836 cases), reflects the indifference shown until very recent years by school authorities towards maintaining and improving student health. Practically the same incidence of infection was found in the Chinese and non-Chinese in this group, but the severity of the disease was (cause of death) 15.2% in the former as compared with 6.7% in the latter.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

5476. KRAUSE, ALLEN K. Tuberculosis and public health. *Amer. Rev. Tuberculosis.* 18(3) Sep. 1928: 271-322.—New York City had in 1900 a tuberculosis mortality 39% higher than that for the U. S. Registration Area. In 1915 that city was still 34% in excess of the nation. In 1920, however, this excess had decreased to only 11% and in 1925, to only 7% over the country.

A similar trend is noted in 50 large cities of over 100,000 population. For the United States as a whole, vital statistics show enormous declines in tuberculosis mortality during the quarter-century. The reduction during that period has been even greater than is indicated by the statistics. In rural regions, the apparent stationary and even increasing tuberculosis mortality rates (New York State) cannot be accepted as fact until allocation as to normal residence has been completed.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

5477. LAWRENCE, BISHOP. Social infection and the community. *New England J. Medic.* 200(3) Jan. 17, 1929: 119-123.—In the year 1926 there were in 46 states 41,377 cases of typhoid fever; in 47 states 93,425 cases of diphtheria; and in 41 states 200,534 cases of syphilis alone. In Massachusetts only communicable diseases have to be reported, but it is estimated that in the cases of the sex diseases only about 15% are reported. In the last ten years in Massachusetts 8,300 cases have been reported. The common notion that these diseases are prevalent only in the slums and among prostitutes is erroneous. The number of innocent victims is large. H. C. Soloman estimates that in the U. S. about 75% of all syphilis in females is in married women, in large part contracted through their husbands. In 554 cases of gonorrhea at the Boston Dispensary 44% were in married women with no probable extra-marital source of infection, and 8% in children. Thus 52% were innocently infected.—*Norman E. Himes.*

5478. LEE, L. H. An analysis of 1,000 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis among insured policy-holders. *Amer. Rev. Tuberculosis.* 19(4) Apr. 1929: 412-413.

5479. McBRIDE, WILLIAM F. The vanishing country doctor. Reflections covering the past thirty years. *J. Indiana State Medic. Assn.* 22(4) Apr. 1929: 159-162.—In the town of Dayton, Indiana, 30 years ago, there were 25 doctors within a radius of 15 miles, while today there are only 8. In the city of Lafayette there has been a similar decrease. There are also various types of cultist practitioners. Two main reasons appear to exist for this condition, the physician and the community. Regarding the former, the matter of compensation of country physicians is below that of city physicians, although overhead expenses are also less and it is probable that real earnings are about the same in both cases. The country physician becomes more uncertain of his ability; he tends to lose interest from lack of professional contact and becomes a laggard, while specialization is hardly open to him except in obstetrics and pediatrics.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

5480. MAXCY, KENNETH F. Endemic typhus of the Southeastern United States. *Pub. Health Reports.* 44(32) Aug. 9, 1929: 1944-1948.

5481. NEISWANDER, BYRON E. and HAYHURST, EMERY R. Recent trends in occupational diseases in Ohio. *Ohio State Medic. J.* 25(1) Jan. 1929: 37-41.—In a statistical study of the occupational diseases reported to the Ohio Department of Health from June 30, 1925, to December 31, 1927, a total of 2,930 reports were listed, of which 2,738 were compensable cases and 192 non-compensable according to the legal schedule adopted. Of other cases, 182 had been reported which could not be classified as occupational in nature. Physicians of the State are becoming better acquainted with occupational diseases and the Reporting Law.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

5482. RABINOWITCH, I. M. Statistics and the mortality rate from diabetes. *Canad. Medic. Assn. J.* 19(4) Oct. 1928: 435-438.

5483. UNSIGNED. Conditions of childbirth in India. *Lancet.* 216(5499) Jan. 19, 1929: 140-141.

MENTAL DISEASE

(See also Entries 5189, 5326, 5525)

5484. HILL, T. R. Juvenile behaviour disorders in epidemic encephalitis. *Lancet.* 216(5515) May 11, 1929: 968-971.

5485. LURIE, LOUIS A. The relation of endocrinopathic states to conduct disorders of children. *Amer. J. Psychiat.* 9(2) Sep. 1929: 285-305.

5486. MANDEL, LEOPOLD. Amaurotic family idiocy. *Proc. Royal Soc. Medic.* 22(5) Mar. 1929: 646.

5487. ORGEL, SAMUEL Z. Influence of physical disorders upon behavior. *Arch. Pediatrics.* 45 Jul. 1928: 402-409.

5488. RAVEN, ALICE. Murder and suicide as marks of an abnormal mind. *Sociol. Rev.* 21(4) Oct. 1929: 315-333.—The increase of murders and suicides is one of the most disturbing features of present day social life. These anti-social acts are doubtless the outcome of an abnormal state of mind. Suicide results from an over-ripe tendency toward introspection. Owing to extreme temperamental introversion which lies at the root of abnormal mentality the "weakened attitude" toward life becomes characteristic of an anti-social type of person and becomes dangerous, as the introversion increases, so the power of adjustment fails. Suicide may often be interpreted as an act of self-sacrifice in order to gain the attention of another who cannot be repudiated. The detrimental effect of an obsessive image on the mind of an abnormally introverted person is more clearly seen in murder than in suicide. Here it represents a passion of fear or jealousy, and is perhaps more generally the "sister-image" than the "mother-image," the former being the more dangerous as the similarity in age gives it more of a sex meaning. In either case it differs from a true sex image in demanding from the individual no working adjustment to reality. Since the extreme introvert type tends to look upon the persons or things in his own immediate environment as projections of his own personality and to invest them with the intense emotions of the inner "ego" drama, there is constant danger in such cases of anti-social manifestations.—O. D. Duncan.

5489. SCHÖNFELD, ARTUR. Konstitution und Psychose. [Constitution and psychosis.] *Allg. Z. f. Psychiat.* 91(1-3) Aug. 1929: 182-205.

5490. WERTHAM, F. I. A group of benign chronic psychoses: prolonged manic excitements. With a statistical study of age, duration and frequency in 2,000 manic attacks. *Amer. J. Psychiat.* 9(1) Jul. 1929: 17-78.

SOCIAL ADJUSTMENTS AND SOCIAL AGENCIES

CASE WORK WITH INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES

(See also Entries 3471, 5185, 5186, 5497, 5501, 5504, 5542)

5491. BECKELY, HELEN. Social work in outpatient operation. *Bull. Amer. Hospital Assn.* 3(6) Jun. 1929: 441-444.

5492. PARKER, IDA R. The interdependence of the doctor and social worker in legal adoption. *New England J. Medic.* 200(17) Apr. 26, 1929: 883-886.—There is great need for cooperation between doctors, lawyers and social workers in the matter of adoption, which has heretofore been done quite haphazardly and

without particular reference to the suitability of the child and home to each other. As yet no adequate figures are available to show the proportion of successful and unsuccessful adoptions. Massachusetts in 1851 passed the first adoption law in the U. S. The size of the problem makes it significant. There are at present some quarter of a million children under the guardianship of private and public child-caring agencies in the U. S. Approximately 50,000 illegitimate children are born here annually, and a large number of these are available for adoption. The author finished in 1927 a study of adoptions in Massachusetts, which showed there are more than 1,000 individuals in that State being adopted each year. As the basis of the study 810 cases were used, of which 60% approx. were illegitimate, 37% legitimate, 2% of undetermined legitimacy. Twenty-six per cent of the illegitimate and 10% of the legitimate adoptions were of children under one year. Two-thirds of all adoptions were executed without the assistance of a social agency. This shows that "a large amount of social diagnosis and social surgery is being done by those who do not qualify as social practitioners." "The outstanding conclusion from my research is the great need of thorough investigation of the social facts which bear upon every adoption petition filed." The author also discusses the general legal and social significance of adoption.—Norman E. Himes.

5493. STARR, ANNA SPIESMAN. Problems in child placing. *Psychol. Clinic.* 18(5) Oct. 1929: 147-155.—The placement of dependent children, whether delinquent or not, is a fundamental and integral part of any social program. Child placing agencies of today realize the results of older hit-or-miss methods of placing children in this or that available home. Early family or environmental conditions and attitudes are to be considered in the same proportions as physical needs. The same is true of the mental, emotional, and social development of the child, and the interaction of these factors at the time he is brought undersupervision. In illustration of these ideas, case study reports with graphic representations of the analysis made in these cases are given.—O. D. Duncan.

COMMUNITY WORK—SOCIAL WORK WITH GROUPS

(See also Entries 4864, 5461)

5494. STRUBE, DR. Der neuzeitliche Strafvollzug im Lichte der Satzungen des Berliner Vereins zur Besserung der Strafgefangenen. [Modern methods of punishment in the light of the objectives of the Berlin Society for the Aid of Convicts.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminopsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 20(2) Feb. 1929: 65-75.—A consideration of punishment as now administered in Germany reveals much improvement in the direction urged by the Berlin Society for the Aid of Convicts in its statement of purposes made when the Society was founded a hundred years ago. The convict is now carefully studied by experts with the object of determining the nature of his personality and learning the cause of his delinquency in order that proper treatment may be provided. Legal aid before and during the trial, as well as economic assistance after the end of the prison term are supplied to convicts. While in prison they are segregated into groups according to age, sex and, to some extent, according to the nature of the crime committed. Religious services have been generally instituted in prisons. The teaching of trades has lagged somewhat, because of the growth of large factories in prisons, which utilize much unskilled labor. Instruction in the elementary school branches is part of the regular prison program.—Carl M. Rosenquist.

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

(See also Entries 3537, 5187, 5198, 5418, 5492, 5493,
5507, 5523)

5495. AUCUY, MARC. *La crise du logement.* [The housing crisis.] *Rev. d'Econ. Pol.* 43(3) May-Jun. 1929: 933-954.—The Loucheur Law provides for a five-year construction program involving a total expenditure of more than 11,000,000,000 francs for the benefit of the poorer classes of France. Part of this amount is granted by the Government as direct subsidies, but the major portion of the proposed expenditures is to be advanced in the form of long-term loans at nominal interest rates. The government loans, together with subsidies, may comprise as much as 90% of the cost of a project. If carried out in full, the program will result in a gain of 260,000 new dwellings by the end of 1934. However, the limitations imposed by the law defeat its purpose. For instance, to come within its provisions, a three-room apartment in Paris must not exceed a total cost of 39,300 francs (about \$1,572) and cannot rent for more than 1,572 francs (about \$63) per annum. Under existing construction costs and land prices these figures are almost impossible.—*Maurice Leuen*.

5496. BRADWAY, JOHN S. *The social workers of Philadelphia versus the Dead Hand: A review of the Ellis College Case.* *Soc. Service Rev.* 3(3) Sep. 1929: 422-447.

5497. BRAUNGARD, MARION. Clinical field work in social service as presented in the psychological clinic at the University of Pennsylvania, by E. B. Twitmeyer, Ph.D. *Psychol. Clinic.* 18(5) Oct. 1929: 133-146.—This article describes one of the courses which has been designated as Clinical Field Work in Social Service in the psychological clinic of the University of Pennsylvania. The course gives training in field work in hospital service combined with individual investigation of an organization, movement or topic pertinent to social welfare, and is supplemented by a weekly seminar in which students compare experiences, report investigations, express attitudes and confess difficulties and prejudices. The course does not pretend to develop any special technique for social work. It aims rather to provide an opportunity for testing the strength and worth of students' theories and attitudes before they have left the class room. They must do from three to nine hours of field work and must take the course for an entire year. Numerous social agencies and social workers in Philadelphia lend their cooperation.—*O. D. Duncan*.

5498. LOWELL, ESTHER. *Housing for Negro employees, United States Steel Corporation.* *Opportunity.* 7(8) Aug. 1929: 247-249.—*E. L. Clarke*.

5499. UNSIGNED. Cost of constructing and operating public recreation facilities. *Playground & Recreation.* 23(5) Aug. 1929: 271-354.—An analysis of selected facilities in 60 American cities.—*Alice L. Berry*.

5500. UNSIGNED. County and state welfare work in New Jersey. *State of New Jersey, Dept. Inst. & Agencies, Publ. #17.* Jun. 1929: pp. 43.

SOCIAL LEGISLATION

(See also Entries 4740, 4749, 4752, 4827, 4876, 4883, 5039, 5049, 5092, 5186, 5190, 5191, 5194, 5196, 5197, 5199, 5200, 5202, 5343, 5403, 5455, 5481, 5492, 5495)

5501. JENSEN, O. *Morspensjoner i Norge.* [Mothers' pensions in Norway.] *Socialt Arbeid.* 3(7) 1929: 234-238.—An account of mothers' pensions in

Oslo, which provide, under certain conditions required by the municipality, such economic support for the mother that she can devote herself to her home and the upbringing of her children.—*Inst. Econ. & Hist., Copenhagen*.

5502. SEMACHKO, N. Social insurance in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. *Internat. Conf. Soc. Work, Paris.* Jul. 1928: pp. 9.—The Soviet system assumes that the State is responsible for the care of the needy and that any worker in need has the right to such care. Relief is of three types; (1) pensions, (2) institutional care, (3) reeducation through vocational schools. In addition to the ordinary groups eligible by law to state relief, the USSR grants relief to persons whose incomes are reduced through necessary change in profession. Furthermore, the parent or relative who cares for a child of less than eight years is considered incapable of gaining a livelihood by outside work and hence if in need is eligible for relief. There are other indirect forms of relief. The disabled are exempt from many taxes and are granted free licenses for business operation for which pay licenses are ordinarily required. Cooperative Associations of the Disabled (able bodied may constitute 25% of the membership in order that the able bodied may do whatever the disabled cannot do) working in both industry and trade, being free from tax, constitute another means of relief. Peasant Mutual Aid Societies aimed at developing initiative in poor peasants which will lead them to defend themselves against exploitation by rich peasants constitute still another form of relief. They own many agricultural implements for the benefit of their members, secure exemptions from taxes, arrange agricultural credits and disburse relief. In all these fields relief both direct and indirect is rapidly increasing.—*P. C. Salsberry and A. F. Fenlon*.

5503. UNSIGNED. Mothers' pension legislation as of January 1, 1929: *Monthly Labour Rev.* 29(4) Oct. 1929: 84-93.—The first state-wide Mothers' Aid Legislation was passed in 1911 and the first state to legalize such assistance was Illinois. Previous to that time, the idea had been recognized, however, and carried out locally here and there in different ways. This aid is called sometimes, Mothers' Compensation or Pension or Allowance, Childrens' Aid Fund or Aid for Dependent Children. "By January 1929, laws authorizing assistance from public funds for dependent children in their own homes had been adopted by 44 states, the District of Columbia, Alaska, and Hawaii. Alabama, New Mexico and South Carolina were the only states" not so providing in any way. This assistance is sometimes specified definitely, ranging from ten or fifteen dollars a month for one child to not more than fifty dollars for a family, except in emergencies, as in Kansas. In some states it is all left to the juvenile or probate courts and sometimes even to the county commissioners. Usually the administration of this aid is in the hands of the probate court, and the state board of welfare, together with some local board or official. The usual procedure is an investigation of all conditions with a complete record kept and money or supplies provided as seems best, up to the age of sixteen. Usually where the father is living and well or where the family owns property assistance is withheld.—*Helen Edwards*.

5504. VERCROYSE, F. Rapport sur les travaux de la Commission Technique de la "Politique de Protection de la Famille." [Report of the work of the Technical Committee on Protection of the Family.] *Avenir du Travail.* 6(1-3) Aug. 1929: 1-35.—The technical committee on family protection of the International Association for Social Progress at Basle, Switzerland, has submitted to a general assembly of national groups at Geneva in 1929 certain resolutions. The committee appointed at the conference in Vienna in 1927, consid-

ers the actual economic status of the great mass of the population as insufficient. It pledges itself to work for a general and sufficient increase of wages. It recognizes for its consideration two measures which may effectively contribute to the protection of the family, first the different kinds of social insurance in force (sickness, accident, invalidity, old age, death and unemployment) and second, certain other and diverse social institutions designed to bring economic relief to the family. These institutions include social service in maternity care, in protection of infancy and in education. The committee takes into consideration programs for providing houses for workers, fiscal exemptions of certain groups of taxpayers, benefits conferred upon workers in public service and contributions to families by private industry in allowances, in compensation and in insurance. The committee recommends that the government encourage the growth of family allowances and compensation funds of private industry, and further recommends the institution of family social insurance especially destined to compensate for family expenses.—*Agnes M. H. Byrnes.*

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR SPECIAL GROUPS

(See also Entries 4049, 5458, 5462, 5464, 5473, 5494, 5517, 5524, 5525)

5505. ARENAZA, CARLOS de. Establecimientos para detención de menores; "Remand Home." [Establishments for the detention of minors; "Remand Homes."] *Rev. de Criminol., Psiquiat., y Medic. Legal.* 16 (93) May-Jun. 1929: 289-305.—A description of English remand homes, including regulations and methods of supervision.—*L. L. Bernard.*

5506. BUTLER, AMOS W. Prisoners and prisons. *Indiana Bull. Charities & Correction.* (175) Oct. 1929: 377-429.—Although the Federal Government began the operation of Federal prisons in 1896, prison work is limited to the maintenance of three prisons, two reformatories, two training schools for juveniles, and a section in St. Elizabeth Hospital (Wash., D.C.) for the insane. Prior to 1896, Federal prisoners were committed to prisons or other institutions controlled by the various states. Overcrowding in these institutions gave rise to almost universal dissatisfaction with this practice resulting in the establishment of Federal prisons. Federal prisons are open to two criticisms: they are not operated efficiently by contrast with prisons under the Army and Navy; they have never been able to take care of the increasing volume of Federal prisoners, a condition which is steadily becoming more serious. Conditions to be deplored are overcrowding, unemployment, poor discipline, unsatisfactory living conditions, ineffective parole service, the size of prisons (preventing individualization), and their organization under the prosecuting department of the Government. In view of the increasing number of Federal prisoners, the following recommendations are suggested: (1) the Government should provide for all of its own prisoners, (2) the population of Federal prisons should be reduced; no institution should house more than 500 prisoners; (3) special examinations should be used to classify prisoners both for the special treatment of mental and drug patients, and for short term prisoners; (4) steady employment in all prisons; (5) indeterminate sentence, probation, and parole should be used more extensively; (6) crime commissions, state bureaus of criminal statistics and other research organizations should be encouraged.—*H. A. Phelps.*

5507. FRANKEL, EMIL. A co-operative system of statistical reporting. *Bull. Amer. Hospital Assn.* 3 (4) Apr. 1929: 211-215.—The Department of Insti-

tutions and Agencies of the State of New Jersey suggested the establishment of a hospital information service as a cooperative enterprise between the general hospitals, the Hospital Association and the Department, in order to analyze services rendered by the hospitals, to help in the establishment of a uniform accounting system, in improving social service, in bringing out the facts regarding out-patient service, in securing information regarding convalescent needs, and to act as a statistical clearing house for hospitals. A recent state-wide hospital study based upon the patient's ability to pay was made by the Department in which it was shown that the average rate of occupancy of all hospitals was a little over 70%, that 37% of the patients admitted were private and semi-private, and 63% ward patients; that 32% of the total patient day care was rendered to private and semi-private patients, and 68% to ward patients; that the average rate of hospital stay was 9.8 days, 9.1 for private and semi-private, and 10.3 for ward patients; that the cost per capita per day was \$4.43. The amount of receipts from patients covered 71% of the current operating expenses.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

5508. HAAS, LOUIS J. An occupational-therapy building constructed in units. *Mental Hygiene.* 13 (4) Oct. 1929: 825-838.

5509. HAAS, LOUIS J. Unit construction of an occupational therapy building. *Occupational Therapy & Rehabilitation.* 8 (4) Aug. 1929: 265-279.

5510. KREBS, ALBERT. Die Selbstverwaltung Gefangener in der Strafanstalt. [Self-government among prisoners in penal institutions.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminopsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 20 (3) Mar. 1929: 152-164.—Self-government among prisoners under the system described requires three conditions for its successful operation: a pledge to maintain the privileges and abide by the rules; the election of a leader to serve as a bond between the authorities and the prisoners; the election of a committee of prisoners to aid the leader. The system has worked only in the highest of the three grades into which the convicts are classified. The prisoners in this group were mostly from the proletariat, but all had finished the common school. They were given privileges and opportunities of various sorts, such as choice of occupation, further education, and unguarded walking tours. They did not abuse the confidence placed in them.—*Carl M. Rosengquist.*

5511. SHANAHAN, WILLIAM T. History of the development of special institutions for epileptics in the United States. *Psychiat. Quart.* 2 (4) Oct. 1928: 422-434.—Blackwell's Island in 1873 made special provision for epileptics. Through the activities of the State Charities Aid Assn. and State Commission in Lunacy, New York State in 1894 purchased the Shaker Colony for \$115,000 renaming it Craig Colony. Since its opening, 4,289 males and 3,061 females have been admitted. The Ohio Hospital for Epileptics, opened in 1893 at Gallipolis, was the first of its kind. At present over 2,000 patients are in residence. The Monson State Hospital was established in 1895 at Palmer, Massachusetts under the supervision of Dr. Owen Copp. The two last mentioned institutions have laboratories for carrying on investigations in the problem of epilepsy. In 1896 a special village for epileptics known as Skillman was established in New Jersey. Through the efforts of the National Assn. for the Study of Epilepsy, many states have made provision for the care of these cases apart from the feeble-minded or insane. Following the states already mentioned in establishing institutions for epileptics came Texas, Indiana, Kansas and Michigan. In the remaining states and a few of the above, epileptics are placed in institutions caring for the insane or mentally defective, or both. Missouri cares for its epileptics at Marshall where it also provides for the feeble-minded. The state institution for epileptics

in Pennsylvania is at Selinsgrove. Minnesota has just recently established a similar hospital. The purpose of these special institutions was to allow for regularity of life, reasonable discipline, simple diet, suitable occupation, hygiene and school facilities.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

5512. UNSIGNED. Administration and conditions of old people's homes. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 29(1) Jul. 1929: 1-21.—The Bureau of Labor Statistics made a study through questionnaires of 1,307 homes for the aged in the United States. A supplementary study of 151 of these homes through personal visits by agents is reported in this article. All the homes in Maryland and Connecticut and the eastern half of Pennsylvania were covered, and four homes in New York and four in other states were visited. Of the 151 homes, 74 are religious, 52 were private and 13 fraternal. Only two state homes were visited. The usual wide range of conditions was found, with very good buildings, well-furnished and homelike at one end and dilapidated buildings and tyrannical matrons at the other. The matrons were found on the whole to be a fine type of women. On the other hand, where the matron was coarse and vulgar the inmates were absolutely in her power. The poorly furnished home with a good matron was much better than a more elaborate home with an undesirable matron. One great difficulty was occupations for the old people. Home after home was visited in which they "were doing nothing at all, not even talking, just looking blankly ahead."—*A. Epstein.*

5513. UNSIGNED. Directory of homes for the aged in the United States. *U. S. Bur. Labor Stat., Bull.* #505, 1929: pp. 75.

5514. UNSIGNED. Homes for aged colored persons. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 29(2) Aug. 1929: 10-14.—The study of homes for the aged made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics included 33 homes for colored people only. Most of the homes were small, 24 of them caring for less than 25 people. Ten of them were religious, two fraternal and seventeen managed by private groups. All but eight homes required admission fees. In three cases it was less than \$100. In four cases it was \$500. The usual admission age was 60 or 65 years. In two houses it was 50. Nine homes for colored people were visited by agents. Generally they did not equal those for whites but the poorest homes for white people were no better than those for the colored. Generally the homes were found to be comfortable and homelike. The atmosphere of the homes visited was remarkably good in most cases and the residents seemed happy and well cared for. All the homes had a colored matron but one.—*A. Epstein.*

MENTAL HYGIENE

(See also Entries 5417, 5497, 5526)

5515. BLACKMAN, EARL A. Mental hygiene clinic in the church. *Relig. Educ.* 24(7) Sep. 1929: 636-639.—Under the direction of a nerve specialist, a clinic was opened in a Kansas City church for two hours each day. A physical examination and interview by the physician were given, after which the person was referred to the proper source for assistance. At present the clinic is being handled entirely by the church staff.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

5516. CLARK, L. PIERCE. The psychoanalytic institute and the problem of lay analysts. *J. Nervous & Mental Disease.* 70(2) Aug. 1929: 141-154.—Every psychoanalyst should consider the training and supervision of a few lay analysts. Not enough medically trained men are entering the field. The neurologists tend to overemphasize the organic. The advance of psychoanalysis as a science may come from the lay analysts, since the opposition has come chiefly from the medically trained. We need institutes for training

both lay and medical analysts such as are found in Berlin, Vienna, and London. The different plans of instruction are outlined. Lacking these, the apprentice plan of training is necessary. The Psychoanalytic Institute (Stamford) provides analytic assistants for both interne and private work. Its methods are described.—*Alice L. Berry.*

5517. DOLL, EDGAR A. Community control of the feeble-minded. *J. Psycho-Asthenics.* 34 Jun. 1929: 161-175.—A comprehensive program for more adequate control of the feeble-minded must take into account the different social types which may be classified tentatively as follows. (1) Helpless low-grades—idiots and imbeciles who require permanent assistance in the simplest affairs of life. (2) Unadjusted high-grades—high grade imbeciles and morons who do not learn to conform to the minimum conduct standards of the community in which they reside. (3) Physically handicapped high-grades. (4) Well adjusted high-grades—those who have good attitudes and stable habits and thus present reasonable prospects of successful social adaptation after special training. (5) Well adjusted older high-grades. These need supervision rather than institutional care. (6) Aged high-grades. These should comprise a special group in the poor houses. (6) Clinical types—the more or less remediable clinical varieties of mental deficiency. These should receive institutional hospitalization. (8) Psychiatric types—the epileptic, psychopathic, and otherwise mentally disordered. There are best cared for in special institutions for the psychopathic feeble-minded and the defective delinquent. Institutions should care for those who are low-grade, unadjusted, physically handicapped, economically or environmentally handicapped at home, pathologically handicapped and difficult to care for, or psychopathic. Eugenic sterilization should be practiced as far as is feasible in view of the many legal, social, religious, and diagnostic difficulties. There should be special classes in the community for the non-institutional types, permanent institutional parole, and community mental clinics for the early diagnosis and classification of referred cases. Permanent institutional care for all the feeble-minded should not be the principal goal.—*Irene Barnes.*

5518. ELLIOTT, HARRISON S. Mental hygiene and religious education. *Relig. Educ.* 24(7) Sep. 1929: 616-618.—The traditional attitude of religion has been that wrong-doing was deliberate and could be prevented by repentance and a "change of heart." Mental hygiene assumes that bad conduct is a symptom of unsatisfactory environment and training. Instead of punishing (the procedure of the courts) or of ostracizing (the procedure of the churches), the mental hygienist attempts to discover why there is bad conduct.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

5519. EMERY, E. VAN NORMAN. Co-operation between clergyman, psychiatrist, and social worker. *Relig. Educ.* 24(7) Sep. 1929: 624-630.—Problems of child training and family discord, formerly handled almost entirely by clergymen, are now handled more and more by special agencies such as the nursery school, welfare center, and clinic. There is also a tendency for clergymen to adopt some of the methods of the psychiatrist and apply them in his work. The clergyman occupies a strategic position since he has the confidence of his parishioners and since many persons in times of trouble turn to religion for solace. The clergymen can help these persons and cooperate with the psychiatrist.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

5520. GUIRAUD, P. and MINKOWSKI, E. La psiquiatría en 1928. [Psychiatry in 1928.] *Rev. de Criminol., Psiquiat., y Medic. Legal.* 16(92) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 213-228.—(Leading contributions. Bibliography.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

5521. HARRINGTON, ARTHUR H. Progress in psychiatry in the last twenty-five years. *Rhode Island Medic. J.* 11(8) Aug. 1928: 125-130.

5522. PIKE, HORACE VICTOR. An obligation of the public school to the mental defective. *J. Psycho-Asthenics*. 34 Jun. 1929: 140-148.—Compulsory public education implies the obligation of the school to secure the maximum development of the assets and to minimize the handicaps and liabilities of the individual child. The problem of the mental defective in the last analysis reduces itself to economic and vocational considerations; the three R's are of minor importance. Attempts to make them do work of which they are incapable results in discouragement and consequent danger of delinquency. The larger proportion of these individuals are not delinquent because they are feeble-minded *per se*, but because wholesome personal habits, a career motive, and practical vocational skill have not been supplied. The public school should legally have but two alternatives: first, to provide the necessary equipment and instructors for segregated vocational training in the school; second, to allow the individual, upon the recommendation of a psychiatrist, to leave school and be placed under practical vocational guidance at the hands of responsible citizens of the community. Cases are given illustrating the success of the latter alternative.—*Irene Barnes*.

5523. ROGERS, EDWARD BRUCE. Mental hygiene as a community welfare project. *Hospital Soc. Service*. 20(3) Sep. 1929: 200-208.—*Alice L. Berry*.

5524. UNIKER, T. E. The organization of the first psychoanalytic sanatorium in America. *Medic. J. & Rec.* 129(6) Mar. 20, 1929: 349-352.—The sanatorium is a private one at Stamford, Connecticut. The staff consists of four analysts who review weekly in conference the analyzed material, publishing monographs of their results. From October, 1926 to July, 1927 they published *The Archives of Psychoanalysis*, but had to discontinue it because of lack of time. The sanatorium handles mostly cases of neuroses. It also attempts during periods of comparatively good health in the patients, analytic approach to such constitutional disorders as manic-depression, dementia praecox, epilepsy, and drug addiction. It further purposes investigation into the extension of psychoanalytic measures to actual organic disease such as palsies, epileptic seizures of hemiplegic origin, tics, and so on. The institute further accepts pupils for training. It believes that the entire staff should be psychoanalysts, including nurses, and that neglect to provide this is responsible for unsatisfactory results of psychoanalysis in institutions where but one or two members of the staff are psychoanalysts.—*Emily Hickman*.

5525. WIERSMA, D. De Behandeling van Psychopathen in Denemarken. [Treatment of psychopaths in Denmark.] *Mensch en Maatschappij*. 5(2) Mar. 1929: 102-111.—Danish law applies the principle that irresponsible psychopaths should not be punished for the crimes they commit, but that society should be protected against them, and that they should be confined. A guardian is appointed, in some cases a relative of the patient, but as a rule a member of some philanthropic society, to look after the interests of the patient during the period of his confinement. The guardian has the right to demand a review of his ward's case. There are at present five asylums in Denmark; the author describes and discusses the methods of each of them in detail.—*Frans M. Olbrechts*.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES

(See also Entries 4742, 4872, 4877, 4880, 4885, 5186, 5399, 5466, 5473, 5479, 5491, 5507, 5511, 5552)

5526. ABBOTT, GRACE. The promotion of the welfare and hygiene of maternity and infancy. *U. S.*

Children's Bur., Publ. #194. 1929: pp. 180.—A report of the activities and progress of the states accepting the provisions of the Sheppard-Towner Act for the year 1928 with charts and detailed reports state by state.—*L. A. Merrill*.

5527. BADUEL, C. Il concorso della Croce Rossa italiana nella lotta contro la malaria nella provincia di Roma. [The work of the Italian Red Cross in fighting malaria in the province of Rome.] *Capitolium*. 5(6) Jul. 1929: 362-370.—*E. Ruffini Avondo*.

5528. BALCH, FRANKLIN G.; BIGELOW, GEORGE H. and GREENOUGH, ROBERT B. Results of the Massachusetts cancer campaign. *New England J. Medic.* 199(9) Aug. 30, 1928: 430-434.—*E. R. Hayhurst*.

5529. BURKE, ALICE M. B. Report of Pathology Department of the School of Tropical Medicine. *Porto Rico J. Pub. Health & Tropical Medic.* (5) Sep. 1929: 48-53.—*E. R. Hayhurst*.

5530. CLARK, OSCAR. Seis meses de Higiene Escolar. [Six months of school hygiene in Rio de Janeiro.] *Bol. de la Inst. Internacional Amer. de Protección á Infancia*. 3(1) Jul. 1929: 38-72.—Medical school hygiene was organized in May, 1928 in the federal district (including Rio de Janeiro). The staff of 3 school physicians held meetings to organize their work, visited their districts, listed the pupils needing attention, organized a corps of helpers who visited 3,049 schools, examined 16,241 pupils, and selected 4,385 for special examination. Thirty cooperating (free service) dentists were secured and in the period from Sep. to Dec., 1928, they made 16,960 examinations, 5,829 extractions, 14,332 constructive operations, 3,062 preparatory operations, and 7,788 other treatments. For 1929 the program is the establishment of definite treatment centers or clinics, and health centers where lectures and demonstrations, already begun, can be given effectively to the public. Also courses for the training of nurses have been initiated. (Tables and summaries showing work done and duties of doctors and nurses.)—*L. L. Bernard*.

5531. FITZGERALD, LAVERNE H. Nursing in Yellowstone Park. *Pub. Health Nurse*. 21(8) Aug. 1929: 410-412.—*E. R. Hayhurst*.

5532. GARDNER, MARY S. Report of the Committee on Public Health Nursing. *Pub. Health Nurse*. 21(10) Oct., 1929: 540.—Starting with one nurse paid to do visiting nursing in 1859 by Mr. William Rathbone, in Liverpool, England, public health nursing has expanded into many avenues of service. At present the number of public health nurses is over 1,200 in the Netherlands, 10,000 in Great Britain, and 12,000 in the United States.—*E. R. Hayhurst*.

5533. GLEHN, ALFRED, de and MUTTERER. Rapport sur le Dispensaire antituberculeux de Mulhouse. [Report on the anti-tuberculosis dispensary at Mulhouse.] *Bull. de la Soc. Indus. de Mulhouse*. 95(4) Apr. 1929: 280-293.

5534. HOBDAY, SADIE STEWART. How the Negro health center in Tulsa came to be built. *Pub. Health Nurse*. 21(10) Oct. 1929: 526-528.—*E. R. Hayhurst*.

5535. HOWLAND, JOSEPH B. and CLAY, CHARLES L. The out-patient department. *Bull. Amer. Hospital Assn.* 3(4) Apr. 1929: 179-188.

5536. KAISER, BEATRICE. Selective economic basis for out-patient service. *Bull. Amer. Coll. Surgeons*. 13(1) Jan. 1929: 23-29.—Admission of applicants for Out-Patient Department service at Harper Hospital, Detroit, involves a three-fold procedure: (1) the collection of accurate identifying data; (2) statement of all financial resources; (3) ascertaining of obligations and responsibilities. Patients are divided into 4 groups according to income and ability to pay for service rendered: Class I, slightly above the mini-

mum budget; Class II, sufficient to cover the minimum budget; Class III, slightly below the budget; and Class IV, beneficiaries of relief-giving agencies. Fees are charged accordingly. Investigation has shown that less than two per cent of those registering in clinics did not belong there. Medical service to this group of patients safeguarded by definite standards of admission can have no adverse effect on the finances of the medical profession.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

5537. MORQUIO, LUIS. *La higiene escolar en América.* [School hygiene in America.] *Bol. de la Inst. Internac. Amer. de Protección á Infancia.* 3(1) Jul. 1929: 5-16.—Imitation of European models. Summary of work done in Cuba, Chile, Peru, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Argentina.—*L. L. Bernard.*

5538. OLIVIERI, ENRIQUE M. *La evolución de los servicios médicos escolares de Buenos Aires en estos últimos años. Su organización actual.* [Recent development of school medical service in Buenos Aires. Present organization.] *Bol. de la Inst. Internac. Amer. de Protección á Infancia.* 3(1) Jul. 1929: 17-37.—The work began in 1886 under the direction of Dr. Valdez, who was able to do little more than study the methods used in Europe and establish free milk for undernourished children and give advice for treatment to parents. Until 1924 the School Medical Board, a bureau of the Council of Education, lacked adequate quarters, powers, staff, and materials. Beginning with this year it secured funds, quarters, powers, and gradually a staff of 38 doctors, 4 dental inspectors, 16 assistant dentists, 2 assistant chemists, 75 visiting nurses, and 1 specialist in mental defect. It now has 2 laboratories for food analysis, an X-ray clinic, clinics for eye, ear, throat, teeth, nutrition, and nerve, skin, mental, and women's diseases. There are 22 district medical clinics, 20 dental clinics, 6 open air schools, 6 school canteens for feeding undernourished children, and 3 colonies for vacations. (Extensive tables and lists showing the administrative organization, statistics by units, and schedules of duties of doctors and school nurses.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

5539. PECORI, G. *L'opera profilattica dei medici specialisti nelle scuole elementari del Governatorato.* [The prophylactic work of medical specialists in the elementary schools of Rome.] *Capitolium.* 5(6) Jul. 1929: 371-377.—*E. Rufini Avondo.*

5540. RAIMONDI, ALEJANDRO A. *La lucha contra la tuberculosis en Argentina.* [The campaign against tuberculosis in Argentina.] *Bol. d. Museo Soc. Argentino.* 17(87) Sep. 1929: 428-430.—Some aspects of the work of the Association for the prevention and cure of tuberculosis in Argentina, with statistics of work done.—*L. L. Bernard.*

5541. RANSOM, JOHN E. *Some essentials of good out-patient service.* *Bull. Amer. Hospital Assn.* 3(4) Apr. 1929: 203-210.

5542. ROBINSON, VIRGINIA. *Application of the principles of social case work to public health nursing.* *Pub. Health Nurse.* 21(10) Oct. 1929: 515-518.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

5543. SCHIAFFINO, RAFAEL. *Organización médica-escolar en el Uruguay.* [School medical organization in Uruguay.] *Bol. de la Inst. Internacional Amer. de Protección á Infancia.* 3(1) Jul. 1929: 99-124.—The work of the School Medical Board from 1908 to 1919 was largely that of analysis of the situation. There were only 4 doctors. In 1919 clinics were started and in 1928, 12 visiting nurses were added, and the work became thoroughly practical. There are now 13 medical inspectors, each in charge of 4,000 children and a nurse. Each of the twelve visiting nurses has charge of 4 or 5 schools. About one-third of the school population is now served. There are 7 dentists with 5 clinics. There are also eye, skin, ear-throat, lung, X-ray, and nutrition clinics; 2 open air and 1 seaside schools, 8

classes for backward children, 8 orthopedic classes; 10 luncheon rooms, free milk (to amount of \$200,000); school vacation camps; 2 deaf and dumb institutes for 50 children each. Out of a total of 50,000, 23,609 children in Montevideo were examined in 1928. Private schools, including two using the Decerly method, are under the supervision of the Board. Outside of Montevideo there are 1,000 schools, and these have no medical service, except such as public doctors can provide. The nurses give special health instruction. There is a lack of unity in the work of social hygiene and insufficient cooperation between the schools and the sanitary authorities of the country. (Statistics of work done. Statement of future needs.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

5544. STEWART, DAVID A. *Anti-tuberculosis measures in rural districts.* *Canad. Medic. Assn. J.* 19(6) Dec. 1928: 669-674.—The author, medical superintendent of the Manitoba Sanatorium, details the methods, principles and results of anti-tuberculosis measures in the province of Manitoba. He notes that the best anti-tuberculosis measures discovered for rural districts are unlimited sanatorium beds, stationary and traveling sanatorium clinics, and sanatorium teaching (patients, the general public, doctors, nurses and medical students). In such clinics, with the Manitoba Sanatorium itself as an all-the-year-round diagnostic centre, about 3,500 persons, mostly contacts and suspects, were examined—about 1 in 100 of the rural population of the province. In similar groups, the definitely tuberculous are 1 in 8, the actively tuberculous 1 in 24, and the definitely suspected 1 in 9. Further, besides findings relative to tuberculosis, 11% had septic infection of the lower respiratory tract, 28% had bad teeth and gums, 25% septic tonsils.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

5545. THOMALLA, CURT. *The development of the medical film and of those dealing with hygiene and general culture in Germany.* *Internat. Rev. Educ. Cinematog.* 1(4) Oct. 1929: 440-454.—The lifting of censorship in 1918 was accompanied by the production of many sensational pseudo-scientific films, particularly relating to sexual interests. These films prejudiced people against the screen and made later production of medical films difficult. Gradually, however, films have been produced both for teaching purposes in schools and with nurses, and for popular use. The subjects covered include preparation for operations, care of children, old age, various diseases, needs of cripples, etc.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

5546. TUTTLE, JANE. *Orthopedic work in Columbus, Ohio.* *Pub. Health Nurse.* 21(8) Aug. 1929: 434-435.—Under the present laws of Ohio, a school enumeration of all crippled children is submitted by the juvenile judge to the health commissioner of each health district. He is required by law to see that each child who resides in his district is examined to determine the extent of the disability. If the family is not financially able to have such medical care and subsequent treatment the Division of Charities of the State Department of Welfare accepts the child as a temporary ward and pays hospital and the physician's fees from a fund which is charged back to the county from which the child is committed. In 1927 a physiotherapist was added to the staff of the District Nurse Association in Columbus to supplement the services of the regular staff. She conducts posture classes in three schools, gives home treatments, and assists in the orthopedic clinics which are maintained by the College of Medicine in Ohio State University. Most of the clinics are held in the Children's Hospital where equipment is available to crippled children. An excellent school for crippled children is maintained by the Columbus Board of Education where another full-time physiotherapist is employed.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

5547. UNSIGNED. *Acción profiláctica contra la lepra.* [The prevention of leprosy in Argentina.] *Bol.*

d. Museo Soc. Argentino. 17(88) Oct. 1929: 516-519.—Leprosy is a rural disease. (Statistics of the distribution of the 1,687 cases among the various provinces. Social measures for protection of the public.)—L. L. Bernard.

5548. UNSIGNED EDITORIAL. The Congress of the International Council of Nurses. *Pub. Health Nurse.* 21(8) Aug. 1929: 397-402.—E. R. Hayhurst.

5549. UNSIGNED. The protection of the health of groups of native workers in the French colonies. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 20(1) Jul. 1929: 95-109.—Thelma Skiff.

5550. WILLIAMS, LINSLY R. The scientific basis of the program and the accomplishments of the National Tuberculosis Association. *Amer. Rev. Tuberculosis.* 18(3) Sep. 1928: 249-263.—The author reviews what is known concerning tuberculosis, with special emphasis placed upon its universality, epidemiology, infectivity, dosage, prophylaxis and curability. Observations made with the tuberculin skin test in recent years by Smith in New York City show a positive-reaction incidence of 38-45% among children from 10 to 13 years of age. Slater's results from children in the rural schools of Minnesota were 7 to 13% of positive reactions at 10 to 16 years. The positive reactions of children of Framingham, tuberculin-tested in 1916 and similarly tested again in 1926, diminished 38%. Other similar reductions are noted. If original dosage (of tuberculosis) is small and successfully tolerated, the body with a certain acquired immunity may be able to tolerate additional doses of the same or greater size. This costly method of acquiring a possible slight immunity is, however, costing the United States 100,000 lives annually and millions of money. The only rational attitude is to protect all human beings of whatever age against exposure. The author continues with an analysis of the antituberculosis program and its results. Authorized forms of tuberculosis work are noted in the contract entered into between the affiliated associations and the National Tuberculosis Association. When the National Tuberculosis Association was founded in 1904 there were in the United States only three state and fifteen local tuberculosis associations, of which not more than five had sufficient funds to carry on any kind of program. On January 1, 1926, there were in the United States 48 state associations, 1,154 local associations, and a somewhat indefinite number of loosely organized committees, estimated at 350. A similar increase in hospital facilities is noted, from 100 tuberculosis hospitals (10,000 beds) to 600 hospitals and sanatoria (70,000 beds), and also open air schools, from one in 1908 to approximately 3,000 in 1926. In 1925 over 2,000 ambulant clinics were held, reaching the remotest hamlets in the West and South. The death rate has been diminished by half during these 20 years; in the past 25 years for the age group 0-15 the reduction has been nearly 70%, for all ages about 55%. Another striking result is a diminution of tuberculosis of the lymph nodes. It is believed that the factors chiefly responsible are increased intelligence and wealth of the people making possible the application of sanitary and hygienic measures, and the fostering and support of these measures by the various affiliated tuberculosis associations.—E. R. Hayhurst.

SOCIAL HYGIENE

(See also Entries 4915, 5187, 5198)

5551. ROHLEDER, HERMANN. Sexual educa-

tion as a measure against masturbation. *Urologic & Cutaneous Rev.* 33(2) Feb. 1929: 86-89.

5552. RUBEN-DORTMUND. Die bisherige Auswirkung des Gesetzes zur Bekämpfung der Geschlechtskrankheiten. [Results of venereal disease legislation.] *Z. f. Schulgesundheitspflege u. Soz. Hygiene.* 42(2) 1929: 637-645.—The national law governing the campaign against venereal disease went into effect in Germany in February, 1927. Since then its effects, as observed in the Rhine-Westphalia region, have been both good and bad. The placing of the fight against venereal infection on a hygienic instead of a moralistic basis and the more general provision of free or low-cost treatment has resulted in a more general use of the public clinics. On the other hand, the practical abandonment of compulsory features, and the acceptance of health certificates from private physicians have led to certain abuses. There is no doubt that in the region studied (including the cities of Essen, Dortmund and Giesekirchen) commercial prostitution has increased since 1927. The author believes this to be an actual increase in the number of prostitutes plying their trade, and not simply an increase in those who have sought treatment under the milder provisions of the new law. Social workers report a large number of women with young children whose husbands are quite willing to have them go on the streets. Since the restricted quarters have been abolished, and prostitutes domiciled throughout the cities, street solicitation is much on the increase, railway-stations and other public places being openly frequented by street-walkers. The police under the new law are forbidden to make raids unless there is evidence against some particular person in their possession. The result is a situation which threatens public decency and is particularly dangerous to juvenile morals. The provisions of the new law intended especially to protect juveniles have proved in practice to be quite unworkable. The author recommends a return to the policy of segregated vice districts as being capable of better police control and less of a contaminating influence. He recommends an extension and development of free or low-cost treatment by the public health authorities, together with a considerable enlargement of the social service which he feels should accompany the health program to produce the best results, and to protect the morals as well as the health of the people.—J. C. Colcord.

REHABILITATION

(See also Entries 5508, 5546)

5553. CRANE, BAYARD T. The place of the industrial colony in getting the consumptive back on the job. *New Engl. J. Medic.* 199(19) Nov. 1928: 918-926.

5554. SHIMBERG, MANDELL. Some experimental studies in functional restoration at the reconstruction clinic. *Occupational Therapy & Rehabilitation.* 8(4) Aug. 1929: 249-257.—An interest in the traumatic aspect of surgery led to the study of 3,274 cases to determine whether a given surgical pathology needed to result in a given structural or functional end result. In 80% of the cases the results were worse than they should have been, in 14% the results were fair and in only 6% were they good. At present, occupational therapy does not make adequate use of surgico-pathological analysis of each case—treatment is given without a clear idea of why it is given or the effect it will have on a given patient.—Ruth Shonle Cavan.

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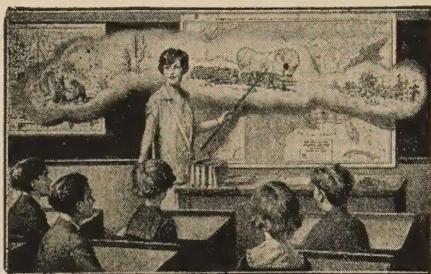
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